

WILKINSON

MALAY-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

S.E.

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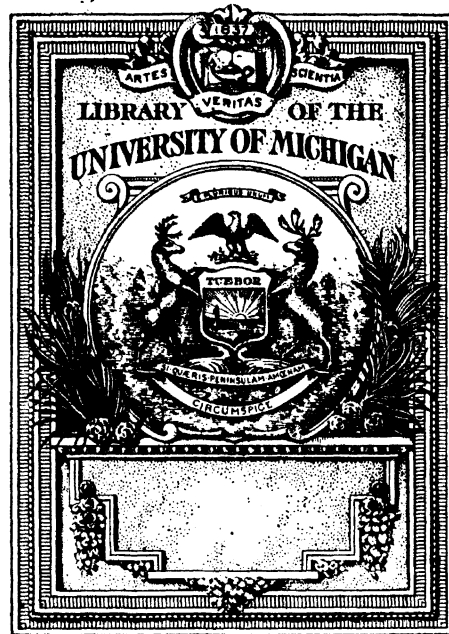
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A
MALAY—ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

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PART I.
(ALIF TO ZA.)

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The letter *alif*; the alphabetical symbol for the number 1 in the *abjad*, q. v.

اب *aba*. I. Glow, warmth, C. and S.; (Kedah) *bēhaba*, v. *haba*.

II. The smallest imaginable atom; C. and S. (= *hama*?)

III. Also *abah*, q. v.

ابا *abâ*. Arab. Father. Cf. *abû*.

ابأ *ibâ'*. Arab. Refusal; rejection; disobedience; unwillingness.

ابتدا *ibtidâ'*. Arab. Beginning; commencement; exordium.

Hurûfu 'l-ibtidâ': expressions used to open a sentence.

Li'ibtidâ': to begin with; firstly; = *sabēr-mola*.

ابتر *abtar*. Arab. Curtailed; docked; shortened in the tail.

ابجد *abjad*. [Arab.: a composite word made up of the first four letters of the alphabet arranged in their ancient order.] The alphabet following the old order of the letters—an order still observed in Hebrew; the numerical alphabet, each letter having a successive numerical value, viz.:—

سعنص	كلمن	حطي	هوز	ابجد
٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١	١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥	١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩	٢٠ ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣	٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧
ضظغ	ثخذ	قرشت		
٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠	٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤	٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧ ٣٨		

To these purely Arabic letters are added the following non-Arabic letters:—

پ	ك	ف	غ	ذ	ج
7,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000

These numerical values of the letters are much used in calculating horoscopes and in other methods of divination.

ابد *abad*. Arab. Eternity; the endless future. *Daripada azal datang kapada abad*: from the endless past to the endless future; Bust. Sal.

ابدي *abadî*. Arab. Eternal; everlasting.

ابدية *abadiyyat*. Arab. Eternity.

ابر *abar*. *Měngabar*: to check or restrain anything in motion; Kl.

ابر *abor*. *Měngabor*: to lavish; to waste; to be prodigal in expenditure; cf. *ambor* and *tabor*.

ابراهيم *ibrahîm*. Arab. Abraham.

ابرص *abras*. Arab. Leprous.

ابرق *abrak*. Arab. Mica.

ابس *abus*. I. A small coin; the tenth portion of a *timah* or *kepeng*; Kl. Also *habus*.

II. (Kedah.) The name of a tree (unidentified).

ابس *abis*. Better *habis*, q. v.

ابعد *ab'ad*. Arab. More remote; far distant.

ابڠ **abang**. I. Elder brother or cousin; a friendly or familiar expression descriptive of male relatives not much older than the speaker; a term used by a woman in addressing her lover or husband. Cf. *kakanda*.

In North Malay (Kedah and Perak) *abang* is never used of an elder sister. In South Malay (Riau, Johor and Selangor) *abang përempuwan* is used, in courtly language only, of a slightly elder female relative. Cf. *kakah*.

II. Jav. Red; v. *ěbang* and *bang*.

اڤڠ **ěbang**. [Jav. *abang*.] Red. Cf. *bang*.

ابڤ **abok**. Dust, chaff, powder; = *habok*, q. v.

ابلر **abělor**. [Pers. بلور.] Crystal; clear white of the eyes; (Kedah) piebald, of a horse; the name of a medicinal shrub, = *lada pahit*; Kl. Also *habělor*, q. v.

ابله **abilah**. Pers. Chicken-pox.

ابليس **iblis**. Arab. Satan; the arch-fiend; a spirit of evil. 'Adat *iblis*: evil customs; laws inspired by the spirit of evil; Ht. Abd., 416. *Iblis laut dan iblis darat*: sea-devils and land-devils; Muj. 84. *Něschaya jatoh-lah aku ka-dalam kěluboran pėlantek iblis*: I should certainly have tumbled into the pitfalls of Satan; Ht. Abd., 448.

اڤم **ěbam**. See *bam*.

ابن **ibn**. Arab. Child; son; descendant. *Ibnu's-sabıl*: "a son of the road,"—i.e., a traveller; a wayfarer.

Between two proper names, the form *bin* is used—i.e., *Mat bin Děris*: Mat, the son of Děris.

Cf. *banú* and *banı*.

اڤنتار **aběntara**. A herald; v. *běntara*.

ابو **abau**. (Kedah.) A land tortoise common in marshy ground, and very destructive to *padi*. Also *abau kěkura*; v. *kura*.

Main a.: (Kedah) *amor lesbicus*; (Riau-Johor) *main tampok labu*.

ابو **abu**. I. Ash; cinders.

*Jikalau tuwan hěndak ka-Jambi,
Ambil che' Tahir juru batu-nya;
Jikalau tuwan hěndakkan kami,
Bakar-lah ayer ambil abu-nya:*

if you desire to marry me, burn water and collect the ashes thereof,—a proverbial setting of an impossible task.

Sudah jadi abu arang: it has long been dust and ashes (literally: cinders and charcoal); it is ancient history. Prov.

Sunting a.: (Kedah) a sort of swordstick.

Ular tědong a.: (Riau, Johor, Malacca) the hamadryad; *naia bungarus*: = (Kedah) *ular tědong sėlār*. *Ikan ular abu*: a saltwater fish.

Cf. *abok*, *děbu*, *lěbu*, *kělabu*, etc.

II. Arab. Father; owner; possessor.

Abu bakr (in Malay usually pronounced *Abu bakar*, and often contracted to *Bakar*): a proper name; "the father of the maiden," the name of Muhammad's first successor, who was so called as the father of Ayesha, the only one of the Prophet's wives who was not a widow when he married her.

III. *Abuwan*: a complete set of anything; (also) a share; a portion. Often *habuwan*.

ابوبن **ububan**. Jav. Bellows.

ابون **abuwan**. See *abu* III.

ابوي **abawı**. Arab. Fatherly.

ابوي **aboe**. [Chin. *a-poéh*, *a-péh*: uncle, elderly gentleman.] A respectful form of address when speaking to the headman of a Chinese village; the head of a gang of miners; a leading Chinaman on a country estate.

ابه **abah**. I. Sending on an errand; orders or directions regarding a journey; an order to go anywhere, as distinct from an order to do anything (*kěrah*).

II. *Abah-abah*: tackle, gear, harness; anything, the appearance of which is suggestive of tackle; the entrails of an animal.

Abah-abah těmun: wearing gear.

Also *aba*.

III. *Abah-abah*: a porch or verandah built under the projecting eaves of a house.

ابي **abi**. Arab. To disregard a command. *Měngabi*: to disobey.

ايد **abid**. Arab. Eternal.

ابيض **abiadl**. Arab. White.

Bahru'l-abiadl: the White River, i.e., the White Nile.

ايمان **abaimana**. [Cf. Hind. *apamanya*: disgraced?] The lower orifices of the body.

اتار **utara**. [Skr. *uttara*.] The North.

U. těpat: due North.

U. barat laut: North-North-West.

U. timor laut: North-North-East.

Musim u.: the period of the year during which the prevailing winds are northerly; the North-East Monsoon.

اتام **utama**. I. [Skr. *uttama*.] Supreme excellence; superiority. *Těrutama mati dēngan yang baik daripada hidop dēngan nama yang jahat*: far better die with credit than live in disgrace; Ht. Abd., 295. *Yang těrutama Gěbėrnor*: H. E. the Governor. Also written

اٲا q. v.

II. [Skr. *atma*.] *Utama jiwa* (a corruption of *atma jiwa*): life; the breath or spirit of life. *Maka těrsebut-lah pėrkataan Bėtara Guru mēnitakkan Bėtara Indėra turun bėrsama sama dēngan Bėgawan Narada mēmbawa ayer utama jiwa akan mēnghidopkan Sang Ranjuna*:—the story relates how Bėtara Guru (Siva) ordered the Holy Indra and the Blessed Narada to descend (to earth) bearing the water of life for the revivification of Arjuna; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Utama jiwa is also used as a term of endearment.

See also اٲا

اٲاو **atawa**. [Skr. *athawa*.] (Kedah) either; or; = (Riau-Johor) *atau*.

اٲباب **itbāb**. Arab. To weaken; to enervate.

اٲحاد **ittihād**. Arab. Union; concord.

اٲر **atar**. [Arab. *عطر*.] Scent; fragrance; aroma. *Minyak a.*: otto of roses.

اٲر **atur**. Order, arrangement; setting in order. *Di-atur-nya mėriam bėrkėliling*: cannon were set all round it.

Hairān sa-kali di-dalam hati,

Mėriam di-atur, pėrang ta-jadi:

it is a most surprising thing; the cannon are in readiness but no fighting ever takes place!—a proverb ridiculing empty boasts.

Aturan: the order in which anything is disposed; the method of arrangement. *Pėraturan*: id.

Aturi; *aturkan*; *mėngatur* and *mėngaturkan*: to set in order; to dispose or arrange anything methodically.

Bėratur: in order; arranged.

اٲس **atas**. Position over or above. *Di-atas meja*: on the table. *Ka-atas meja*: to a position on the table.

Atas angin; v. *angin*.

Baris di-atas: the Malay name descriptive of the vowel point *fathah*.

In many Malay idioms *atas* is used in the sense of "according to," "relating to," "with reference to;" i.e., in the sense of interrelation without the special meaning of superposition. *Mėnyėrtai aku atas pėkėrjaan yang sadikit ini*: to assist me as regards this little matter. *Atas bėbėrapa sėbab*: for many

reasons. *Atas undang-undang*: according to the laws. *Bėfirmān atas lidah*: to speak by the tongue (of another)—of God's utterances by the lips of his Prophets.

Atas also occurs in the sense of "against"; Ht. Zaly., 21.

اٲس **atus**. (Kedah.) Rinsing or filtering (a liquid) through anything; usually *tapis*.

اٲشٲاق **atishnāk**. Pers. Fiery; glowing.

اٲصاف **ittisāf**. Arab. Description; quality.

اٲصال **ittisāl**. Arab. To be interconnected.

Ittisālkan: to reach; to attain to; = *sampai*kan.

اٲغ **atong**. The motion of a boat on the water when the tendency to drift is impeded (but not altogether prevented) by an anchor with a short cable or by any similar means. Cf. *apong* and *katong*.

Udang a.: a lobster; Kl.

اٲفاق **ittifāk**. Arab. Concord; harmony.

اٲث **atap**. I. A roof; roofing—especially (but not necessarily) a roof of leaves in contradistinction to one of tiles or shingles. *Atap-nya daripada zamrūd yang hijau*: it was roofed with green emerald. *Rumah atap*: a house made of roofing, i.e., of palm leaves dried and worked in a certain way.

A. ayan: a corrugated iron roof.

A. batu: a tiled roof.

A. bintang-bintang: a roof with many holes in it.

A. gėnting: = *a. batu*.

A. gajah mėnyusu: a roofed (but not walled) passage connecting a kitchen or outhouse with the main building.

A. limas: v. *limas*.

A. rungkup: a roof with overhanging eaves.

Bėngkawan a.: the lath passing through a piece of Malay thatching; the numeral coefficient of pieces of thatching.

Chuchor a.: (1) also *chuchoran a.*; the runnels on a roof between the rows of tiles; (2) the name given to a medicinal drug.

Kasau a.: the rafters on which a Malay roof rests.

II. *Tėratap*: a rough lean-to or shed; properly *tėratak*, q. v. See Ht. Best., 71.

اٲٲل **atal**. A medicinal drug of a hard, stone-like character; Kl. = *artal*?

اٲما **utama**. Skr. The ancient and literary form of a word now pronounced *utāma*, v. اٲام I.

- اتما **atma**. Skr. The ancient and literary form of a word now pronounced *utâma*, v. **اتام** II.
- اتو **atau**. Skr. (Riau-Johor) Or; either; else; (Kedah) *atawa*.
- اتي **ati**. Better *hati*, q. v.
- اثبات **ithbât**. Arab. Affirmation; to affirm; Majm. al-Ahk., 410.
Ithbâtkan (and *mengithbâtkan*): to confess; to avow. *Yang di-ithbâtkan itu mēlainkan Allah*: he only avowed (his belief in) the one God; Ht. Sh. Mard. See also Sh. I. M. P., 10; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 10.
- اثر **athar**. Arab. Trace; sign; impression; memorial.
Al-athar: the traditional sayings of the Prophet.
- اثقال **athkâl**. [Arab. Plur. of **ثقل**.] Burden, load —especially the load of sin.
- اثنين **ithnain**. [Arab.; *yaumū'l-ithnaini*: the second day of the week; Monday.] *Hari ithnain*: Monday; also pronounced *isnèn*, *sēnēn* and *sēnayan*.
This word is sometimes used as a proper name.
- اجاب **ijâb**. Arab. To hear (and fulfil) a prayer. Also written **هجاب**; Arabian Nights, 18.
- اجابة **ijâbat**. Arab. The hearing of prayer.
- اجاد **ijâd**. Arab. Kindhearted.
- اجادة **ijâdat**. Arab. Kindheartedness.
- اجاره **ijârah**. Arab. Wages (of a coolie); daily payment of *ijrat*, q. v.
- اجازه **ijâzah**. Arab. Diploma; certificate; the certificate of competency given by a teacher to a pupil; a licence to practice; leave; permission. *Mēmohunkan ijâzah-ijâzah kaluwar mēnchari bunga ubat-nya itu*: asking for permission to depart in search of the flower which was to serve as a remedy; Ht. Gul. Bak., 6. *Idzin dan ijazah*: permission and licence; Muj., 9. Cf. also Muj., 7, 15; Sh. Laili Mejn., 11.
- اجاص **ijâs**. Arab. Damson-plums.
- اجب **ajab**. Better **عذب**, q. v.
- اجبار **ijbâr**. Arab. Compulsion.
- اجتهاد **ijtihād**. Arab. Zeal; solicitude; diligence; Ht. Gul. Bak., 128.

- اجر **ajar**. I. Instruction; teaching.
Ajaran: instruction.
Ajari and *mengajari*: to instruct (any one).
Ajarkan, *mēmpēlajarkan* and *mēngajarkan*: to teach (any subject).
Bēlajar: to learn.
Mēngajar: to teach; to be engaged in teaching.
Pēlajaran: teaching; instruction; the subject taught.
Pēngajar: a teacher; an instructor.
Pēngajaran: the work of instruction.
Pēlok tuboh mēngajar diri: hug your body and lecture yourself; ponder on your own folly; Prov. J. S. A. S., I., 95.
II. *Ajar-ajar*: [Skr. *acharya*?] A devotee; the disciple of an ascetic or of any one professing to teach supernatural wisdom; a hermit. *Ada-pun hamba datang ka-mari hēndak mēngislāmkan ajar-ajar yang di-Bukit Fēringgi itu*: I have come here to convert to Muhammadanism the hermits upon Mt. Feringgi; Ht. Jaya Lengg. *Sēgala jogi Bērhamman ajar-ajar sakaliyan*: all the Yogis, Brahmins and ascetics. Ht. Sh. Cf. also Cr. Gr., 47; Sh. Panj. Sg.; etc.
- اجرة **ujrat**. Arab. Wages, salary, rent. Cf. *ijarah*.
- اجع **ějing**. Better *jing*, q. v.
- اجع **ějong**. Better *jong*, q. v.
- اجق **ajak**. Invitation; suasion to the performance of anything. *Di-ajak-nya masok dudok*: he invited him to come in and sit down; Ht. Abd., 310. *Ajak-lah Jēnohati bērsama-sama*: invite Yajnowati as well; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. also Sej. Mal., 104.
Bērajak (Ht. P. J. P.) and *mēngajak* (Ht. Ind. Jaya): to invite.
- اجق **ajok**. Mimicry, imitation; ridicule by mimicry; "taking off" a person; ridiculing a person's mannerisms.
Mēngajok: to mimic; to ridicule by mimicry. *Tērlalu bānyak yang mēngasut dan yang mēngajok*: there were very many people ridiculing him and taking him off; Ht. Koris.
- اجل **ajal**. Arab. Appointed time; term; destiny; the predestined period of death. *Dari sēbab bēlum sampai ajal-nya bēlum-lah iya mati*: as his hour had not yet come he did not then perish; Ht. Abd., 69. *Hampir-lah sampai ajal-ku akan mati*: my predestined time of death is drawing nigh; Sej. Mal., 71.
Wangkang bērpintu ēmpat;
Kē-ēmpat-ēmpat pintu ka-laut;
Anak dagang mēnchari tēmpat,
Ajal di-tunda māliku'l-māut:
the stranger seeks a habitation, but his fate is in tow of the Angel of Death; Pel. Abd., 115.
The form **اجلي** is also found in this sense; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 17.

اجلى **ajla**. Arab. Clear; convincing—as a proof.

اجاع **ijmā'**. Arab. To come together; a gathering or meeting; Majm. al-Ahk., 12.

اجال **ijmāl**. Arab. Definition.
Ijmālkan: to define; to give a definition.

اجعون **ijma'ūna**. [Arab. Plur. of **اجماع**.] All; altogether; Ht. Zaly., 14.

اجن **ējan**. To press out; to squeeze out. Cf. *rējan*. Kl.

اجن **ajun**. Widest from the mark; last in the race; worst in the competition.

اجناس **ajnās**. [Arab., the plural of *jins*; varieties, sorts; v. *jēnis*.] *Tuhfatu'l-ajnās*: a gift of various articles; a miscellaneous gift—a common expression in epistolary language—a survival of the period when gifts invariably accompanied letters.

اجوجه **ajujah** = *jujat*, q. v.

اجوف **ajuwaf**. Arab. Hollow; cavernous.

اجي **aji**. I. Kawi. A king; kingly; royal.

Bapa a. or *rama a.*: royal father; sovereign; sire. *Kakang sudah mēmbēri malu rama aji ibu suri*: you, my brother, have brought shame upon the king, your father, and the queen, your mother; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mas. Edan.

Kakang aji: my royal brother—an expression used by the queen to the king; Ht. Sh.

Paku aji: *cycas*.

Sang aji: the king; the sacred person of the sovereign. *Sang aji Bērunai*: the ruler of Brunai; Sej. Mal., 155.

Tuwanku aji mahkota: my lord, the reigning king; Ht. Koris.

The word *aji* is used in literary but not in colloquial Malay.

II. *Mēngaji*: to study—especially in the sense of religious study; to read; to read religious books.

Mēngaji batang: v. *batang*.

Pēngajiyan: the ability to read; the knowledge acquired by study.

III. Jav. A secret magic formula.

IV. Jav. Price, value.

V. Hind. An interjection used to call or bespeak the attention of a person with whom one is familiar.

اجير **ajir**. Arab. A coolie; a labourer for daily wages (*ujrat*).

اچار **achara**. [Skr. *āchāra*.] Rule of conduct; religious observance; regulated manner of life.

اجت **achat**. (Kedah.) A small leech, larger than a *pachat* but smaller than a *lintah*.

اجت **achita**. A kind of rice; Kl.

اجر **achar**. I. [Hind. *achār*.] Pickles; fruit or vegetables preserved in vinegar. Cf. *jērok* and *halwa*. Kam. Kech., 11; Ht. Abd., 292.

II. (Kedah.) A sink; a gutter; a rubbish hole; a drain; a puddle; any place into which slops are emptied or dirt is thrown. *Kain dalam achar*; *kutib chuchi diya hēndak ka-longkang juga*: a garment thrown away in the sink; you may pick it up and clean it, but it will always find its way to the drain in the end; (irreclaimable); Prov.

Acharan: id.

اجغ **achang**. A messenger; an informer.

اجف **achap**. I. Deeply immersed or stuck in anything.

II. *Achap-achap*: swiftly; speedily; Kl. = (Kedah) *chap-chap*.

اجم **achum**. Stirring up anger by tale-bearing; repeating to one person what another person has said about him; Ht. Best., 42.

Achuman: a cause of such irritation; the malicious stirring up of enmity; Sh. Bid., 111.

Mēngachum: to libel; to excite enmity by slander. *Di-chari bichara mēngachum anak-ku*: a pretext was sought to slander my child; Ht. Best., 56.

اجن **achan**. I. Interfering with a person's movements by continually getting in his way, either intentionally, by way of teasing him, or unintentionally, as sometimes happens when two people coming from different directions meet each other and both move aside in the same direction. *Achan hantu*: obstruction in the latter sense.

II. To attract small deer by imitating certain sounds. Cf. *tēkut*.

اجو **achu**. Menacing, but not carrying out one's threat; a threatening gesture not followed by attack; an act such as lifting a stick but not striking, or shaking one's fist without further action. *Di-gēnggam-nya tangan-nya di-achukan-nya di-muka tuwan itu*: he closed his fist and shook it before that gentleman's face; Ht. Abd., 250.

The word is also used of a blow being actually attempted or a lunge being unsuccessfully made. *Maka tangan-nya tērketar-ketar duwa tiga kali di-achu-nya tiyada dapat di-tikam-nya*: his hand shook, and though he made two or three lunges he did not succeed in stabbing him; Ht. Perb. Jay.

Achuwan: a matrix; a mould; a model; Ht. Abd., 234.

اچه **achah.** *Měngachah*: to feint; to pretend to be about to strike a certain kind of blow in order to cover a different attack. Kl.

اچه **acheh.** I. The name of a small wood-leech; Cr.

II. Acheen.

اجي **achi.** I. (Pahang?) *Achi-achi*: the lever by which the boom of a Malay boat is turned over and over and the sail furled; C. and S. = *chachi*, q. v.

II. Done?—an expression used by people in bargaining or betting to signify that everything is settled. *Achi-achi*: id. *Ta'-achi*: the bet is off, the offer is not closed with; = *ta'-jadi*.

III. Tam. Elder sister; a respectful form of address in speaking to elderly Tamil women.

احاطه **ihatah.** Arab. To surround.

احتساب **ihtisâb.** Arab. Imputation; to impute.

احتشام **ihtishâm.** Arab. Reverence; obedience.

احتكار **ihtikâr.** Arab. Buying up and cornering food-grain (a great sin in Muhammadan eyes).

احتمال **ihtimâl.** Arab. To bear; to suffer; to endure.

احد **ahad.** Arab. One. *Maka Kādli pun tam-pil-lah ka-hadapan mēngahad-kan kēduwa-nya*: the Kali stepped forward to make the pair one (to unite them in marriage); Ht. Gul. Bak., 13.
Hari ahad: the first day of the week; Sunday.

احده **ahadah.** [Arab. The feminine form of *ahad*.] Sole; single; first; Sh. I. M. P., 7.

احدية **ahdiyyat.** Arab. Unity; concord; union.

احرام **ihram.** Arab. Anathema; interdict; the period during which certain things are forbidden.

احسان **ihsân.** Arab. Beneficence; favour; kindness.

احكام **ahkâm.** [Arab. Plur. of *ḥkm*.] Laws; the law. *Majma 'u' l-ahkâm*: the Muhammadan Code of Laws; the (Johor) Code.

احمد **ahmad.** Arab. Highly praiseworthy; a proper name often occurring among Muhammadans.

احمر **ahmar.** Arab. Red; Ht. Zaly., 16; Arabian Nights, 43.

احق **ahmak.** Arab. Foolish; stupid; ignorant; easily angered; Ht. Abd., 280; Sej. Mal., 79; Ht. Kal. Dam., 77.

احوال **ahwâl.** [Arab. Plural of *hâl*: state; thing; event.] *Hâl ahwâl*: events; occurrences of all sorts; general state of affairs. *Sĕgala hâl ahwâl zamân-zamân yang tĕrsĕbut itu*: all the incidents of the period in question; Ht. Abd., 6.

Usually pronounced *ahowâl*.

احيا **ihyâ'.** Arab. To restore to life.

اخاذه **ikhâdzat.** Arab. A fief.

اخبار **akhbâr.** [Arab. Plural of *ḫbr*, q. v.] News; information; (sometimes) a newspaper.

اخبار **ikhbâr.** Arab. News-giving; reporting; making known.

اختصار **ikhtisâr.** Arab. Definition.

اختصاص **ikhtisâs.** Arab. To belong to.

اختلاص **ikhtilâs.** Arab. Robbery; to rob; highway robbery.

اختلاف **ikhtilâf.** Arab. Discord; difference; disparity; inconsistency; Ht. Kal. Dam., 197.

اختيار **ikhtiyâr.** Arab. Choice; election; free will; a deliberate decision; a carefully thought out plan for attaining any object. *Di-sĕrah-kan ikhtiyâr kapada-nya daripada baik dan jahat-nya*: he was permitted to choose freely between good and evil; Ht. Abd., 402. *Mĕn-chari ikhtiyâr hĕndak mĕngambil gĕmala itu*: to think out a scheme for securing possession of that talismanic stone; Ht. Gul. Bak., 84. *Dĕngan ikhtiyâr-nya sĕndiri juga*: of his own choice; of his own free will.

Pulang ikhtiyâr: to allow another person to think a matter out; to hand over to another the responsibility of deciding any point.

Bagaimana ikhtiyâr kamu: what do you think; what is your plan or proposal; Ht. Best., 91.

اخذ **akhidz.** Arab. A collector; a receiver.

اخر **akhir.** Arab. Last, remotest; the end.

Akhir-nya: in the end; ultimately; the end of anything. *Akhir-nya iya hinggap di-bĕla-kang kĕrbau*: it finally perches on the buffalo's back; Ht. Abd., 115. *Daripada awal hingga akhir-nya*: from first to finish; from first to last.

Akhir zamân, or *akhir dan zamân*: for ever and ever; to the end of time.

آخرة **akhirat**. Arab. The future life; eternity; the day of judgment. *Dari dunya sampai ka-akhirat*: from worldly to heavenly life; from our days on earth to those in heaven.

أخضر **akhdlar**. Arab. Dark green.

أخفا **ikhfâ**. Arab. To hide.

إخلاص **ikhlâs**. Arab. Sincerity; candour. *Sûratu 'l-ikhlâs*: a letter written in sincere friendship; Ht. Abd., 222, 466; Ht. Koris; Muj., 14, etc.

أد **ada**. Existence; actual presence; present condition; to be. *Ada laut ada-lah përompak*: the existence of a sea (means) the existence of pirates; Prov. *Ada bangkai ada-lah hëreng*: where a carcass is, there will vultures also be; Prov.

Adakan and *mëngadakan*: to bring into existence; to create; to appoint. *Nyawa sëhaja tiyada boleh di-adakan-nya*: life alone they cannot call into existence; Ht. Abd., 299. *Hubongan hurûf yang bukan-bukan di-adakan-nya*: he kept making impossible combinations of letters; Ht. Abd., 185. *Mëngadakan bëntara ëmpat puloh*: to appoint forty pursuivants; Sej. Mal., 87.

Këadaan: state; conditions or mode of life or existence. *Hina këadaan diri-ku*: my position is a humble one. *'Ilmu këjadiyan dan tabi'at dan këadaan 'alam*: the science of the creation, nature and present condition of the earth—i.e., cosmogony, geology and geography; Ht. Abd., 5.

Ada-nya: (literally) its state; it is so—an expression often used to close a sentence or paragraph.

Tiyada: non-existence; not—the negative of *ada*.

Ta'dapat tiyada or *tadapatiyada*: there is no denying it; no negation is possible; must; of necessity.

أدب **adab**. Arab. Refinement of manners; courtesy; politeness. *Dëngan adab*: courteously. *Balek adab* and *biadab*, q. v.: discourtesy; rudeness.

أدار **udara**. See *udarâ*.

أدر **adar**. I. Aged; advanced in years; Marsd., Cr., R. v. E. Also *udar*.

II. To sleep at a friend's house; = *tandang* or *bërtandang*.

أدرا **udara**. [Skr. *adhara*.] The atmosphere; the air; the folds of air round the earth. *Burong yang di-udara*: the birds of the air. *Mënyuchikan udara*: to clear the atmosphere.

Also pronounced *udâra*.

أدان **udana**. *Sëri udana*: a Kedah title of distinction.

أدرج **adiraja**. See *adi*.

أدریس **idris**. Arab. A proper name; Enoch. *Nabî Idrîs*: Enoch.

أدس **adas**. *Adas manis*: aniseed (*ilicium anisatum*); Kam. Kech., 9.

A. pëdas: fennel; *fœniculum vulgare*.

أدغ **adang**. I. Obstruction; barring a passage; lying in wait in an ambush to stop the progress of an enemy; intercepting a blow struck. *Hamba adang diya di-jalan*: I will waylay him; Ht. Sri. Rama.

Batu a.: wall-like masses of rock impeding operations in alluvial mining.

Mëngadang: to intercept; to stop; to oppose a barrier to.

To' Laksamana mëmërentah laut,

Mëngadang musoh orang jahat:

the Dato Laksamana rules the sea, guarding us against foes and the wicked; J. I. A., Vol. I., 150.

Mëngadangkan: to interpose (anything) as a barrier or defence; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Pëngadang: anything interposed as a protection; e. g., a shield.

Sudah bërbunyi gëndang përang,

Tëntëra lashkar ka-luwar ka-padang;

Pëdang lëmbing tombak bëndërang,

Përisai mënjadi guna pëngadang:

when the drum of battle beats, when the armies appear on the field with swords, spears and pikes of state, then shields become useful for warding off (blows).

Cf. *sëkat*, *gëdang*, etc.

II. *Adang-adang*: sometimes; at times. Better *kadang-kadang*, q. v.

III. *Mëngadang-adang*: to shake grain on a winnowing pan; Kl.

أدغ **ading**. Younger brother or sister; Sh. Panj. Sg. Usually *adek* or *adinda*.

أدف **adap**. See *hadap*.

أدف **ëdap**. I. A kind of tambourine. Also *adap*. Kl.

II. (Siam?) A long knife or sword. Better *dap*, q. v.

أدفانی **adipati**. See *adi*.

أدق **adak**. See *tëradak*.

أدق **adek**. Younger brother or sister; a term of endearment used by an elder to a slightly younger person, especially by a husband to a wife.

Adek bëradëk: brothers and sisters. *Di-pandang orang sapërti adek bëradëk ada-nya*: so

far as could be seen they behaved to each other as brothers. *Məngaku adek bəradək*: (literally) to accept as a brother or sister; a friendly termination of a closer relationship or a limit to possible relations. Also *ambil akan saudara*.

Adek kakak: relatives; immediate relatives.

Adek sa-pupu: a younger first cousin.

Adek duwa pupu: a younger second cousin.

The word *adek* is, however, often used of a cousin without any closer definition of the relationship.

Bintang tiga bəradək: a constellation of three stars.

The form *adinda* is more respectful than *adek*.

The form *ading* is also met with.

ادق **adok**. (Batavian and Sumatran Malay; occasionally heard in the Peninsula.) Stirring up; thoroughly mixing; stirring about. *Champur adok*: mixing and stirring up — *i. e.*, the blending of various ingredients. *Achar champur adok*: mixed pickles.

ادكار **adikara**. See *adi*.

ادم **Adam**. Arab. Also *Nabî Adam* and *Nabî Allah Adam*: Adam; the common ancestor of mankind. *Adam bərnaṃa Nūr Hayyati*: Adam known as the Light of Life; Sh. I. M. P., 4.

Anak Adam or *bani Adam*: the descendants of Adam; mankind.

Kulit adam: the peculiar light-coloured base of the nail; the nail before discoloration through exposure. According to native tradition this represents the complexion of Adam before the Fall.

ادن **adon**. I. Fastidiousness or care in adorning one's self; finery or neatness in dress.

Bəradon: to be careful about dress; to be a dandy.

Adonkan pəngantin: to dress a bridegroom.

II. *Məngadon*: to knead.

Adonan: dough.

Cf. *adok*.

ادند **adinda**. A derivative of *adek*, *q. v.*; a term of endearment, having the same meaning as *adek*, but not its associations of familiarity; a vocative implying respect as well as fraternal affection. For similar derivatives, cf. *anakanda* from *anak*; *ayahanda* from *ayah*, etc.

ادو **adu**. I. Contention; contest; competition; reference to a tribunal or to arbitration. *Məngadu*: to contend; to compete. *M. biri-biri*: to make rams fight; Ht. Sh. *Mard. M. tənṭəra*: to make armies fight; Ht. Isk. Dz., 7. *Ada yang məngadu kərbau ləmbu-nya bərtarohkan gunong padang-nya*: some started contests between their buffaloes and bulls

staking their hills and plains on the result; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Maka sɛgala anak raja-raja itupun sakaliyan məngadu-lah kəsaktiyan-nya*: all the princes tested their supernatural powers one against the other; Ht. P. J. P.

Adukan and *məngadukan*: to institute a contest; to get up a fight; to institute legal proceedings; to refer one's case to the judgment of a Court or individual.

Barang apa salah istəri-ku itu aku adukan kapada-nya: whenever my wife was guilty of any fault, I referred the matter to him. *Məngadukan hāl*: to lay one's case (before anyone).

Aduwan: a lawsuit. *Pəngaduwan*: a complaint; a judicial information; the laying of one's case before a Court.

II. *Bəradu*: to sleep; to be asleep—in Court language. *Raja bəradu*: the name of a well known Malay tune.

Pəraduwan: a couch or sleeping place; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 45; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41, 106; etc.

Gəta pəraduwan: a sleeping platform. *Bilek pəraduwan*: a bedroom.

ادورن **adiwarna**. See *adi*.

ادوي **adohi**, or **aduhai**. An exclamation of pain, sorrow or regret; alas, oh; Ht. Gul. Bak., 8, etc.

Pəgang adohi, buka ambohi: you seize it with a cry of pain, you open it with one of astonishment; a riddle descriptive of a durian.

اده **adoh** or **aduh**. Better *adohi*, *q. v.*

ادي **adi**. [Skr. *adhi*.] Excellent; eminent; surpassing; an expression much used as a prefix to exalted titles, and usually contracted to *di*. *Adohi tuwan ariningsun emas tempawan agong adi ratna pəkacha*: alas, my lady, my love, my fair one, perfect and excelling (in beauty), my gem of purity! Ht. Sh. *Pəndekar adi*: a warrior of surpassing skill; a champion; a *pahalawan*; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 6. *Adi* is often used by itself in this latter sense; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Koris; Ht. Hamza, 37.

Adikara: majestic.

Adiraja: altogether royal; royal both *de jure* and *de facto*—used of a reigning sovereign who has obtained the throne by inheritance. This word, usually in the contracted form *diraja*, serves as a component of many Malay titles and dignities. *Angkatan raja diraja*: a hearse for dead sovereigns. *Dato' səri nara diraja, dato' səri amar diraja*: Malay titles of distinction.

Adipati (sometimes contracted to *dipati*): a Javanese expression of distinction; a component part of many Javanese titles, *e. g.*, *pangeran adipati, raden mas adipati*, etc.

Adiwarna: excellent in colour; glowing or beautiful in tints.

اديب **adib.** Arab. Mannerly; courteous.

اذان **adzân.** Arab. The announcement of prayer. Sh. Lail. Mejn., 10.

اذكار **idzkâr.** Arab. Remembrance, especially of the name of God and constant repetition of it.

اذلق **adzlak.** Arab. Eloquent; incisive in argument.

اذن **idzin.** Permission. *Mēminta idzin*: to request permission. *Mēmberi idzin* (Ht. Abd., 60, 347) or *idzinkan* (Sh. Lamp., 27; Sh. Abd. Mk., 4, 27): to grant permission.

ار **ara.** I. A generic name applied to various species of *figus*, and to some trees resembling the *figus*.

Mēnanti ara ta'-bērgētah: to wait for the fig-tree to lose its sap—an endless waiting; Prov. J.S.A.S., XXIV., 118. *Hutang kayu ara*: a "fig-tree" debt, i.e. a debt never paid,—being paid when the fig-tree loses its sap.

A. akar: *figus binnendykii*.

A. batu: *figus miquelii*.

A. buloh: *figus villosa*.

A. daun lebar: *figus vylophylla*.

A. gajah: *figus dubia*.

A. jangkang: *cynocephalus amœnus*.

A. jējawi: *figus retusa*.

A. jēlotēh: *figus altissima* and *figus diversifolia*.

A. kēchil: *figus microstoma*.

A. kēlalawar: *figus globosa*.

A. kubang: = *a. kuwap*.

A. kubong: *figus annulata*.

A. kuwap: *figus dubia*.

A. lampong: = *a. batu*.

A. lidah rimau: *figus pisifera*.

A. lumut: *croton caudatus*.

A. nasi: *figus glabella*.

A. paya: *figus globosa*.

A. perak: *figus alba reinwardt*.

A. tampok pinang or *a. tandok*: *figus indica*.

A. tanah: *euphorbia pilulifera*.

Akar a.: *aristolochia roxburghiana*.

Ara api, *a. siyalang*, *a. punai*: (unidentified).

II. See *arah*.

ارادة **irâdat.** Arab. Will; intention; decree—used especially of the decrees of the Almighty. *Mēlakukan irâdat-nya*: to work His will—of God; Sej. Mal., 119. *Dēngan irâdat māliku'l-jabâr*: by the will of the Almighty Lord; by the will of God; Sh. Dag., 7.

اراروت **ararut.** Eng. Arrowroot; Pel. Abd., 131.

ارام **irama.** *Payong irama*: better *payong iram-iram*; v. *iram*.

ارباب **arbâb.** [Arab. Plur. of *rabb*.] Lords; masters.

ارب **ērbab.** See *hērbab* and *rēbab*.

اربا **arba'â.** Arab. Four. *Hari arba'â*: the fourth day, Wednesday; usually corrupted in form to *hari rabu*. *Malam arba'â*: Tuesday evening, or Tuesday night; Ht. Abd., 422.

ارت **arta.** [Skr. *arta*.] Property; wealth; Ht. Isk. Dz. = *hērtā*, q. v.

ارت **arit.** Jav. Slightly curved; a slightly curved reaping knife = *sabit*, q. v. In Malay it is used of cutting to draw *nira* in making toddy.

ارت **erat.** = *rat* and *hērat*, q. v.

ارتاون **ērtawan.** [Skr. the adjective of *arta*.] Wealthy; = *hērtawan*, q. v.

ارتل **artal.** Saffron. Also *hartal*.

ارتي **ērti.** Meaning; signification. See *hērti*.

ارث **irth.** Arab. Inheritance.

ارجون **arjuna.** Skr. The third of the Pandawa brothers. Usually *Rajuna* or *Ranjuna*, q. v.

ارج **archa.** [Skr. *archā*.] An image; a fresco or carving representing some religious or historical event.

ارحم **arham.** Arab. Most merciful; most compassionate.

اردا **ērda.** Better *rēda*, q. v.

اردي **urdi** or **ordi.** Eur. Order; instructions; directions; command.

ارز **arz.** Arab. The cedar or pine tree.

ارس **aras.** I. Rising to; up to; to a level with. *Mēngaras*: to rise to a line with; to rise to the apparent level of. *Naik ka-udara sampai pērgi mēngaras awan*: rising in the air till he was in a line with the clouds—i.e., in a line between the spectator's eye and the clouds; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Mēngaras awan is also used of the sunset glow seeming to "lift up" the sky. *Jingga pēngaras* (Ht. Mas. Édan.): the colour of a garment, may possibly be used of this golden yellow glow.

II. [Arab. حرس.] An expression in chess; "guard your queen"; "the queen is 'en prise'";—only used, however, when the queen is threatened by the knight.

III. (Kedah.) Connection; v. *iras*.

ارس aris. I. [Arab. حارث.] A husbandman.

II. [Arab. عارف.] Wise.

III. The sap or gum of plants; the soft portion of the trunk. *Saperti umpama gajah mēmamah aris; baik di-ikat*: like the case of an elephant which eats up the sap of a plantation and is only fit to be tied up; Ht. Ism. Yat., 1. Cf. *ēriyas*.

IV. A rope sewn round the margin of a sail to give it strength; a bolt-rope.

V. Eng. Arrest.

ارسال irsâl. Arab. Apostleship; mission.

ارشاد arshâd. Arab. Religious direction or guidance. *Arshâdaka'llah*: may God lead you on the right path; adieu; good-bye.

ارغن orghan. [Eng. organ.] A concertina; an accordeon. Also ارگنی.

ارغ arang. I. Charcoal; charcoal dust. *Mēm-bakar a.*: to burn charcoal. *Sudah jadi abu arang*: it has become cinders and charcoal; it is an old and forgotten story; Prov.

Putus bēnang, boleh di-hubong;

Patah arang, sudah sa-kali:

a broken thread may be joined again; a broken piece of charcoal is broken for ever; there are quarrels that can be settled and others that rankle for ever; Prov.

A. batu: coal.

A. di-muka: disgrace; defilement; v. *infra*.

A. kayu: charcoal, when special definition is required, e.g., *arang kayu jati*: charcoal made from teak, etc.

A. para or *a. para-para*: soot.

A. pēriyok: soot on pots and pans which have been placed directly on the fire.

Bēnang a.: a carpenter's line made with a piece of charcoal.

Kayu a.: ebony.

The smearing of charcoal dust on the face is a metaphorical description of extreme defilement or insult, and occurs in many idioms, e.g., *jika tiyada tērsapu arang di-muka, dari hidop baik-lah mati*: if a disgrace is not wiped out, better die than live; Prov. J.S.A.S., III., 32. *Hapuskan apa-lah arang di-muka kita ini*: wipe away somehow this disgrace which has been put upon me; Ht. Hg. Tuah, 51.

Bintang di-langit dapat di-bilang,

Tidak sēdar muka-nya arang:

they can count the stars in the heavens but fail to perceive a smut on their faces—i.e., their knowledge may be greater but their sense of shame is dulled; Marsd. Gr., 211; cf. also Sh. Put. Ak., 26; Ht. Abd., 396; etc.

The form *harang* also occurs.

II. *Arang-arang*: the ring to which the stays of a ship are fastened.

ارغ aring. I. Foul-smelling—as a urinal.

II. The small piece of worked steel at the top of the blade of a kris. This piece, though forming part of the blade rather than of the handle, corresponds in some respects to the guard on a foil.

III. *Urang-arang*: the name of a plant (unidentified) in use in the Malay pharmacopœia.

IV. A snare for catching small game by means of a noose. *A. chachak*: this snare, if the noose is on the ground. *A. terbang*: this snare, if the noose is suspended in the air.

ارغ arong. I. Wading; pushing through water; fording. This word implies that the progress is made across the river or sea and not merely by wading along near one bank.

Arongan: the central (and presumably deeper) portion of a sea or river; the part which must be traversed if one desires to get across; the crossing. *Di-tengah arongan*: in the deepest portion of the crossing. Ht. Raj. Don., 21; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Arongan bēsar*: the great deep; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Pisau raut dalam kuwali

Hēndak mēraut bingkai talam;

Di-tengah arongan lautan Bali,

Ada-kah boleh di-layarkan malam:

in the midst of the deep seas by Bali, dare any person sail by night? Pel. Abd., 113.

Mēngarong: to ford; to wade across; to traverse the deep; to cross the sea; (by metaphor) to cross a sea of forest.

Bēlayar mēngarong: to put out from the shore in contradistinction to hugging it; Ht. Raj. Don., 22. *Bēbērapa mēngarong jorong yang dalam-dalam*: many deep estuaries did they traverse; Ht. Sh. *Ka-dalam kolam patek mēngarong*: I shall wade into the pool.

Mēngarong is also used of tramping about in water or any other liquid; = *mērandok*. *Saperti gajah mēngarong minyak*: like an elephant pressing out oil; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Mēngarong darah: to wade through blood; a metaphorical expression for great slaughter; Ht. Raj. Kh., 18, 24. *Biyar mati mēngarong darah*: may I die wading through blood (as a man running amok).

The form *harong* is also found.

II. Slender, slight; = *ramping*. Kl.

ارغ **ērang**. *Měngērang*: to groan with pain.

Kēna sēngat sēmbilang karang,
Siyang malam dudok mēngērang:

if you are stung by the *sēmbilang karang* (a fish), day and night you will be sitting and groaning.

The form *hērang* is also found.

ارغ **ēreng**. The vulture; a bird known in the northern Malay States only. *Ada bangkai ada-lah ēreng*: where there is a carcass there will also be vultures; Prov.

Also *hēreng*, *reng*, and *nokreng*.

ارف **arip**. I. Jav. Sleepy; weighed down by sleep. *Arip sangat mata kakanda*: my eyes are heavy with sleep; Ht. Koris.

II. [Arab. عارف.] Knowing; wise.

ارفس **arpus**. [Derivation?] Catgut; the material of which fiddle strings are made.

ارق **arak**. I. [Arab. عرق.] Arrack; spirits; distilled liquors generally. *Bēkas bērisi arak dan darah*: a vessel filled with spirits and blood; Ht. Abd., 310. Also Sh. Bid., 95.

II. Processional progress; bearing or marching in procession; carrying about in triumph. *Di-arak-lah di-atas kēreta*: he was borne in procession on a carriage.

Arak-arakan: processional. *Gēndang arak-arakan*: a drum used in processions; a drum of a portable character; Sh. Sri Ben., 87.

Bērarak: following one after another as in a procession. *Sapērti awan bērarak*: like driving clouds; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 38. *Bērarak-arakan*: in continual succession; = *bērarak*, but more frequentative.

Mēngarak: to walk in a procession; to walk after anything at a regular interval as in a procession. *Sapērti bintang timor mēngarak akan siyang*: as the evening star follows upon daylight; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Mēngarak naga*: to go in procession bearing an artificial dragon—of a Chinese procession; Sh. Jub. Mal., 12.

Sēkarang adinda baginda hēndak mēngarak kapada Indēra Nata: now the Queen will go in procession to (the house of) Indra Nata; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Pēmaraman (Sh. Panj. Sg.) and *pērarak*: a processional car or emblem. *Maka pērarak-an itu-pun mēngarak sēndiri-nya bērjalan*: the processional car travelled automatically along with the procession; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sēgala bunyi-bunyiyan yang di-atas pērarak-an itu-pun di-palu orang*: all the musical instruments on the processional car were beaten by the band; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pērarak-an bērjēntēra: a processional car, the top or cupola of which revolves horizontally round a pivot; Sh. Put. Ak., 13; Sh. Bid., 84. Cars of this description are occasionally seen in *kudu* processions in Singapore.

ارق **arik**. Arab. Sleeplessness; insomnia.

ارق **arok**. A sort of war-dance, said to be of Bugis origin, and danced as an act of fealty or homage before a reigning sovereign. *Mēngarok*: to dance this dance.

ارک **arka**. Arab. Weak; enfeebled.

ارکین **arakiyan**. Furthermore; moreover; thus; then.

This word is a compound of *ara* II. and *kian*, q.v., but is usually pronounced *arikiyan*. It is used at the commencement of a paragraph or sentence.

ارگ **arga**. Skr. Price; value; = *hērga*, q. v.

ارگن **organ**. Eng. A concertina; an accordeon.

ارل **aral**. [Arab. عرض.] An obstacle; a misfortune; a difficulty which stands in the way of progress. *Suwatu pun tidak aral mēlintang*: there is absolutely no obstacle across the path; Sh. Bid., 120. *Jikalau tiyada aral gēndala*: if there is no unfortunate obstacle; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6.

ارلت **urlit**. An ear pendant with a metallic tassel.

ارلغ **orlong**. A land measurement; = 20 *jumbas* (linear) or 400 *jumbas* (square measurement). A square *orlong* is about $1\frac{1}{3}$ acre.

Also (Kedah) *rēlong*.

ارلف **orlop**. A nautical term; orlop.

ارلوجي **orloji**. Eur. A watch; a clock. Also *horloji*.

ارم **aram**. I. Suspicion; feelings of watchful mistrust or hostility.

Bulan tērang, tērang tēmaram,
Hantu bērjalan laki-bini;
Jangan tuwan di-aram-aram,
Sēhaya tidak lama di-sini:

do not look upon me with suspicion; I do not intend to stay here long.

II. *Aram-tēmaram*: dimmed in lustre; half lustrous only—as a clouded moon. *Bulan pun aram-tēmaram sapērti bēlas akan orang yang bērchērai*: the moon's face was clouded as though in pity at the parting (of the lovers); Ht. Perb. Jay.

The forms *tērang-tēmaram* and *tērang tēmaram* are also found.

III. *Aram-aram*: a temporary and easily moveable light lean-to, such as is used by a road coolie for protection against the sun while doing his work.

IV. *Mēngaram*: = *mēngēram*; v. next word.

ارم **Ėram.** Crouching; brooding; sitting crouched down on the ground; sitting on eggs—of a fowl. *Mĕngĕram*: to so sit; to crouch. *Sapĕrti harimau mĕngĕram bangkai rupa-nya*: like a tiger crouching over a carcass; Ht. Sh. Kub.

In many cases the word has also the sense of growling or murmuring; cf. *Ėrang. Pujok sambil mĕngĕram*: murmuring endearments; Ht. Perb. Jay.

The forms *ram* and *mĕngaram* also occur.

ارماد **armada.** Port. A fleet.

ارن **aran.** A night line for catching fish.

ارن **aron.** To rub *pulut* rice into coco-nut milk until the oil of the latter comes out and is mixed with the rice.

Aronan: the mixture so prepared.

Cf. *adon*, of which *aron* is probably only a variant used in a special sense.

ارن **urna.** Better *warna*, q. v.

ارنب **arnab.** [Arab. A hare.] A rabbit; Muj., 19, 50; Hay. Haiw.

The word is also applied to a guinea-pig.

ارنفسن **ariningsun.** (Jav.) My younger sister—an expression used as a term of endearment in addressing a wife or mistress; = *adinda*, but confined to romances and poetry of Javanese origin and to a few pantuns; see Sh. Ik. Trub., 9; Sh. A. R. S. J., 7; Sh. Bid., 70; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc.

The word is often pronounced *arya-ningsun*, or *arya-ingsun* in pantuns, and is sometimes contracted to *ingsun*, or *ningsun*.

ارو **arau.** Better *harau*, q. v.

ارو **aru.** Agitation, stirring up; better *haru*, q. v.

ارو **Ėru.** The casuarina; *casuarina equisetifolia*. Also called *Ėru laut*.

Ėru bukit: a tree found on mountains of some considerable elevation, *dacrydium elatum*. This tree resembles the casuarina. The form *ru* also occurs.

اروا **arwa.** A saw-edged knife said to be of Indian origin.

ارواح **arwāh.** [Arab. Plur. of *rūh*: spirit or breath of life.] The vital elements in man; the vital principle (*sĕmangat*) and (sometimes) the soul.

Hilang arwāh: loss of consciousness, diminution of vitality consequent on a sudden mental shock; Ht. Abd., 364. *Tĕrbang arwāh*: id.; Ht. Abd., 282; Marsd. Gr., 144; = *tĕrbang sĕmangat*. *Tumpah arwāh*: id.; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 4.

Makan arwāh: to feast in honour of the dead; to hold a “*khandūri*.” *Arwāhkan*: id.; Sh. Ul., 15. *Bulan arwāh*, or *bulan ruwāh*: a name given to the month Sha‘aban because of a great festival in honour of the dead. *Khandūri akan arwāh putĕri*: a feast to honour the soul of the princess; Ht. Hamza, 99. *Khandūrt bĕri arwāh*: id.; Ht. Ahm. Muhd., 32.

Arwāh is specially used with reference to these feasts in honour of the dead; *rūh*, the singular, is used of the soul of a man when there is no feast in question. For the use of *arwāh* and *rūh* in the sense of vital principle, see s. v. *sĕmangat*.

ارود **aruda.** Port. Common rue; *ruta graveolens*.

ارون **aruwan.** *Ikan aruwan*: a freshwater fish; *ophiocephalus punctatus*.

A. tasek: a salt-water fish; *elacate nigra*.

Also *haruwan* and *ruwan*. V. *haru*.

اره **arah.** Also *ara* (Arab. *أرا*?) Direction; course; the quarter towards which anything faces; direction or instruction regarding a route. *Tiyada siapa kĕtahuwi arah taman itu*: no one knew the direction in which the garden lay; Ht. Gul. Bak., 24. *Rumah-nya arah sa-bĕlah laut*: his house faced the sea; Ht. Abd., 194.

Sa-kĕliling arah: on all sides.

Tiyada kĕtahuwan arah: not knowing one's position; not knowing whether one is standing on one's head or on one's heels; Sh. Pr. Turk., 12; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 15; Sh. Ik. Trub., 19.

Ta'tĕntu arah: in confusion. *Ta'bĕrarah*: id; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 10.

اري **ari.** I. Day; = *hari*, q. v.

II. *Ari-ari*: the pubes; the extreme lower portion of the abdomen; Ht. Abd., 302.

III. *Kulit ari*: the epidermis; the thin outer skin which if scratched does not bleed or give pain.

IV. *Ular ari*: a very venomous sea-snake; Kl. [= *ular tampong* (or *tĕdong*) *matahari*?]

Rumput ular ari: a plant; *erycibe angulata*. Also *tampong ari*.

V. *Burong ari-ari*: a bird (unidentified); Ht. Raj. Sul., 1.

VI. Arab. Manger, stable; peg or rope for tethering a horse; halter.

VII. *Bantal susu ari*: a square low cushion with a stiff border. Also *bantal suwari*.

اري **arai.** I. (Achin.) A measure of capacity = 2 *chupak*, q. v.

II. *Arai-jĕmarai*: (Selangor) hanging loose = (Kedah) *jĕrai-jĕmarai*. Cf. *berjari-jari*, *urai* and *dĕrai*.

اري **arya.** I. [Skr. *arya*.] A title borne by members of the Kshatriya princely or warrior caste in ancient Java.

II. *Arya-ningsun*: younger sister or brother; a common corruption of *ariningsun*, q. v. Also *arya-ingsun*.

اريت **urita.** [Skr. *varitta*.] Story, news; = *warta*. *Maka urita-nya baginda bĕristĕrikan putĕri bongsu kumun*: the story runs that the king married the youngest princess; Cr. Gr., 56.

اريس **ĕriyas.** The soft inner portion of the trunk of a *pisang* tree. Cf. *aris*.

The form *riyas* occurs.

اريس **aris.** Arab. A peasant; a tiller of the soil.

ارين **ĕringan.** Light in weight; = *ringen*, q. v.

ارينغشن **ariningsun.** Jav. Younger brother or sister; v. ارنغن.

ازاد **azâd.** Pers. Faultless; healthy; wiry.

ازالة **izâlat.** Arab. Conclusion; making an end of something.

ازل **azal.** Arab. Time without beginning; the endless past; infinity—with reference to the past rather than to the future; Tam. Perm., 14.

Daripada azal datang kapada abad: from the endless past to the endless future; Bust. Sal.

ازلي **azali.** Arab. The adjective of *azal*, q. v.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 344.

ازهر **azhar.** Arab. Resplendent. *Al-masjĕdu 'l-azhar*: the shining mosque—the name given to the great mosque at Cairo to which an important theological school or university is attached.

اس **as.** Arab. Myrtle.

اس **is.** An exclamation of hostility or aversion. Also *his*.

اس **asa.** I. [Skr. *āsā*.] Hope.

Putus a: loss of hope; despair; Ht. Gul. Bak., 60, 77. *Hilang a.*: id. *Putuskan a.*: to destroy hope; to deprive a person of hope.

II. *Pokok asa*: mint (the plant); Kl.

اس **ĕsa.** One; unity—usually met with colloquially in the contracted form *sa*.

Kĕsa: (rare) the first; Sh. Raj. Haji; = *yang pĕrtama*.

Mĕngĕsakan: to unify; to make or declare one. *Ērti-nya tauhĕd mĕngĕsakan Tuhan*: the meaning of the word *tauhĕd* is to represent God as One, i.e., to declare that there is no God but Allah; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 14.

Mĕngĕsakan Allah ta'ala: to acknowledge the unity of God; Ht. Mar. Mah.

اساه **usaha.** [Skr. *utsāha*.] Diligence; usually *usahā*, q. v.

اساهن **asahan.** I. *Kain asahan*: a native cloth fabric.

II. A large plate or dish; Kedah and Ht. Hamza, 51: (*sĕgala asahan dan mangkok pinggan*.)

است **asta.** Better *hasta*, q. v.

است **asut.** [Arab. *asad*: causing discord.] Incitement; egging on; persuasion to evil.

Asutan: incitement; urging on. *Tambahan pula dĕngan asutan tuwan putĕri Khatifah itu*: especially as the Princess Khatifah was egging him on; Ht. Koris.

Mĕngasut: to egg on; to urge by evil counsels; Sh. Ul., 11; Ht. Koris; Ht. Abd., 172.

Also *hasut*.

استاذ **ustâdz.** Pers. Lord, master.

استاك **astaka.** A temporary throne used at a coronation, Cr., Pijn.; a portico, a porch, Kl.

The word occurs, Sej. Mal., 98, but the meaning is not clear from the context.

استان **astana or istana.** [Skr. *asthana*, a residence.] A prince's residence; a palace.

Bĕristana: to reside—of a prince; cf. *bĕrsĕmayam*. *Tiyada patek bĕri bĕristana lain*: I will not permit you to reside elsewhere; Ht. Koris, 42.

Isi istana: the inmates of a palace generally; the women, children and servants, resident in a palace.

استباحة **istibâhat.** Arab. Permission, license.

استبرا **istibrâ.** Arab. Purification, healing, enfranchisement; Majm. al-Ahk., 299.

استبرق **istibrak.** Silk, satin; Ht. Muhd. Hanaf., 63; Mith. Šar., 71.

استثنا **istithnâ.** Arab. Exception, distinction; Majm. al-Ahk., 108.

Mĕngistithnâkan; to make an exception, to distinguish between (Majm. al-Ahk., 418, 422); to treat with distinction.

The word *istina* is a corruption of the above.

استجابة **istijâbat.** Arab. Hearing of a prayer; answer to prayer.

- استحلاف **istihlâf.** Arab. Imposition of an oath.
- استخارة **istikhârat.** Arab. Moral weakness.
Sembahyang i.: a prayer to be delivered from besetting sins.
- استخلاف **istikhlâf.** Arab. To appoint as one's successor; to declare Caliph.
- استراحة **istirâhat.** Arab. Repose; rest; peace; tranquillity; Ht. Zaly., 16.
- استري **istëri.** [Skr. *strî.*] Wife; the wife of a man of rank or distinction; wife (in a more respectful sense than *bini*). *Datang-lah tuwan R. ka-Mëlaka sërta dëngan istëri-nya:* Mr. R. came to Malacca with his lady.
Ahlî istëri-nya: his connections by marriage.
Bëristëri: to be married—of a man; to have a wife. *Bëranak bëristëri disana:* to have children and wife there; to have a family there; to be settled in that place.
Bëristërikan: to take to wife; to be married to—of a man.
Këstriyan (kë-istëri-an): appertaining to women, reserved for women, private; Sh. Panj. Sg.
Mëmpëristërikan: to arrange a man's marriage to any woman; to get a man married.
- استسلام **istislâm.** Arab. Submission to Islam; the acceptance of the Muhammadan religion.
- استطاعة **istitâ'at.** Arab. Power; ability to do a thing.
- استطالة **istitâlat.** Arab. To be long; to be tall; superiority, ascendancy.
- استظهار **istitlahâr.** Arab. Declaration; assurance; Majm. al-Ahk., 407, 409.
Sumpah i.: an oath to reveal the truth; Majm. al-Ahk., 392.
- استعادة **isti'âdat.** Arab. Custom; customary institutions. *Mëmërentahkan isti'âdat takhta kërajaan:* to control the customary observance of the Court; Sej. Mal., 87.
Sambut surat dëngan isti'âdat kërajaan: to receive a letter with the honours due to a royal message; Sej. Mal., 36; see also Marsd. Gr., 139.
- استعاذة **isti'âdzat.** Arab. Refuge; taking refuge in God by pronouncing the formula:
أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ, *a'ûdhu bi'llahi min ash-shaitâni rajîmi.*
- استعارة **isti'ârat.** Arab. Quotation; metaphor.

- استعانة **isti'ânat.** Arab. Request for assistance.
- استعداد **isti'dâd.** Arab. Capacity, fitness, suitability.
- استعلا **isti'lâ.** Arab. Being at its zenith, or near it (of the sun).
- استعمال **isti'mâl.** Arab. Use, employment, service; Majm. al-Ahk., 141.
- استغراق **istighrâk.** Arab. Exaggeration.
- استغفار **istighfâr.** Arab. Asking forgiveness.
Istighfârullah: the deprecation of God's wrath; "May God forgive me," a common exclamation; Ht. Gul. Bak., 19; Ht. Ism. Yat., 165. *Mënguchap istighfâr:* to exclaim: "May God pardon me;" Sh. Sh.'Al., 13.
- استغفار **istinggar.** [Port. *espingarda.*] A flint-lock; an early firearm; Ht. Ind. Nata. The word is also written استغر
- استغكي **istanggi.** [Skr. *astangga.*] Incense. Also *sëtanggi*, which is the more common colloquial form.
- استفاضة **istifâdlat.** Arab. Becoming known (of rumours).
- استفهام **istifhâm.** Arab. Enquiry (with a view to increasing one's knowledge); Ht. Gul. Bak., 36, 77.
- استقامة **istikâmah.** Arab. Honesty of intention; absence of prejudice.
- استقرار **istikrâr.** Arab. Confirmation; the condition of being settled.
- استكون **astakona.** [Skr. *ashtakôna:* octagonal.] Octagonal; eight-cornered; the name given to a peculiar polygonal pattern. *Nasi bërastakona:* rice arranged in a heap with a base of this pattern—a dish much used at festivals; Sh. Abd. Mk., 11; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Raj. Don., 67.
Baju bërastakona mëlayang: a pattern of garment mentioned in the Ht. Sh. Kubad.
Astakona is a name also given to an octagonal diadem or tiara.
Also pronounced (Kedah) *istakona.*
- استلام **istilâm.** Arab. Pacification, peace-making.
- استموا **istimewa.** (Arab. *istiwâ':* being equal, parallel?) *Istimewa pula:* even more so; much more so; especially; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Abd., 105. *'Alîm bësar dalam bëhasa Mëlayu istimewa dalam bëhasa 'Arab:* he was very learned in Malay and even more so in Arabic; Ht. Abd., 52.

استنجا **istinjā'**. Arab. Ablutions prescribed by Muhammadan law; cleansing from defilement; the washing of the *abaimana*; Sh. Ul., 26. *Membuwang istinjā' kēchil*: to perform the prescribed ablutions after passing urine; Ht. Jay. Asm.

استو **estu**. See *sētu*.

استوا **istiwā'**. Arab. Being parallel. *Khattu'l-istiwā'*: the Equator.

استوري **istori**. See *sētori*.

استهلال **istihlāl**. Arab. The beginning of light (as after the new moon); the exordium of a speech.

استین **astina**. (Skr. An abbreviation of *Hastinapura*.) Hastinapura; the name of an ancient Indian State celebrated in the Mahabharata.

استین **istina**. A colloquial corruption of the Arabic *istithnā*, q. v.; exception, drawing a distinction.

اسحاق **ishāk**. Arab. Isaac; a proper name often met with, and usually pronounced *Isahak* or abbreviated to *Sahāk*.

Nabī Allah Ishāk: the Isaac of the Old Testament; Ht. Hamza, 20.

اسد **asad**. Arab. A lion—but sometimes used by Malays in the sense of tiger. *Asad pahalawan*: (Sh. Lail. Mejn., 3.) the lion champion—a name applied to Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad. *Asad erti-nya harimau*: an *asad* by which is meant a tiger; Hay. Haiw.

اسرار **isrār**. Arab. To hide.

اسراف **isrāf**. Arab. To squander.

اسرافیل **asrāfil**. Arab. The name of the greatest of the Archangels. *Mala'ikat yang mēmēgang urat bumi Asrāfil nama-nya*: the angel who guards the sinews of the earth, Asrafil by name; Ht. Muhd. Hanaf., 46. *Asrāfil* is represented as the angel whose duty it will be to blow the Last Trump on the Day of Judgment; Ht. Raj. Kh., 6; Mith. Sar., 39. In the Bustanu's-salatin he is represented as having been created before the other archangels (Gabriel, Michael and Azrael) though not before Light or the Heavens.

اسرافین **asrāfin**. Arab. Seraphim.

استنبول **istambūl**. [Arab. and Turkish; a corruption of the Greek *eis tīn polin*; modern Greek: 'stim-boli.] Istanbul, Constantinople; Ht. Nap., 23.

اسخ **asing**. Separate character or existence; severance; other; other than; distinct; foreign. *Orang asing*: another person; a different person altogether.

Asingkan and *mēngasingkan*: to discriminate between; to treat as different; to separate a person or thing from others and so create a distinction. *Di-asingkan diya di-suroh tinggal di-Bandar Hilir*: they separated him from the others and ordered him to live at Bandar Hilir; Ht. Abd., 105. *Tiyada-lah di-asingkan-nya orang kaya dan orang miskin*: he made no distinction between rich and poor; Ht. Abd., 290. Cf. *masing*.

اسخ **əsang**. (Onom.) *Mēngəsang*: to blow the nose (in the native way); Kl. Also (Kedah) *sing*, (Riau-Johor) *seⁿ* and *ngeh*.

In Brunai *əsang* means the gills of a fish;= *isang* or *ingsang*.

اسفل **asfal**. Arab. Low, abject, inferior. *Asfalū's-sāfilin*: "the lowest of the low," a name given to the inmates of the lowest hell and sometimes to that hell itself; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2.

اسف **asap**. Smoke; vapour; steam. *Asap api*: smoke. *A. kēmēnnyen*: incense; the fumes of incense. *Kapal a.*: a steam-boat;= *kapal api*, which is the more common form. *Kēreta a.*= *kēreta api*: a steam locomotive.

Asapi: to burn anything for the sake of the smoke; to burn (incense); Ht. Gul. Bak., 44, 54.

Asapkan: to fumigate; Muj., 20.

Bērasap: to be smoking—as embers; to be covered with vapour—as a mountain summit; Sej. Mal., 25. *Bintang bērasap*: a comet; also *bintang bērekor*.

Pērasap and *pērasapan*: a censer; Cr. Gr., 43; J. I. A., Vol. I., 321.

اسفایل **ispanyol**. [Spanish: *Español*.] Spanish.

اسق **asak**. Insertion by pressure; pressing in—as additional articles are pressed into a box when packing; stamped down upon; anything so inserted. *Tanah di-asak*: earth pressed upon any surface to fill up interstices; Ht. Abd., 64; Pel. Abd., 85; Ht. 'Al., 31.

Also *əsak*; cf. *dēsak*.

اسق **asek**. Unregulated and inconstant behaviour, unmethodical manner of life—such as that of a man who has no interests beyond the present, and who acts as the humour takes him.

اسق **asok**. (Kedah.) Masked dancers; the dancers better known by their Javanese name *topeng*.

اسکندر **iskandar**. [Pers. and Arab.] Alexander. *Iskandar dzu'l-karnain*: Alexander the Great.

Hikāyat Iskandar dzu'l-karnain: the story of Alexander the Great (literally the two-horned); an ancient Malay work containing the legends connected with the name of Alexander the Great. Alexander the Great is believed to have been the ancestor of the royal line of Sang Sēperba; see the first chapter of the *Sējaraḥ Mēlayu*.

اسكندريه **iskandariyyah**. [Pers. and Arab.] Alexandria; Ht. Best., 3.

اسكوله **iskolah**. [Port. *escola*.] School.

اسلام **islām**. Arab. Submission to the will of God; recognition of God; belief in God; the world of believers. *Maka kata Indĕra Jaya: hamba bĕrtanya pula apa ĕrti-nya islām? Maka sahut malā'ikat itu ya-itu mĕnjunjong sĕgala titah Allah subhāna-hu wa-ta'ala: then said Indra Jaya: "I would further enquire the meaning of the word Islam." The angel replied: "It is obedience to all the decrees of God, (praise be to Him), the Most High"; Ht. Sh. Mard.*

Igama islām: Muhammadanism. Jin islām: spirits who admit the law of God, as distinct from evil spirits in open revolt against the Deity. Hukum islām: Muhammadan law.

Islāmkan (Sej. Mal., 67) and *mĕngislāmkan* (Ht. Jaya Lengg.; Ht. Mar. Mah.): to bring into submission to God; to convert to Muhammadanism.

اسلامي **islāmī**. Arab. Faithful; orthodox; Muhammadan; Sh. I. M. P., 18.

اسم **asam**. Acidity; sourness; a generic name given to a number of acid fruits or preparations.

A. akar: a plant, rourea fulgens.

A. gĕlugor: an orange acid fruit, garcinia atroviridis.

A. jawa: the tamarind, tamarindus indicus.

A. jawa antan: a common tree, pithecolobium contortum.

A. kĕlubi: a thorny palm with a very acid fruit, zalacca conferta. Also called a. paya.

A. loka puteh: an epiphytic plant, medinilla hasseltii.

A. paya: = a. kĕlubi.

A. susor: a herbaceous hibiscus, hibiscus suratensis.

A. tĕbing darat: a common climbing aroid, anadendron montanum.

A. tĕbing paya: a climbing aroid, raphidophora lobbii.

A. tikus: a small terrestrial aroid, chama-cladon griffithii.

Akar asam riyang: a common wild vine, cissus hastatus.

Pĕkasam: a preserve of fish.

Masam: sour—especially when referring to sourness of look.

Laksana asam dĕngan garam: like acids and salt; an appropriate combination; e.g.:—

Bĕrkuda lagi berlĕmbu

Orang bĕlayar takut karam;

Orang muda bĕharu bĕrtĕmu,

Laksana asam dĕngan garam:

when young people (of opposite sexes) meet, it is like acidity mixing with salt (they become friendly at once); Ht. Ind. Nata.

اسم **ism**. Arab. Name.

Bismi'llahi: in the name of God. Bismi'llahi 'r-rahmāni 'r-rahīmi: a common exordium for books, "in the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate."

اسماء **asmā'**. [Arab. The plural of *ism*.] Names—with special reference to the names by which Allah is glorified; Ht. Ind. Nata; Muj., 71.

اسمار **asmara**. I. [Skr. *smara*.] Love; the passion of one sex for another; the God of Love, Kama. *Badan-nya kurus rupa asmara: his frame was slender like that of Love; Sh. Laili Mejn., 32. Edan asmara: madly in love, Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 4; = edan kĕsmaran, which is grammatically more correct.*

Asmara is also used in the sense of sexual intercourse; e.g., orang yang asmara di-dalam pĕraduwan; Ht. Perb. Jay.

Kĕsmaran: being in love; the Javanese form of kĕ-smara-an. Edan kĕsmaran: madly in love,—in Javanese-Malay romances; = gila bĕrahi in pure Malay romances. Mabok kĕsmaran: id., Sh. Sh.'Al. 14.

II. [Skr. *sunridanta*?] *Gigi asmara danta: fair white teeth; Ht. Mas. Edan.*

اسن **asin**. Saltiness.

Masin: salt. Ayer masin: salt as opposed to fresh water.

Cf. tasek and tĕrasi.

اسناد **asnād**. Arab. Props; supports; authorities in support of a contention.

اسنين **isnĕn**. Better *ithnain*, q. v.

اسو **asu**. *Gigi asu: the canine teeth; also gigi siyong and gigi anjing.*

Asu is a common Indonesian word for dog and is so understood in some Malay dialects such as that of Sarawak, but not in those of the Peninsula.

اسه **asah**. Grinding down, sharpening or whetting. *Bĕrasah gigi: with teeth filed.*

A. rĕpang: of teeth, to be filed down to the level of the gum.

A. papan: of teeth, to be filed to a common level.

A. sayap kumbang: of teeth, to be filed across the centre in front, so as to give them a concave appearance, and to be then stained black.

Batu a.: a whetstone; also batu pĕngasah.

Asahkan: to whet; to grind down medicines; (in a few cases) to polish.

II. *Kain asahan: a kind of native cambric; see asahan I.*

III. *Pinggan asahan: a large platter; see asahan II.*

اسه **asoh.** I. Nursing; attendance on a child or young girl.

Mêngasoh: to nurse.

Pêngasoh: a nurse; an attendant. *Inang p.*: a lady in waiting on a princess. *Pêngghulu p.*: a duenna; a nurse; the principal lady in waiting; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Maka muntëri hulu-balang yang ada bëranak laki-laki dan përempuwan kësëmuwa-nya di-bàwa përsëmbahkan anak-nya itu kapada baginda akan jadi pêngasoh Puntëra Jaya Pati*: all the civil and military officers who had sons and daughters entrusted them to the king to serve as attendants on the prince Jaya Pati; Ht. P. J. P.

Di-asoh shetan, or *di-asoh hantu*: spirit possession, causing a person to be unconscious of his surroundings but not otherwise harming him; cf. *rasok*.

II. *Asoh-asoh*: an edible saltwater fish; *lethrinus nebulosus*.

اسها **usaha.** [Skr. *utsāha*.] Diligence; perseverance; assiduity. *Bëlajar dëngan usaha*: diligent study.

Usahakan and *mëngusahakan*: to do (anything) diligently. *Usahakan diri*: to diligently apply oneself to anything; to set oneself to anything.

Bërusaha: industrious; diligent. Also اساه and اوسها .

اسي **asai.** A fruit weevil; = *kasai*, q. v.

اسيا **usiya.** [Skr. *âyusha*.] The period of life; the period through which one has lived; the age of a man. *Lima bëlās tahun usiya-nya*: he was fifteen years of age.

اشارة **ishârat.** Arab. Sign, signal.

Ishâratkan and *mëmbëri ishârat*: to signal; to make a sign. *Di-ishâratkan-nya kapada kucing itu*: she made a sign to the cat; Ht. Gul. Bak., 19; cf. also Sej. Mal., 8; Ht. Abd., 253.

اشتغال **ishtighâl.** Arab. Occupation, employment, work.

اشراق **ishrâk.** Arab. The rising of the sun.

اشراك **ishrâk.** Arab. To take as a partner in business; Majm. al-Ahk., 31.

اشعار **isha'âr.** Arab. The marks of a sacrificial animal; to inform, announce.

اشمام **ishmâm.** Arab. Whispering.

اشهاد **ishahadâ.** Arab. To pronounce the Muhammadan confession of faith, the *shahadat*; Arabian Nights, 383.

اصح **asah.** Arab. Genuine, legitimate.

اصفر **asfar.** Arab. Yellow, cream-coloured; a term applied by Arabs to the colour of Europeans.

In the Ht. Isk. Dz., the word occurs in the sense of "black;" *duwa ratus orang zanggi asfar yang hitam*: two hundred black Ethiopians. *Kuda zanggi asfar*: a black African horse; Ht. Raj. Bdk., 31.

اصل **asal.** [Arab. *asl*.] Root; origin; material; ancestry; the very beginning of anything. The word is also sometimes used in the sense of a proviso upon which a statement depends. *Asal-nya iya orang Këdah*: he is a Kedah man by descent. *Ada-pun gëreja itu asal-nya gëreja Përtugis*: the church in question was originally a Portuguese church. *Ërti-nya përkataan dan asal-nya*: the meaning of words and their derivations.

Asal kapas mënjadi bënang;

Asal bënang mënjadi kain;

Sudah lëpas jangan di-kënanng,

Sudah mënjadi orang lain:

originally cotton, it is turned into thread; originally thread, it is turned into cloth: your lover has left you;—do not regret him, he is no longer the man that you loved (literally, he is changed into a different person); Prov.

Raja bërasal: a sovereign by birth; a prince by descent—in contradistinction to one by creation or conquest. *Hilang asal dëngan muliya*: the loss of ancestral dignity and eminence; Ht. Raj. Haji, 182.

Asal usûl: the beginning of anything; its history. *Asal usûl Pëngghulu Naning*: the history of the chiefs of Naning.

Asal is also used in the sense: "if," "provided that." *Asal nyawa-nya tërlepas*: provided his life is spared. *Jikalau hina dan bodoh sakalipun asal ada bërherita nësçaya ini-lah pandai dan tër-muliyā*: be he mean and dull, he will be called learned and eminent provided he has money. *Biyar lambat asal sëlamat*: be slow if you will, provided you arrive safely;—i. e., slow and sure; Prov.

Anak bërök di-tëpi pantai

Masok ka-bëndang makan padi;

Biyar burok kain di-pakai,

Asal pandai mëngambil hati:

let him wear worn clothes, if he will, provided he has skill in winning affection. *Usûl mënnun-jok-kan asal*: manners show descent; v. *usûl*.

Asalkan: provided that.

اصلي **asali.** [Arab. *aslî*.] Well born; = *bërasal*. *Raja asalî*: a prince by birth; Sh. Bid., 17; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 24; Ht. Gul. Bak., 82.

اصم **asam.** Arab. Deaf.

أصول **uşul**. [Arab. Plural of أصل, q. v.] Beginnings; origin; the early causes which ultimately led to anything. *Uşul* is also used to describe a man's air, manner or behaviour.

Asal uşul: early history; ancestry; origin.
Asal uşul Pēnghulu Naning: the early history of the chiefs of Naning.

Uşul jījak: a man's gait or manner of bearing himself as he walks. *Uşul sifat*: a man's look. *Uşul mēnunjokkan asal*: a man's appearance betrays his origin; manners show the man; Prov. *Pakaiyan-nya sapērti darwēsh akan tētafi uşul-nya itu hamba lihat sapērti orang bēsar-bēsar*: he is dressed as a beggar, but his manners resemble those of a distinguished man; Ht. Gul. Bak.

أصيل **asīl**. Arab. Rooted, of noble birth, of noble race (as a horse).

إضافة **idlāfat**. Arab. To join, add, connect.

إضباط **idlbāt**. Arab. The vowelling of a word, the adding of vowel points.

إضراب **idlrāb**. Arab. To recant, revoke.

إضلال **idllāl**. Arab. To seduce; to lead astray.

إضطرار **idltirār**. Arab. Compulsion.

إطباق **atbāk**. Arab. Caskets; the plural of طبق, q. v.

إطباق **itbāk**. Arab. To cover.

إطلاق **itlāk**. Arab. Generalization; being frequently accepted; Majm. al-Ahk., 33.

Mengitlakkan: to generalize; Majm. al-Ahk., 34, 114, 415.

إطلس **atlas**. Arab. Satin; Ht. Abd., 85, 354. Usually *kain ēntēlas*.

إطهر **itahur**. Arab. Purification.

إظهار **itlhār**. Arab. To reveal.

إعتبار **i'tibār**. Arab. To take as model or pattern; *i'tibārkan*: id.; Majm. al-Ahk., 17.

اعتبر **i'tbār**. Arab. Reflexion, consideration.

اعتدال **i'tidāl**. Arab. In proportion, proportionately.

اعتزال **i'tizāl**. Arab. Abdication from the throne.

اعتقاد **i'tikād**. Arab. Confidence, trust, faith. *Bēri'tikādkan*: to propose to do; Arabian Nights, 306.
I'tikādkan: to will; Muj., 64.

اعتكاف **i'tikāf**. Arab. To proceed to do carefully and with constant application.

اعتماد **i'timād**. Arab. To trust in; to rely upon.

اعتباد **i'tiyād**. Arab. Custom.

أعداد **a'dād**. Arab. Numbers, enumeration; the plural of عدد.

أعداد **i'dād**. Arab. Included in (a number).

أعذار **i'dzār**. Arab. Circumcision.

أعراب **i'rāb**. Arab. To speak (Arabic) idiomatically.

أعراف **a'rāf**. Arab. The Muhammadan purgatory.

أعسار **i'sār**. Arab. To dun for payment.

أعظم **a'tlam**. Arab. Great, strong, powerful, mighty.

أعفاف **i'fāf**. Arab. To abstain from unchastity; Majm. al-Ahk., 258.

أعلان **a'lān**. Arab. Advertisement; to give notice.

أعلم **a'lam**. Arab. Knowing more.
Wa-'llahu'-lam: God knoweth more; God knows best; a common termination to Malay speculative passages.

أعلى **a'la**. Arab. Higher, nobler.

أعم **a'am**. Arab. Universal; general.

أعوذ **a'ūdzu**. Arab. I take my refuge. *Nā'-ūdzu*: we take our refuge. *Nā'ūdzu bi'llahi*: we take our refuge in God.

أعور **a'ūr**. Arab. One-eyed.

أغاثة **ighāthat**. Arab. Help, assistance, aid.

أغشية **ighashiyyat**. Arab. Covering.

أغلاف **aghlāf**. Arab. The uncircumcised; plur. of غلف, [Mal. *kulup*].

أغ **ang**. I. A titular prefix to the names of men; better *hang*, q. v.

II. (Menangkabau.) You, thou; = (Riau, Johor) *ēngkau* and (Kedah) *hang*.

- اغ ing. Jav. A prefix having the sense of "of," or "for." *Radin galoh ing Bali*: the princess of Bali; Ht. Sh.
Putëra ing Kuripan: the prince of Kuripan; Ht. Perb. Jay.
 When the preceding word ends with a vowel, *ing* is changed into *ning*; but this rule would not be strictly adhered to by Malays ignorant of Javanese.
- اغ ong. The Sanskrit and Buddhist *Om*, a word of mysterious import sometimes used by Malay pawangs in their incantations; v. *hong*, which is the more usual form.
- اغت angat. Hot. Better *hangat*, q. v.
- اغت angit. Better *hangit*, q. v.
- اغت ĕngut. Mouthing one's words; indistinct, though loud, speech.
 Also *ngut-ngut*; cf. *sungut*.
- اغت angut. Day dreaming—as a man under the influence of opium.
- اغر angor. Jav. Better; rather; it were better = *rëmak*. Also *anggor*, q. v.
- اغر ĕngor. *Ēngor-ēngor*: a saltwater fish; *macrones bleekeri*.
- اغراون angrawan. A name given to several trees, *hopea mengarawan*, *h. pierrei* and *h. intermedia*. Also *mërawan* and *anggërawan*.
- اغس angsa. [Skr. *hansa*.] A goose; Ht. P. J. P., Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 10.
- اغس angus. Burning, scorching; better *hangus*, q. v.
- اغسان angšana. The name of a tree, *pterocarpus indicus*; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Sri Bun. Also *sëna*, q. v.
- اغست engsut. Gradual pushing; quietly thrusting off; gentle propulsion—such as that given to a boat by a light breeze. Cf. *kesut*, *esut* and *angsur*.
- اغسر angsar. Better *angsur*, q. v.
- اغسر angsur. Progress by short stages; payment by small instalments; mounting up a little at a time, as a bill; Sh. Peng., 9. Cf. *kesut*, *engsut* and *esut*.
- اغش ingsang. The gills of a fish; = *isang*, q. v., and (Brunai) *ësang*.
- اغسل engsel. [Dutch, *hengsel*.] A hinge. Also *ensel*.

اغسن ingsun. Jav. I; the royal "we"; the pronoun of the first person when used by a prince. This word is also found in Malay as an abbreviation of *ariningsun*, q. v., and is so used as a term of endearment without limitation to its exact meaning (*i.e.* = *adinda*). *Adohi anak-ku ingsun*: oh, my child, my darling.

اغسوك angsoka. [Skr. *asōka*.] The name of a tree; Ht. Gul. Bak., 37; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Kanch., 8. the *pavetta indica* (according to KLINKERT); *jonesia asoka*, Roxb.

اغق angek. (Kedah.) *Ungak-angek*: bobbing up and down; = *ungkang-ankit*.

اغك angka. I. Skr. A numerical symbol. *Angka duwa*: the figure two; the symbol showing that a word is repeated.

II. Notice, thought, imagination, guessing. *Tiyada-lah iya angka kaluwar darah itu*: she did not notice the bleeding; Ht. Mar. Mah. Cf. *sangka*.

اغك ingka. (Onom.; Kedah and Penang.) Laughter. *Gëlak ingka-ingka*: id.; also *gëlak kak-kak*.

اغك onka, or ungka. The name of a monkey; the *wah-wah*; *hylobates concolor*. Ht. Abd., 77; Ht. P. J. P.; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 17.

اغكار angkara. [Skr. *ahangkāra*.] Violence; brutality; gross disrespect; offences against propriety or morals; attempted adultery or seduction. *Ada sa-orang berbawat angkara akan anak orang yang di-dusun*: a man has made improper advances to a girl on that plantation; Ht. Kal. Dam., 381. *Orang angkara*: a man lost to sense of shame; a profligate; Sh. Peng., 16. *Gajah angkara*: an elephant that has not yet learnt its duties; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 29.

Hina angkara: a low scoundrel; a depreciatory way of describing oneself; Sh. Panj. Sg.

A. Maharaja lela: offences of disrespect to the sovereign; NEWBOLD, *British Settlements in Malacca*, Vol. II., p. 148.

Satwa a.: = *satwa anggara*; Ht. Koris.

اغكاس angkasa. [Skr. *ākāsa*.] The atmosphere; the regions of the air; the heavens.

Dewa a.: a deity of heaven; Ht. Koris.

Unggas a.: a bird of the air; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 3.

اڠكت **angkat**. Lifting up on high; elevation; raising; bringing up. *Di-angkat mĕnjadi Sultān*: raised to the dignity of Sultan. *Di-angkat-nya tangan-nya*: he lifted up his hand. *Angkat kaki*: (vulgar) to abscond. *Anak angkat*: an adopted child.

Angkat-angkat: the carriage, shape or gait of a person or animal; cf. *bangun*.

Angkatan: an expedition; the entire party making up an expedition; a squadron of ships; a caravan. *A. raja diraja*: the hearse used at the funeral of a reigning sovereign.

Angkatkan: to lift (anything) up.

Bĕrangkat: to go on a journey—of a prince; to be borne anywhere; to go (in the Court language). *Gĕndĕrang bĕrangkat*: the drum beaten to announce a raja's departure; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Mangkat: to die (of rajas).

Mĕngangkat: to bear aloft; to raise; to lift. *Mĕngangkat duwa puloh kati*: to lift twenty catties. *M. sĕmbah*: to raise one's hands in respectful salutation.

Pangkat: rank; dignity.

Cf. *angkit*, and *angkut*.

اڠكت **angkit**. Raising; lifting; = *angkat*, but limited to the lifting of objects of light weight or to movements (such as raising the eyebrows) which are not intended to be of long duration. *Bĕlat angkĭt-angkit*: chicks; = *bidai*; see s. v. *bĕlat*.

اڠكت **angkut**. Moving, raising or lifting when the action is piecemeal or gradual. *Mĕngangkut sarang*: to build a nest (the materials for which are brought together by degrees). *M. ayar*: to carry up water from a well one or two bucketfuls at a time. *M. dagangan*: to load or unload cargo.

Angkut-angkut: the mason bee.

Angkut is also used of removing or pricking an ulcer or blister (Pijn., s. v. *angkot*); see, however, *angkup*.

اڠكت **angkit**. Coming back to a position one has previously left, raising a question already settled, applying for the return of something given away (e.g., for the return of a present), bringing up old grievances again, harping on an old subject.

Kursi ungkang-ungkit: a rocking chair.

Cf. *unggit*.

اڠكر **angkar**. Jav. Haunted.

اڠكر **ingkar**. [Arab. انكار.] Breaking a pledge; violating a promise; falsifying what one has previously said; Sh. Ul., 14. Cf. *mungkir*.

اڠكر **ungkor**. *Bĕrunghkor-ungkoran*: retreating in various directions; scattering.

اڠكره **angkĕroh**. Hastily, hurriedly; also *gopoh-gapah*; v. *gopoh*, Kl.

اڠكس **ungkas**. A bird; usually *unggas*, q. v.

اڠكس **ongkos**. [Dutch, *onkosten*.] Expenses; charges; outlay—an expression used by Javanese in the Straits in the special sense of the cost of a passage to their homes.

اڠكڠ **angkang**. Raising, lifting; = *angkat*; Kl.

اڠكڠ **enggang**. Holding the feet wide apart: Kl. = *kanggang*; q. v.

Cf. also *kenggang*.

اڠكڠ **ungkang**. *Ungkang-ungkit*: see-saw motion. *Kursi ungkang-ungkit*: a rocking chair.

Cf. *chunggang-chunggit*; *ungkit*; etc.

اڠكتف **angkap**. I. To alight,—as a bird; cf. *hinggap*.

II. *Bĕrangkap-rangkap*: in turns, in a dance; v. *anggap*.

اڠكتف **angkup**. Forceps; pincers; nippers; the act of catching anything with a pair of forceps or pincers. *Angkup bĕsi*: steel pincers for pulling out hair. *Mĕngangkupkan jari*: to nip with the fore-finger and thumb. *Tĕrangkup-angkup*: opening and shutting like a pair of pincers; opening and shutting the mouth; v. *ungkap*.

Cf. *angkut*.

اڠكتف **ĕngkap**. *Ēngkap-ĕngkip*: lifting and lowering, rising and falling. *Ēngkap-ĕngkip bagai rumput tĕngah jalan*: up and down like grass in the middle of the road (trodden under foot and then springing up again)—of an invalid who will neither die nor get well; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 20. Also (Province Wellesley) *ungkok-ungkap sapĕrti rumput tĕngah jalan*; and (Kedah) *ĕntak-ĕntek sapĕrti sambau di-pintu kandang*.

اڠكتف **ĕngkip**. See *ĕngkap*.

اڠكتف **ungkap**. I. Gaping, exposing a large orifice; the cover placed over a furnace to turn back the flames and increase the heat; opening and shutting the mouth.

Ungkap-ungkap: the gasping or hard breathing of a dying man; the gasping of fish out of water.

Mĕngungkap: to open and shut the mouth without utterance; to make unsuccessful attempts to speak—as a man in a state of collapse in illness.

Tĕrunghap-ungkap: gasping, panting.

II. (Kedah.) *Ungkok-ungkap*: up and down, rising and falling; = *ĕngkap-ĕngkip*.

اڠكك **ĕngkak**. I. A kind of tart or sweetmeat; Kl.

II. A collar; C. and S.

III. (Kedah.) *Tĕrĕngkak-ĕngkak*: ridiculous familiarities; foolish play, as when two children make faces at one another.

اڠكك **angkok**. The figure-head of a native canoe (*kolek*).

اڠكك **ongkak**. The name given to two posts in the bows of a boat to which the cable is secured.

اڠكل **ungkil**. The application of slight leverage in order to move a heavy thing a little way; cf. *chungkil*.

اڠكلڠ **angkĕlong**. Jav. A musical instrument; v. Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 334.

اڠكو **ĕngkau**. You; thou; the pronoun of the second person when addressing persons of little importance. *Bĕrĕngkau*: to make use of the word *ĕngkau*; to speak as one would speak to inferiors. *Orang yang bĕrkhavar itupun bukan-nya si-ĕngkau si-aku* (Ht. Abd., 433): the man who gave the news was no person whom you could address without ceremony (lit., using words like *ĕngkau* and *aku*).

The word *engkau* is almost universal in the above sense in literature, but is rare in colloquial language. The form *kau* is in use in Southern Malay States, the word *hang* in Kedah, Penang and parts of Perak, and the word *ang* among Menangkabau Malays. Many paraphrases are also in use; cf. *awak*, *dikau*, *kamu*, *kau*, *hang*, etc.

اڠكو **ĕngku**. A Malay title, applied [Riau] to the children of princes of the highest rank (*tĕngku*) by wives of inferior position; the second grade of royalty; the title given to a *raja di-gĕlar* or high officer of State not of royal birth but of princely rank, and to his sons.

In Kedah the title is not used. In the Ht. Sri Rama, the title is given to *Laksamana*, Rama's younger brother, presumably by confusion between his name and the title to which his name is now applied.

اڠكوس **angkusa**. [Skr. *angkosa*.] The "ankus"; the goad carried by the mahout on an elephant; v. *kosa*.

اڠكه **angkoh**. Proud; haughty; Ht. Kal. Dam., 280.

اڠكه **ĕngkah**. I. Glue, gum. Kl.

II. *Ēngkah-ĕngkah*: half ripe; insufficiently done; Kl.

اڠكي **ungkai**. *Mĕngungkai*: to unloose; to unbind; Kl., = (Kedah) *mĕrungkai*.

اڠك **angga**. I. The tine of a deer. *Mĕrangga tandok*: with branching horns; cf. also *chĕ-rangġah* and *chĕragah*.

II. (Selangor.) Hope, expectation, thought, suspicion; = *angka*, q. v.

III. An elephant; Kl.

اڠك **ingga**. As far as, boundary, limitation; = *hingga*, q. v. Cf. *pĕrenggan* (*pĕr-hingga-an*) and *ĕnggat*.

اڠكار **anggara**. [Skr. *ahangkāra*.] *Sĕtuwa anggara* or (etymologically better) *satwa anggara*: "wild beast," a fabulous monster often mentioned in romances as the *kĕndaraan* or steed of a hero; v. Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng., Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Par. Ptg. The form *satwa angkara* also occurs: Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Koris, etc.

Karu a.: wild uproar; = *haru angkara*; v. *angkara*.

اڠكت **anggit**. Fastening; joining together. *Rotan pĕnganggit atap*: a piece of rattan used for joining ataps together. *Rotan anggit*: the rattan binding outside the drum—in contradistinction to the rattan ring (*rotan sedak rĕbana*) which is inside the drum.

اڠكت **anggut**. Rocking; dipping—of the bows of a boat; = *angkok*, q. v. Also pronounced *hinggut* and *ĕnggut*.

اڠكت **ĕnggat**. Limit, boundary; as far as. *Ēnggat ini*: as far as this. Cf. *ingga*, and *hingga*.

اڠكت **unggat**. Rising to a stiffly erect position.

Tĕrunggat: stiffly erect; also *tĕrchugat* and *tĕrchĕgat*.

اڠكت **unggit**. *Unggang-unggit*: Rocking or see-saw motion as that of a rocking chair; = *ungkang-ungkit*, or *chunggang-chunggit*; cf. *anggut*, *angkok* and *anggol*.

اڠكر **anggar**. Reckoning, calculation.

A. pĕlayaran: the navigation of a vessel; Arabian Nights, 310. *Patek nan sudah tahu ang-garan*: I can make calculations: I can measure, survey, or navigate; Sh. Sh. Al., 27. *Mĕmbuwat anggaran*: to take one's bearings, to find out one's position; Ht. Jay. Asm.

Anggaran burung: the stand quarters of a bird; a branch or twig on which a bird is calculated to be likely to set; a good place for a snare or bird-lime.

اڠگور **anggor**. I. Transplanting. *Di-anjak layu di-anggor mati*: move it and it withers, transplant it and it perishes; a hopeless case. Prov.

II. Pers. The vine; appertaining to the vine; grapes (Ht. Ism. Yat., 31); shot (of a gun) in contradistinction to bullets. *Ayer buwah anggor*: wine; Muj., 57. *Ayer a.*: id.; Ht. Abd., 304. *Buwah a.*: grapes. *Pokok a.*: the vine. *Tarok a.*: a vine shoot; Ht. Sg. Samb.

III. Better; rather; it were better; = *rëmak*. *Jikalau beta hendak di-bërikan kapada hantu itu anggor-lah beta mati*: if it is desired to bestow me upon that evil spirit, rather let me die; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Daripada sa-laku sa-dëndam ini

Anggor-lah hilang sa-kali kali:

rather than (linger on in) this plight and with these longings, it were better to die for good and all; Ht. Koris. *Anggor-lah bujang sampai ka-mati*: may I remain unmarried till death; Sh. Sh. Al.

IV. *Mënganggor*: to do nothing; to loiter; Sh. Bid. (Leyden edition), 333.

اڠگوران **anggërana**. To trade; = *bëniyaga*, Kl.

اڠگريس **inggëris**. English. *Orang inggëris*: the English. *Nëgëri inggëris*: England.¹

اڠگورك **anggërek** or **inggërek**. A generic name for epiphytic orchids; Sh. B. A. M., 2; Sh. Ch. Ber., 11; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Mard.

A. bëtul: the scorpion flower; *cymbidium bicolor*, Cr.

A. lama: *cymbidium cuspidatum*, Cr.

A. mërpati: the pigeon orchid; *dendrobium crumentatum*, Sw.

اڠگورك **anggërka**. *Baju anggërka*: a long overcoat or surtout; Ht. Abd., 419.

اڠگس **unggas**. I. A bird (in literary language); Sh. Ch. Ber., 3, Sh. B. A. M., 12, Sh. Bid., 2, Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 10, Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Gul. Bak., 34, 62, 117; etc. *Burong* is the word usually employed in colloquial language with the meaning of bird except in the Menangkabau States, where *unggas* is used to avoid the double meaning attaching to the word *burong*.

¹ In the oldest MSS. the word *inglitir* is found as an equivalent for England. The word *inggeris* occurs in the Ht. Koris in the following context:

Kuma kuma chita kesturi

Hendak berjamu raja inggeris;

Sangat-lah cherdek rupa-nya diri

Sanda di-semu di-tengah majlis.

At the present time *inggeris* is always used in the sense of "English," but "*inggelan*" is sometimes heard in the sense of "England."

U. dewata: the bird of paradise; Sh. B. A. M., 6, Sh. Bur. Pungg., 14. Also *burong dewata*, and *manok dewata*.

II. (Kedah.) Running as fast as one can; bolting; tearing away; cf. *runngas* and *rëntas*. The form *hunggas* also occurs.

اڠگس **anggis**. *Mëngunggis*: to gnaw; to nibble at anything.

اڠگڠ **anggonng**. *Mënganggonng*: to lift up; to raise up; Kl., P.

اڠگڠ **ënggang**. The hornbill; the rhinoceros bird, *buceros*.

E. papan: a species of *buceros*; *buceros rhinocerosoides*.

Ënggang lalu ranting patah: the hornbill flies past and the branch is broken; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 88, describing a coincidence which is set down to design.

Ënggang apa kapada ënggang? What is one hornbill to another?—a proverbial equivalent for *orang apa kapada orang*: what is one man to another? What does it matter what happens to strangers?—See s. v. *orang*.

اڠگڠ **unggang**. *Unggang-unggit*: see-saw motion; v. *unggit*.

اڠگف **anggap**. A challenge at any game; an invitation to anyone to join in a game or take it up in his turn; the passing on of the duty of performing—as when a singer, having finished his song, calls upon one of his audience to sing. *Satëlah sudah anak raja këduwa mënari maka lalu di-anggapkan-nya kapada Auzërang Përdana Johan*: when the two princes had finished dancing, they called upon Auzërang Përdana Johan (to dance); Ht. Koris.

Bëranggap-anggapan: by challenges, by turns; Arabian Nights, 346. See s. v. *angkap*.

II. The name of a bird (unidentified).

اڠگف **anggok** or (Kedah) **ënggok**. A nod; a rapid inclination of the head and neck without bowing the shoulders. The word is also applied to the movement of a boat's bows in a heavy sea (Ht. Jah., 40), but *anggol* and *ambol* are more correctly used in this sense. *Maka iya-pun mëmbëri tabek kiri kanan di-anggok-nya këpala*: he greeted them in his turn, nodding his head to the right and to the left; Ht. Abd., 109.

Anggok bukan guling ya: a nod means no, and a turn of the head means yes—a reversal of the ordinary meaning of these signs. Prov.; cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 89.

Mënganggok: to nod; Ht. Sh.

Tëranggok-anggok: labouring heavily,—of the bows of a ship; pitching, in contradistinction to rolling (*lenggang*).

Cf. *anggut*, *anggol*, *ambol*, etc.

اڠكى **ĕnggak.** (Kedah.) A sort of basket for holding *ĕmping* (a preparation of rice).

اڠكى **ĕnggek.** *Mĕngĕnggek*: to part; Sh. Abd. Mk., 24. See *ĕnggeh*.

اڠكى **ĕnggok.** (Kedah.) *Ēnggok-ĕnggal*: swaying heavily; v. *anggok*, and *onggok*.

اڠكى **onggok.** I. The name of an animal (unidentified).

II. *Bĕronggok-onggok*: in groups; in scattered parties—used of a crowd divided over an open space.

III. *Onggok-onggal*: swaying forwards slightly to one side and then slightly to the other, as the gait of an old man or of a tiger. Also (Kedah) *ĕnggok-ĕnggal*; cf. *anggok*.

اڠكل **anggal.** Lightly laden—of a ship with light cargo or in ballast; light in weight, light (of sickness).

Anggalkan pĕrahu or *mĕnganggalkan pĕrahu*: to lighten the cargo of a ship.

اڠكل **anggol.** Lifting at the bows; lifting up the bowed head; an upward motion of the head; the raising of the horns by a bull which has been standing with lowered head. Cf. *anggok* and *ambol*.

اڠكل **ĕnggal.** (Kedah.) *Ēnggok-ĕnggal*: swaying, rolling from side to side; v. *ĕnggok* and *anggok*.

اڠكل **ĕnggil.** *Ēnggil-bĕrĕnggil*: uneven, jagged, saw-edged, as a piece of timber badly planed or as land covered with small boulders. *Tulang rusok bĕrĕnggilan*: his ribs protruded. Cf. *ringgit*.

اڠكل **onggal.** (Riau, Johor.) *Onggok-onggal*: swaying; = (Kedah) *ĕnggok-ĕnggal*; see last word.

اڠكل **unggal.** Sole, single, unity; = *tunggal*. *Pak unggal*: an only brother of one's father or mother; an only uncle.

اڠكلن **inggĕlan.** *Nĕgĕri Inggĕlan*: England; Ht. Abd., 356. See s. v. *inggĕris*.

اڠكن **anggun.** Fastidious; affected in one's manner or dress; dandified; dudish; Ht. Jah., 28, 45.

Kachak a.: (Kedah) id.

اڠكن **ĕnggan.** I. Objection; dislike; refusal of permission; hindrance; unwillingness. *Ēnggan bĕrchĕrai dĕngan gusti*: unwillingness to leave his lady; inability to withdraw from

her side; Sh. Sri Bun., 92. *Ēnggan-lah ini mĕmpĕrlanjutkan kesah*: I am unwilling to spin out this story; Ht. Gul. Bak., 81. *Hamba pun ĕnggan-lah sĕrta anakanda itu bĕrmain*: I am unwilling to play with the princess; Ht. Hamza, 15.

II. *Tĕrĕnggan*: (Kedah) stopped; limited; from *hingga*?

اڠكن **unggun.** Banking (a fire); the material put on a fire to bank it; Ht. Abd., 386.

Unggunan: soft wood or pith, or any material used in banking fires.

اڠكو **anggau.** Grasping or clutching at anything by stretching out the hand and moving forward the body—in contradistinction to *chapai*, which is limited to grasping by arm extension only. Also (Kedah) *hanggau*.

اڠكو **inggu.** [Skr. *hinggu*.] *Asafĕtida*; Muj., 23. Also *inggu*. *Ikan inggu*: a fish; Sh. Ik. Trub., 19.

The name is applied to at least two species of fish, *pempheris mangula* and *pomacentrus albofaciatus*.

اڠكوت **anggota.** [Skr. *angga-utha* or *anggotha*.] Divisions of the human body; members; limbs. *Sĕgala anggota* or *sakaliyan anggota*: all the divisions of the body; the whole body—the seat of sensations such as terror or weariness which seem to affect the whole body, in contradistinction to others, like malice and suspicion, which influence thought alone. Cf. *hati*.

اڠكه **ĕnggah.** (Batavia.) No; not. Cf. *ĕnggan*.

اڠكه **inggi.** Jav. Yes.

اڠكي **anggai.** I. A sign; = *ishĕrat*, but used in high-flown language only.

II. Interwoven silk and gold thread; C. and S.

اڠلخ **anglong.** [Chin. *ánglóng*.] A pavilion; a summer-house.

اڠلو **anglo.** [Chin. *hang-ló*.] A brazier.

اڠن **angan.** Usually *angan-angan*; thoughts; ideas; the mind as the seat of sensations—such as hope, intention, or desire. *Tiyada lain yang di-angan-angan-nya hanya-lah paras Bahram itu*: she thought of nothing (lit. there was nothing in her thoughts) but the beauty of Bahram; Ht. Gul. Bak. 140. *Chita dan angan-angan-ku sangat-lah tama' hĕndak mĕndapat lĕbeh daripada yang sa-patut-nya*: = my wishes and hopes were eagerly centred upon obtaining more than what was fair; Ht. Abd., 281. *Siti juga di-angan-angan*: you, my lady, are always in my thoughts; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 8.

Angan-angan hati: conscience; Arabian Nights, 453.

اغن **angin.** Wind; breeze; current of air; (by metaphor) emptiness, windiness, nonsense. *Bertiup-lah angin yang lemah lembut*: a gentle breeze was blowing. *Barang dimana di-tiup angin di-sana-lah iya chondong*: in whatever direction the wind may be blowing, in that direction will he bow; Ht. Abd., 262.

Ta'sēbab kērana angin pokok kayu mahu-kah bērgoyang: if there is no wind will the trees quiver? — there is no smoke without fire; Prov.

A. angin: a kind of Jew's harp.

A. barat: a westerly wind.

A. bidai: a steady wind.

A. darat: a breeze from the shore.

A. ekor duyong: a variable wind; a wind that seems to blow from two quarters.

A. gila: a very uncertain wind.

A. gunong-gunongan: a violent squall.

A. haluwan: a head wind.

A. kēlambu mēnunggul: a north wind.

A. kēlambu sa-bēlah: a N.E. wind.

A. kinchang kēlat: a good breeze, steady and strong. Also called *a. chēkang kēlat* and *a. tēgang kēlat*.

A. mēmbakat or *a. mēnēbing*: a gathering wind.

A. mēnimba ruwang: = *a. timba ruwang*.

A. puting bēliyong: a whirlwind.

A. sakal: a contrary breeze.

A. salah: an unfavourable wind.

A. sēlēmbubu: an eddying wind which whirls about the dust.

A. sēndalu: a moderate breeze.

A. sorong buritan: a wind right abaft.

A. tēंबरang buritan: a wind on the quarter.

A. tēंबरang haluwan: a wind before the beam.

A. tēnggara mandi: a strong N.E. wind which blows spray about.

A. tikus: the change of monsoon; the variable winds at the change of monsoon.

A. timba ruwang: a wind abeam.

A. tumbok kurong: a wind not quite abaft.

Ambil a.: to go for an airing or constitutional.

Chakap a.: empty vapourings; nonsense; mere talk. Also *tahi angin*.

Dau balek a.: the name of a plant, *mallotus cochinchinensis*.

Di-atas a.: a geographical expression including all the countries from which trading ships were borne to Malaya in the South-West monsoon (*i.e.*, from India, Arabia, Africa and the Persian Gulf) in the days when ships sailed in one monsoon and returned with the next.

Di-bawah a.: the converse of *di-atas a.*: Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, the East coast of the Bay of Bengal and the countries to the East of Malaya.

Kayu kēpiyalu a.: the name of a tree (unidentified).

Kēpala a.: a flighty person; flightiness.

Kēreta a.: (Straits) a switchback railway.

Makan a.: to catch the breeze; to draw well—of a sail; (Straits) to go for a walk or on a pleasure excursion.

Mata a.: the quarter from which the wind is blowing.

Mēnjaring a.: waste of time; "fishing and catching wind."

Pērchaya a.: vain expectations or hope.

Pēnyakit a.: a generic name for diseases which are hard to diagnose or describe.

Pohon a., *pohon a. ribut* and *pokok a.*: a black squall-bearing cloud; a storm-cloud; a squall.

Anginkan: to air.

Balai pērangin or *balai pēranginan*: a kiosk; a pavilion in a breezy spot. *Pērangin* is also used of a weather-cock.

Tēmpat pērangin or *pēranginan*: a verandah or any place for enjoying fresh air (Ht. Ism. Yat., 30); the organs of respiration.

اغه **ēngah.** I. (Onom.) Short sharp breathing; panting, puffing. *Mēngēngah-ēngah* or *mēngah*: to pant.

Also *ngah*.

II. Intermediate, half (in certain expressions only); = *ngah*, q. v.

اغه **ēngēh.** (Onom.) Short quick breathing; shorter, quicker and less loud breathing than that translated by *ēngah*; the sound of a nose being blown.

افتتاح **iftitāh.** Arab. To begin, to commence.

افتراس **iftirās.** Arab. To expand, to spread (intransitive.)

اقتي **ufti.** [Skr. *utpatti*.] Tribute,—a common mispronunciation for *upēti*, q. v.

افرق **afrak.** Arab. White (as the colour of a fighting-cock.)

افسر **afsir.** Eur. Officer, military officer; Ht. Nap., 24.

افسون **afsūn.** Pers. Sorcery, witchcraft, evil by sorcery.

افضل **afdlal.** Arab. Beautiful. *Tērafdlal*: superlatively beautiful; Ht. Jah., 41.

افعال **af'âl.** Arab. Manners, ways, character; Ht. Ism. Yat., 66; the plural of **af'al** q. v.

افق **afik.** Arab. Territory, estate.

افلاطون **aflâtûn.** Arab. Plato.

افندي **effendi.** Turk. An honorific expression used in addressing Turkish gentlemen of good social position but destitute of any official title.

افيون **afyûn.** Arab. Opium; v. افيون

اف **apa.** An idiomatic word giving a sense of doubt, indefiniteness or interrogation to the expression in which it occurs; how; why; somehow; whatever; somewhat. *Diya orang apa?* What is he? What is he a man of? *Apa-apa:* whatever; any . . . what-ever; anything; any. *Jikalau ada apa-apa gaduh:* if there is any disturbance.

Apa-bila: when, whenever.

Apa-lagi: how much more; what then?

Apa-lah: in some degree, small or great;—an idiomatic expression corresponding in some respects to our “please,” “as you please,” “if you please,” “to any extent that may please you.” *Halaukan apa-lah anak bēdēbah ini daripada tanah ayer beta:* please drive away this ill-starred child of mine from my dominions. *Khabari apa-lah:* tell me something, if possible.

Apa-tah: what.

Barang-apa: whatever. *Barang-apa bēlanja:* whatever expenses may arise.

Bērapa or *bēbērapa:* how much; how many; some quantity; some. *Bērapa orang:* (1) how many people? (2) people in (indefinite) numbers; a number of people. *Sa-bērapa:* as much as; as many as.

Mēngapa: why; wherefore; the reason why. *Tiyada mēngapa:* no matter.

Si-apa: who.

Pēngapakan: to make something of; to pay attention to.

اقام **upama.** [Skr. *upāma.*] Example; also *umpama*, q. v.

Also written اوفا

اڤاي **upaya.** [Skr. *upāya.*] Means; the means by which anything is done; resources for doing anything; Ht. Ism. Yat., 80. *Daya upaya:* stratagem or means; means of all sorts; skill or resource; any way whatever for effecting an object; Ht. Abd., 5, 219; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30. *Tiyada daya upaya:* resourceless; moneyless; helpless.

اڤايل **apabila.** When, whenever; v. *apa* and *bila*.

اقت **apit.** Pressure between two surfaces; being caught, wedged, pressed or squeezed between two separate objects, as a sheet of paper in a printing press. Cf. *sēpit* and *kēpit*, which refer to pressure between two connected objects, as between the arm and the side, or as in the hinges of a door.

Apit-apit: a snare for mice; Ht. Abd., 207.

Apit lempang: (1) the planks (one on each side) nearest the keel in a Malay boat; (2) a trusted friend or supporter.

Pulut apit: (Johor) a cake of pressed *pulut* flour.

Apitan: a printing press; Ht. Abd., 167, 168.

Bērapit: forming a press; pressed up one against another. *Bukit bērapit:* two connected hills; the point of junction between two hills which serves as a pass between them. *Kajang bērapit:* two *kajang* mats set in position next to one another. *Payong bērapit:* state umbrellas borne along side by side so as to form a sort of double umbrella; Sej. Mal., 93, 122. *Bintang bērapit:* double stars.

Mēngapit: to press between two surfaces; to squeeze; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 12. *Mēngapitkan:* id.

Pēngapit: a supporter (when two supporters are employed, one on each side of the person they assist); one of the two supporters of a bridegroom (cf. *sireh gēnggam*) or bride (Ht. Jay. Asm.); one of the two seconds of a warrior-champion (Ht. Sri Rama); a sugar-mill.

Tērapit: pressed in between; wedged in between; intercalary.

اڤتي **upēti.** [Skr. *utpatti.*] Tribute; the fixed contribution paid by a subject State to the ruling power, as distinct from mere ceremonial presents admitting inferiority of power but not vassalage. *Bahwa nēgēri Makkah itu mēmbēri upēti ka-nēgēri Yaman:* Mecca sent tribute to Yemen; Ht. Hamza, 25. *Di-pinta-nya upēti nēgēri:* he asked for tribute; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Mēnērima upēti:* to receive tribute; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Mēmpērsēmbahkan upēti:* to pay tribute; Ht. Koris.

اڤچار **upachara.** [Skr. *upachāra.*] Token of honour; symbol of rank or respect. *Pancha upachara:* a golden sprig presented by the bridegroom to the bride; Ht. Sh. Kub.

اڤدوت **upaduta.** Skr. The second member of an embassy; a secretary of legation. Also *paduta* and *pēnduta*.

اڤس **apas.** Handsome; well or effectively dressed; presenting a consistently favourable appearance. Also *hapas*.

اُفس **apus.** I. Obliteration; effacement; expunging or blotting out. *Jika banyak hujan habis apus tanaman-nya*: if there is much rain, all that he planted will be washed away; Ht. Best., 26.

A. luwat: (Kedah) the removal of defilement; satisfaction.

Apuskan and *mengapuskan*: to efface; to wash out; to wash away. *Apuskan apa-lah arang di-muka kita ini*: wash away in some measure the ignominy which has been put upon me (lit., the soot on my face); Ht. Hg. Tuw., 51.

Also *hapus*. Cf. *mampus*?

II. *Ayer apus*: water beyond one's depth.

اُفغ **apong.** Drifting; floating; being borne along by tides, waves or currents; driftwood; flotsam. *Laksana apong di-përmain gëlom-bang*: like driftwood, the sport of the waves; a creature of circumstance; Prov. Sh. Laili Mejn., 18.

Tanjong Katong jauh ka-laut

Tampak dari Bëlakang Mati;

Laksana apong di-tëngah laut

Di-pukul ombak jatuh ka-tëpi:

like driftwood on the sea, which the force of the waves drives ashore; a proverbial pantun with the same meaning. (A creature of circumstance.)

Apong-apong përahu: another name for the *amban*, q. v.

Tërapong-apong: drifting or floating about (frequentative); Sh. Lamp., 9.

Cf. *atong*, *ampong* and *tëlampong*.

اُفك **apak.** Jav. Foul (of odour); fetid.

اُفك **apek.** I. Neat, spruce, smart; Cr., Kl., Pijn. The form *hapek* occurs; Ht. Nakh. Muda, 36.

II. *Opak-apek* or *upak-apek*: backwards and forwards, in the expression *chakap opak-apek*: (Kedah) tale-bearing, mischief-making by repeating to a person uncomplimentary remarks made about him by another; (Selangor) inconsistent talk; the talk of dotage; the talk of a man who is all praise one day and all blame the next.

Cf. *dolak-dalek* and *lopak-lapek*.

اُفكال **apakala.** When, whenever; v. *apa* and *kala*.

اُفل **apil.** *Apilan*: a bulwark or protection for the gun detachment on a piratical Malay *përahu*; a moveable wooden shield with a hole through the centre through which the muzzle of the gun projected. This gun-shield was only put on when the ship went into action. *Dëngan tiga buwah përahu mënjunjong apilan*: with three ships carrying gun-shields; Ht. Raj. Don., 71. See also Pel. Abd., 47.

Sunting apilan: the name given to two *lelas* or light guns standing on the gun-shield of a heavy gun.

اُقم **apam.** Tam. A thin cake made of dough; a "hopper," in Anglo-Indian language; Ht. Kal. Dam., 36; Ht. Ism. Yat., 36.

Pënjaja a.: a cake hawker; Ht. Gul. Bak., 123.

A. jambul and *a. balek*: varieties of this cake.

اُقم **apum.** A cake of dough somewhat resembling an *apam*, but not prepared in the same way.

Bëli tëlor mëmbuwat apum

Champur dëngan sakar putis;

Këna tërchëkek bëtul halkùm,

Kalau ta'-lëpas nyawa habis:

buy eggs to make an *apum* and mix them with white sugar. *Putis* is only a Penang (occasional) pronunciation of *puteh*.

اُقي **apai.** I. A Malay curried dish; Kl., Pijn.

II. *Tërapai-rapai*: v. *rapai*, and *kapai*, and cf. *chapai*, *sampai*, *ampai*, etc.

اُقي **api.** Fire, a light. *Mëmbawa a.*: to carry a light. *Tampak api di-Tanjong Tuwan*: the light is seen on Cape Rachado. *Bakar ta'-bërap*: to burn without fire; to feign love with a view to exciting it; Prov. *Api di-dalam sëkam*: fire in chaff; hidden fires working though unseen; still waters that run deep; Prov. *Api këchil baik padam*: put out a fire while it is yet small (when big it may master you); nip dangers in the bud; Prov. See Ht. Hamza, 36, 37.

Api-api: (1) a firefly, Cr.; (2) a generic name for many trees such as *lummitzera coccinea* and *avicennia*, and for some mistle-toes, e.g., *loranthus* and *viscum*. *Api-api hutan*: *memecylon cæruleum*. *Api-api jantan*: *loranthus ampullaceus*. *Daun ara api*: a medicinal plant (unidentified).

Asap a.: smoke.

Bara a.: glowing embers.

Batu a.: a flint; (by metaphor) a mischief-maker.

Bënal *a.*; *këmëndalu a.*; *mëndalu a.* and *dëdal* *a.*: various local names for some parasitic creepers with red flowers, *loranthus crassus* and *loranthus ferrugineus*.

Bunga a.: sparks; fireworks.

Kapal a.: a steamer.

Kayu a.: firewood.

Këreta a.: a steam locomotive; a railway or steam tramway.

Laut a.: the sea of fire; hell.

Përiyok a.: a bomb; a shell.

Puntong a.: the charred end of a torch; a half-burnt torch or piece of stick.

Bërap: fiery; flaming; fiery red. *Gunong bërap*: a volcano. The word *mërap*, a variant of *bërap*, is also used in this last sense. *Marah-nya bërap-api*: flaming with anger; (literally) in flaming wrath.

أفيون **apyūn.** [Arab. *afyūn.*] Opium.

Pēti a. : a chest of opium.

إقامة **ikāmat.** Arab. The second (and last) call to prayer.

اقتباس **iktibās.** Arab. Quotation, quoting the words of others.

اقرب **akrâb.** Arab. Near, intimate; Panch., 39.

إقرار **ikrâr.** Arab. Confirmation, affirmation, acknowledgment of a deed, promise or agreement; promise, confession; Arabian Nights, 77.

Ikrârkan : to avow, to acknowledge; Ht. Raj. Sul., 16.

The form *ikrâl* is occasionally found; Ht. Sri Rama; Sh. Sri Bun., 89.

اक्षار **aksara.** [Skr. *akshâra.*] Letter, alphabetical symbol.

أقصى **aksa.** Arab. Far distant; Mahk. Raj., 33.

Masjid akṣa : the further temple, i.e., Jerusalem.

اقلاب **iklâb.** Arab. To turn about.

إقليم **iklîm.** Arab. Climate, region, zone.

إقناع **iknâ'.** Arab. To satisfy.

اقنوم **iknûm.** Arab. Person of the Holy Trinity.

أنا **aku.** I, the first person singular; see أنا.

أكاس **akasa.** [Skr. *ākāsa.*] The air, the atmosphere; also *angkasa*, q. v.

أكبر **akbar.** Arab. Greatest; greater; extremely great. *Allahu akbar* : God is greatest; God is most great.

أكت **akat.** (Arab. عند, to conclude a bargain.) The transaction or putting through of any business. *Akat nikâh* : to arrange a marriage; to put through preliminary negotiations.

Akat barang : to deal in goods; to trade.

أكت **akit.** Better عقيق, q. v.

أكتفا **iktifâ.** Arab. To be settled, done or satisfied.

أكر **akar.** A root; the fibres of a root; a generic name for scandent or creeping plants. *Tiyada rotan akar pun bērguna* : if you cannot get a rattan, any creeper will do; you must put up with what you can get; half a loaf is better than no bread; Prov., Ht. Abd., 378.

Akal akar : the cunning of the creeper (which adapts itself to circumstances); Prov.

A. bahar : (literally) the sea-root; the name given to a marine animal which is dried and used as a talisman.

A. batu : a climber, *byttneria maingayi*.

A. china : *limacia oblonga* and *tæniochlæna griffithii*.

A. chirit murai : *glycosmis sapindoides*.

A. nyior : a sweetmeat.

A. wangi : the kuskus grass, *andropogon muricatus*.

Harimau akar : the largest species of wild cat found in the Peninsula.

Musang a. : a species of polecat.

Bērakar : to take root. *Bērakar-lah pērka-taan itu dalam hati* : those words became rooted in my mind; Ht. Abd., 84. *Maka kēmbang kumkuma itupun bērakar-lah di-tapak tangan tuwan putēri itu* : the crocus flower took root in the palm of the princess's hand; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

أكرام **ikrâm.** Arab. Honouring; respect; reverence.

أكرم **akram.** Arab. Generous; large-hearted.

أكس **akas.** I. Full of life; nimbleness; grace; Sej. Mal., 260; Sh. Bid. (Leyden), 413; Ht. Ism. Yat., 45.

Balek a. : (Kedah) to come to life again.

See also s. v. *agus*.

II. [Skr. *ākāsa.*] The air, the atmosphere; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895.

أكس **akus.** [Skr. *angkosa.*] The "ankus" or goad used by a mahout; better *angkusa* and *kosa*. Also *bēsi kuwasa*.

أكي **akek.** [Arab. عقيق.] Agate, cornelian, coral. *Siput a.* : a shell; *helix richmondiana*.

أكل **akmal.** Arab. Most perfect. *Tuhan yang akmal* : God most perfect; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 9.

اکن **akan.** Approach to; motion towards; to; in the direction of. *Budak yang akan mēngaji*: a boy who is going to begin to study. *Surat yang akan di-kirimkan*: a letter which is going to be sent. *Tanam lalang ta'-akan tumbuh padi*: if you plant weeds you won't get *padi*; you can't get figs from thistles; Prov.

Akandaku: me; to me. *Akandiya*: him; to him.

Akan-akan: approach to (especially in the sense of resemblance); approximate resemblance. *Tabi'at-nya akan-akan manusiya*: his ways resembled those of a man. *Sa-akan* and *sa-akan-akan*: almost exactly like; close resemblance.

Bērakan: alike. *Jiwa kēduwa sudah bērahan*: the two lives were as one; cf. *bērahan*, s. v. *agan*.

Mēngakan: to treat in the same way; Sej. Mal., 29.

اکو **aku.** The pronoun of the first person in familiar language; I; me; myself; acknowledgment; admission; recognition as one's own; taking the responsibility for anything upon oneself. *Orang yang bērkhabar itupun bukan-nya si-ēngkau si-aku*: the man who brought the news was not a person who could be treated with scant ceremony (*i. e.*, with whom such expressions as *aku* and *ēngkau* could be used); Ht. Abd., 433. Cf. *sēhaya*, *hamba*, *gowa*, *beta*, *kita*, *kami*, *sēnda*, *tēman*, *bayu*, *dēngan* and *dan*.

Aku sēmuwa or *aku sakaliyan*: we all.

Akandaku: to me.

Akuwi and *mēngaku*: to admit; to acknowledge; to recognize or accept as one's own; to admit or accept responsibility for. *Dari-pada hari ini hamba akuwi anak-lah akan orang muda*: henceforward I accept (adopt) this young man as my son. *Di-mana-lah boleh sēhaya dapat orang mēngaku*: where can I get a person to stand security? Ht. Abd., 244. *Tiyada aku mēngaku akan diri-ku pandai*: I do not pose as a learned man; I do not admit myself to be learned. *Bēraku-akuwan hēndak mēnangkap Jaya Asmara*: all undertaking to capture Jaya Asmara; Ht. Jay. Asm.

Also *ku*, q. v.

اکی **aki.** *To' aki*: (Perak) grandfather; (Kedah) *to' wan*.

اکام **igama** and **ugama.** [Skr. *āgāma*.] The service of God; religion; *Masok igama Islam*: admission to the Muhammadan religion. *Guru dalam igama*: a teacher of religion.

اگت **agut.** *Burong agut* or *burong agut-agut* or *burong gut-gut*: the name of a sea-bird (unidentified).

اگر **agar.** I. [Pers. and Hind.] In order that; so that; Ht. Ism. Yat., 109.

Agar jangan: lest; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895.

II. *Agar-agar*: a kind of sea-weed (*gracilaria lichenoides*), used for making jelly. The name is also given to the jelly so made and (improperly) to another kind of jelly somewhat resembling it.

اگس **agas.** I. A sandfly; Ht. Gul. Bak., 8. *Di-kētip agas*: bitten by a sandfly.

II. *Tali agas*: a rope suspended over the bed of a woman in labour; after labour the rope is put to various uses.

III. Lively, vivacious; = *akas*, q. v.

اگس **agus.** I. Jav. Fair, handsome; = *bagus*. In many cases, owing to the conditions of Malay orthography, it is difficult to say whether *agus* or *agas* III. is meant; see Sh. Sg. Kanch., 6; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 8.

II. Eng. August; the month of August.

اگخ **agong.** Jav. Great; mighty; powerful; dignified, stately. The word is also used of ladies, apparently with the mere meaning of beautiful. *Bukan-nya orang nēgēri agong tiyada-lah tahu akan chara bēhasa 'adat orang agong-agong*: he is not a native of a great city, he does not understand the ways and manners of the great; Ht. Sh.

Agong-agongan: beautiful, fair; Ht. Mar. Mah., Ht. Koris, Ht. Mas. Ed.

Agong 'alam: a ruler of the world; a prince of the earth; Ht. Koris.

A. *nēgēri*: the lord of the country; the king.

Balairong agong: the great hall of audience; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Dēlima yang agong: lit., the great pomegranate—a simile for a woman's breast; Sh. Peng., 2.

Layar a.: the mainsail.

Mēmbawa a.: to attain the full bloom of beauty—of a girl.

Mēriyam a.: a double cannon; guns mounted in pairs.

Pasiban a.: the great gangway of a palace; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tiyang a.: the mainmast; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 6.

Tukang a.: the chief petty officer in a native *pērahu*; J.S.A.S., III., 64.

Tupang a.: the standing jib.

اگخ **ēgong.** (Onom.) A gong; better *gong*, q. v.

اَكْ agak. Conjecture; the making of statements which are intended to approximate to the truth as far as possible; estimating; judging. The word is also applied to feints which look like blows but are not really so.

Agak-agak or *agak-nya*: approximately; so far as one can guess; presumably; perhaps.

Pěnjělěmaan dewa agak-nya datang kamari: the incarnation of some deity has presumably come here; Ht. Gul. Bak., 14.

Agak gěragan: by any chance; apparently; = *agak-agak-nya*.

Měnaroh agak-agak: to believe in rumours; Arabian Nights, 121.

اَكْ agok. A necklet or neck ornament worn by women and children; Sh. Bid., 78, 79; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 112; Ht. Best., 43.

اَكْل agal. (Kedah.) The name given to a species of tortoise (unidentified).

اَكَم agam. (Achin.) Male, masculine, manly; in the Straits the word is sometimes used with the meaning "tall."

Těrlalu agam tuboh-nya: he was a man of very lofty stature; Ht. Best., 33.

Běsar agam tinggi sa-pěrunjong

Rupa lakšana sa-macham patong:

big, tall, some seven feet high, and looking like a carved image.

اَكَمَا igama or ugama. [Skr. *āgama*.] Religion, faith; v. اَكَم.

اَكْن agan. *Mati bėragan*: death without sign of death; death which resembles life. Cf. akan.

Apa puteh di-těngah laut?

Ubor-ubor mati bėragan:

What is that patch of white in the sea? It is a large jellyfish, dead, but in appearance alive.

Biyar di-sini mati bėragan: here may I lay me down and die (of grief); Sh. Lail. Mejn., 29.

اَكْ agah. Crowing of a baby; chuckling; teasing by mimicking sounds rather than actions; the chuckling of a child in its sleep (said to be due to the influence of the *uri* spirits).

اَكْ ageh. A share by calculation or agreement; the arrangement of shares; the share agreed to—in contradistinction to the act of subdividing (*bėhagi*) and to the share actually paid out after allotment (*untoh*).

اَكْمَاهِي ugahari. Fairness; evenness; equality; moderation. Also *gahari*. *Sahābat yang ugahari*: a friend of rank the same as your own; Sh. Nas., 10, Sh. I. M. P., 6, Ht. Isk. Dz. *Nuracha timbangan biyar-lah ugahari*: let your balance be true, i.e., of even weight. *Mālik ugahari*: the prince of princely birth; Sh. Sh. 'Al., 22.

The form *ugahara* occurs; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895.

اَل al. Arab. "The"; the definite article. *Al-marhūm*: the late, the late deceased.

The *alif* is often elided in pronunciation by coalescence with the final vowel of the preceding word, while the *lam* is often given a sound in harmony with the initial consonant of the following word. Thus *bustānu-al-kātibin* would be pronounced *bustānu-'l-kātibin*, and *bustānu-al-salaṭin* becomes *bustānu-'s-salaṭin*; see notes on Arabic orthography and grammar in the Appendices.

اَل ala. Direction; = *hala*, q. v.

اَلَات alât. Arab. Appurtenances; the plural of *alat*, q. v.

اَلَامِغ alamang. A kind of sword; also called *halamang* and *lamang*.

اَلَامِن alaman. A lawn or open space in front of a house or palace; also *halaman* and *laman*.

اَلَانِ ilanun. The name of a piratical people from Mindanao. Also *lanun*.

اَلَا ilâh. Arab. A god.

اَلَاة ilâhat. Arab. Godhead, divinity, divine nature.

اَلْبَغْكَ alabangka. [Port. *alavanca*.] A crow-bar; Ht. Abd., 63.

اَلت alat. [Arab. *ال*; plural *الات*.] Instruments; appurtenances. *Alat kėraja-an*: regalia; the appurtenances of royalty. *A. pėrang* and *a. sėnjata*: military equipment.

Alatan and *kėalatan*: furniture; stores.

Alati: to deck; to furnish; to provide the necessary stores, fittings or articles of adornment for anything.

Mėngalatkan: to fit out. *Maka baginda pun mėngalatkan kapal duwa buwah*: the prince fitted out two ships; Ht. Mar. Mah.

اَلت alit. Colouring the edge of anything—used especially of women touching up the eyelids with a black cosmetic preparation (*gėrang*) with a view to giving greater lustre to the white of the eye; Sh. Put. Ak., 15; Ht. Sh.

Tali a.: a rattan cord used in pegging tops, one end of this cord being fastened to the top which is to be pegged at and the other end being held under the foot of the player.

اَلت ělat. (Singapore.) Alternate, intervening. *Ělat sa-pintu*: a door off; with one door intervening; at intervals of one intervening door; every alternate door; = *sėlang sa-pintu*. Usually *lat*.

الت **Ėlut.** Penetration. *Tiyada Ėlut*: it did not penetrate (of a weapon). Usually *lut*, q. v.

النّاع **iltimâ'.** Arab. Lightness, brightness of lightning.

الني **alti.** Clever, smart; Sh. Si. Lem., 23.

الر **alar.** Sprawling on the ground in a careless or disrespectful way; Kl., Pijn.

الر **alir.** Flowing; a floating crocodile-line, v. infra. *Měngalir*: to flow. *Darah pun mēngalir saperti ayer sēbak*: blood flowed like an inundation.

Měngalirkan: to set flowing; to set to float on the current. *Kalau tuwan mēngalirkan kapal jangan di-rosakkan muwatan sēhaya*: if you, sir, launch this vessel on the stream, do not injure the cargo I have put into her; Sh. Peng., 5.

Alir is also used of a rattan line used for catching crocodiles. This line is not fastened to the bank, but when the crocodile has taken the bait the line floats, and the fisherman is so enabled to trace it. *Tali alir* is the line itself; *umpan a.*, the bait; and *kail a.*, the hook; the name *alir* describing the whole apparatus and process. *Buwaya mati di-alir*: a crocodile destroyed in this way.

الر **alor.** I. (Riau, Johor, Malacca.) The deep channel of a stream; the channel where the river is deepest and the current swiftest; (Kedah) a hollow; a pool or backwater scooped out on the bank of a stream, but not the main channel.

A. bibir: the dimple between the centre of the upper lip and the nostril; also *lorah hidong*.

A. tēngkok: (Riau, Johor) the cavity at the back of the neck; (Kedah) *lobang tēngkok*.

Lomba-lomba alor: v. *lomba-lomba*.

II. *Alor-alor*: a tree (*sualda indica*, Pijn.); a species of fish, Cr.

الس **alas.** I. Foundation; basis; framework; lining; pedestal; the stand, frame or background upon which anything is set.

A.-alas: a bird (unidentified); J. I. A., Vol. I., 108.

A. baju: the lining of a coat.

A. chap: a present made by a chief to the raja who brings his letter of authority; C. and S.

A. chawan: a saucer.

A. kaki: a foot-stool.

A. kata: a preface; the premises or introduction to a speech.

A. muwatan: the lowest tier of cargo-boxes.

A. pēlana: the saddle-cloth.

A. pērut: the first mouthful at a meal.

A. rumah: the foundations of a house.

A. surat: a present accompanying a letter.

Alaskan and *měngalas*: to line; to supply a basis or foundation for anything; Ht. Abd., 283; Sh. Bid., 6, 64; Ht. Bakht., 48.

Dulang a.: a wooden platter something like a bread-plate.

Pěngalas: (occasionally) an anvil.

II. Jav. Forest; jungle; Sh. Panj. Sg. = *hutan*. *Si-cheleng alas*: a wild boar; = *si-babi hutan*; Ht. Sh. *Orang hutan alasan*: a wild man of the jungle; Ht. Sh. *Orang kidol alasan*: a man of the southern jungles; Ht. Perb. Jay.

III. Jav. *Pěngalasan*: the name given to certain court officials. Kl., Pijn.

الس **alis.** Jav. The eyebrow. *Alis-nya yang bagai taji di-bentok*: her eyebrow, which is curved like the spur blade of a fighting cock; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122; Ht. Jay. Asm.

الس **alus.** Delicate, refined; better *halus*, q. v.

الس **ēlis.** Eng. List. Also *lis*.

الغ **alang.** I. Position at right angles to anything; cross; across.

A. balai: the crossbeams over a public reception hall; Ht. Koris. *A. mahaligai*: id., over a palace; Ht. Ind. Meng. *A. rumah*: id.; over a house.

A. muka: a gangway or space across the ship in front of the *nakhoda's* cabin in a native *pěrahu*; J. S. A. S., III., 70.

Alangan: a bank across the mouth of a river; a river-bar; shallows or obstructions generally (in nautical language).

Buntut a.: a kind of scimeter with a point turning out at right angles to the blade.

Měngalang-ngalang: to obstruct; to worry; to cross; to injure by interference; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Cf. *palang*, *malang* and *galang*.

II. Of little extent or account; in slight degree; in small measure. *Bijaksana-nya bukan alang-alang*: his wisdom was by no means to be despised.

Alang-kah: "is it a small thing that"; "is it to a small extent that"—a semi-sarcastic interrogative which enhances the force of a statement. *Api dēngan ayer alang-kah bedanya*: between fire and water is there but little difference? Ht. Kal. Dam., 87. *Alang-kah bēsar hati-mu*: are you but slightly puffed up with self-importance?

A. kēpalang: an intensitive of *alang*; = *alang-alang*: contemptible; of little account.

Alang-alang is also used sometimes idiomatically in the sense of "at all." *Alang-alang bērdawat baik hitam sakali*: if it is to be inked at all let it be blacked thoroughly—if you do a thing at all, do it well; Prov., Ht. Koris.

Alang-alang mēnyēloḡ pēkasam biyar sampai ka-pangkal lēngan : when you are dipping into the fish-tub, you may as well thrust your arm in up to the elbow; when you are doing anything, do it thoroughly; Prov. J. S. A. S., III., 41.

Alang-alangan : half-heartedness. *Bēnchi pun alang-alangan rupa-nya* : he seemed half-hearted about his hatreds; Ht. Koris.

Kalau kaseh alang-alangan

Biyar ta'-usah sa-kali-kali :

if you are to be half-hearted in love, you had better not be in love at all.

Bingong alang : thunderstruck; confused.

Kēris a. : a short straight dagger.

III. A common Malay familiar appellation (*timang-timangan*) applied usually to the third child in a family.

Probably derived from II.

IV. *Alang-alang*. Jav. *Lalang*, grass; v. *lalang*.

V. (Riau, Johor) *si-alang* and (Kedah) *to'-alang* : the names given to large trees where the wild bees build their nests; v. *siyalang* and *tuwalang*.

الغ **aling**. I. To narrowly scan anything held in the hand; cf. *tatap*.

II. *Ulang-alang* : backwards and forwards; to and fro. *Maka Tun Omar pun pērgi-lah dēngan sa-buwah pērahu-nya ulang-alang* : Tun Omar sailed backwards and forwards with his one ship; Sej. Mal., 115.

Also pronounced *olang*; cf. *pulang* and *paling*.

III. Jav. To shield, to cover.

الغ **along**. *Alongan* : a pool, a mere, a tank. *Lalu bērangkat bēr-siram ka-alongan* : then he went and bathed in the tank; Ht. Sh.

الغ **elang**. A generic name for a number of birds of prey; see s. v. *lang*.

الغ **elong**. A curve, an arc. *Pēngēlong* : a hoop; cf. *loḡ*, *tēloḡ*, *gēlong*, etc.

الف **alif**. The name of the first letter of the alphabet. *Di-tukar-nya alif itu dēngan fathah* : he substituted the letter *alif* for the vowel point *fathah*; Ht. Abd., 145. *Alif-bā-tā* : the *ABC*; the alphabet.

الف **alap**. I. Slow, quiet, sedate, unassuming in manner. *Lēmah lembut alap santun* : sweet and quiet, modest and unassuming in manner; Ht. Koris.

II. *Alap-alap* : (Kedah) a green bird (species unidentified).

III. *Mēngalap* : to pick fruit by cutting the stalks with a knife fastened at the end of a long pole.

الف **alpa**. [Skr. *alpa* : little, mean.] Carelessness, negligence, treating as of little account. *Jangan-lah alpa kapada barang suwatu* : do not be negligent in any respect; do not neglect anything; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Also *lēpa*.

الفيرس **alperes**. [Port. *alferes*.] A petty officer; a constable. *A. batu* and *a. jawa* : names of fish.

الق **alek**. *Olaḡ-aleḡ* : backwards and forwards, one way and the other. *Chakap olaḡ-aleḡ* : inconsistent talk; self-contradictory stories. Cf. *bolaḡ-baleḡ*, *ulang-aling*, *dolaḡ-daleḡ*, etc.

الق **elok**. The curves or windings in the blades of some varieties of the *kēris*; also *loḡ*, q. v. Cf. *ēlong*, *tēloḡ*, *gēlong*, etc.

الكاري **alkari**. [Port. *lacre*.] Sealing-wax; also called (Kedah) *malau gari*; v. *ēmbalau*.

الكو **alēku**. A pimp; a "*pinang muda*"; see Ht. Kal. Dam., 55; Pel. Abd., 81.

الكوث **alkonya**. [Port. *alcunha*.] A surname.

الكوج **algoja**. [Port. *algoz*.] An executioner.

الندر **alilintar**. A thunderbolt; also *halilintar* and *halintar*, q. v.

الله **Allah**. (Arab. : from *اله*, God; with the article *al* prefixed : "the one true God.") The name of God; Allah. *Bi'smi'llahi* : in the name of Allah. *Dēngan taḡdīr Allah* : by the decree of God.

الم **alim**. The name of a medicinal drug.

الماري **almari**. Port. A wardrobe; a cupboard; Ht. Abd., 125, 283.

الماس **alēmās**. [Arab. *almās*.] Diamond; Ht. Gul. Bak., 147.

الن **alan**. *Alan-alan* : a jester; a buffoon; a clown.

الن **alin**. Medicinal rubbing; rubbing the body with a round stone, egg, or ball of rice over the affected part. The theoretical object of this medicinal massage in many cases is to extract a foreign body (which may be doing the injury) by means of the attraction of the ball of egg or rice, and in some cases a hair or other small object is afterwards picked out of the ball of rice and shown to the patient as proof positive of the success of the treatment.

الن **alun.** I. Ground-swell; a long low rolling of the sea, as distinct from waves covered with foam (*ombak*) or waves immediately after the cessation of the wind (*gĕlombang*).

Maka laut itupun bĕralun-lah sapĕrti gunung: the sea was covered with rolling waves mountains high; Ht. Par. Put.

Mĕngalun: to roll, of the sea. *Sapĕrti mĕngalun bunyi rayat*: the sound of his army was as the roar of the swelling sea; Ht. Mar. Mah.

II. *Alun-alun*: (Jav.) an open space, in front of a Javanese palace, used for parades, processions and military exercises; the enclosure in which the palace buildings are contained. The word is confined to tales from the Javanese; Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Sh., etc. In Borneo (Brunai) the word is used of a path.

III. *Alun-alun*: (Onom.) the booming of a gong.

الو **alau.** I. *Burong alau*: a bird (unidentified).

II. Driving away; also *halau*, q. v.

الو **alu.** I. *Mĕngalu-ngalukan*: to come out to meet, to actively welcome, in contradistinction to the mere passive reception of a guest; Ht. Abd., 119; Ht. Gul. Bak., 119.

II. A pestle, in pounding rice; also, in pounding areca-nut for the tender gums of an old man, the iron chisel-shaped pounder which cuts the areca-nut into small pieces under repeated blows. *Ulu alu*: the handle of the areca-nut chisel. *Lĕsong mĕnchari alu*: the mortar seeks the pestle: a proverbial expression used to describe the conduct of a woman who makes love to a man, or any similar reversal of the usual order of things; also *tĕlaga mĕnchari timba*.

Ikan alu-alu: the name of a large fish; Sej. Mal., 100, Sh. Ik. Trub., 19, Sh. Pant. Shl., 9.

الوا **alwâ.** [Arab. حلوا.] A sweetmeat; a generic name for fruits preserved in sugar; see *halwâ*.

الواه **alwâh.** Pers. Calamus root.

الوة **alwat.** Arab. Aloes.

اله **alah.** Being worsted; getting the worst of a conflict or competition; being defeated. *Alah-lah raja Kidahindi itu uleh raja Iskandar*: King Kidahindi was defeated by King Alexander; Sej. Mal., 6.

Alah bisa uleh biyasa: theory is beaten by practice; Prov. *Allah sabong mĕnang sorak*: beaten in the fight, but beating the victor in crowing over it; Prov.

Malu alah: unwillingness to seem afraid of anyone; the feeling which prompts an inferior to vindicate his independence by unnecessarily doing things which are distasteful to his superior.

Alahan or *pĕralahan*: a dried-up river-bed.

Alahkan, mĕngalah and *mĕngalahkan*: to vanquish; to conquer; to bring to submission; to overcome the resistance of (anything).

Bĕralahan: to be getting the worst of a fight. *Bĕrpanah-panahan kĕduwa-nya suwatu pun tiyada bĕralahan*: they kept shooting arrows at one another without either side getting the worst of the encounter in any respect; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Alah is used of loss in gambling. *Jangan bagai orang bĕrjudi, alah hĕndak mĕmbalas, mĕnang hĕndak lagi*: don't be like the gambler who, if he loses, wants his revenge, and, if he wins, longs for more; do not start in any evil course in which reformation is difficult; Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 33. But *tewas* is often used in speaking of games, and *alah* of war; *main yang mana kami tewas dan pĕpĕrangan yang mana kita alah*: in what game were we ever beaten, in what war were we ever defeated? Ht. Mar. Mahaw.

اله **aleh.** Change of position, alteration of place; moving, shifting. *Di-aleh-nya hubungan-nya*: he altered the connection between them; Ht. Abd., 185.

Naik bukit, turun bukit,

Jumpa papan sa-kĕping,

Hĕndak aleh tiyada tĕraleh:

we go uphill and downhill and come to a plank, but when we want to move it it will not be moved (the tongue); riddle.

Aleh-aleh: suddenly; all of a sudden; = *tiba-tiba*.

Aleh haluwan, or *a. luwan*: to turn from one tack to another.

Bĕraleh: to move; to change position. *Bintang bĕraleh*: a meteor; Ht. Koris. *Bĕraleh hari*: the day moved on; i.e., it became late. *Timor bĕraleh sa-bĕlah barat*: when the East shifts to the west; the Greek Calends; Prov.

Mĕngaleh: to shift, to move. *M. sila*: to shift one's sitting position; to move one's seat; Sh. Abd. Mk., 7.

اله **ĕleh.** *Mĕngĕleh*: to observe, to notice; Kl. See *kĕleh*.

الهام **ilhâm.** Arab. Divine inspiration. *Ilhâamkan*: to inspire (of God); Sh. Ibl., 1.

الهم **ilahumma.** Arab. Oh God! My God!

الهي **ilahî.** Arab. Divine. *Ya ilahî*: oh God! oh divine One!

الهيبة **ilahiyyat.** Arab. Divinity, divine nature, Godhead.

الي **alai.** I. A tree (*parkia sumatrana*; Pijn.)

II. Confusion; better *halai*, q. v.

الي **ali**. *Ali-ali*: a sling. *Batu ali-ali*: the stone thrown from a sling; Ht. Mar. Mah., Ht. Hamz., 43; also *anak ali-ali*; C. and S. *Rajut ali-ali*: the socket of a sling.

The word *ali-ali* is used of (1) the usual sling (as the word is understood in Europe); (2) a peculiar native weapon partly made of wood; (3) a stone to which a string is attached, the string and stone being cast away together. This last weapon is also known as *ali-ali bërantai*.

إلى **ila**. Arab. To; up to; as far as.

إلى **aliya**. Ginger; better *haliya*, q. v.

إلياس **Aliyâs**. Arab. Elijah; Ht. Gul. Bak., 117.

إليج **aleja**. A kind of cloth; also *haleja*, q. v.

إليغن **alipan**. A centipede; also *lipan* and *halipan*, q. v.

إلين **alimun**. Invisibility; Cr.

أم **um**. Generalization, including all; also *awum*, q. v.

أم **umm**. Arab. Mother. *Ummu'l-buldân*: "mother of the provinces"; the chief town or capital. *Ummu'l-kurân*: the "mother of the Koran"; the name of the first chapter of the Koran.

أم **ama**. A very small insect; a sort of flea. *Ama mēlayang*: a gnat; (Kedah) a symbol for the smallest imaginable atom. Also *hama*. Pronounced *amma*.

أما **ammâ**. [Arab.: concerning.] A word used by Malays as an Arabic equivalent for *ada-pun* in the expression *amma ba'adu* for *ada-pun kēmudiyan daripada itu*.

أما **ëma'**. Mother; v. *mağ*.

أماته **imâtah**. Arab. Killing, slaughter.

أمارة **imârat**. Arab. Command, rule, government.

أماره **ëmarah**. Anger, wrath; usually *marah*, q. v.

أماله **imâlat**. Arab. The joining of two letters or words in pronunciation, as when *bi ismi Allahi* is pronounced *bismillahi*.

إمام **imâm**. Arab. An "Imam" or president of a Malay mosque; a religious leader.

أمامة **imâmat**. Arab. The position of an Imam; the presidency of a mosque.

أمان **amân**. Arab. Security, protection; Pel. Abd., 118 (Government edition). *Minta amân*: to pray for mercy, to ask for quarter (of a beaten army); Ht. Hamz., 71. *Bërjalan dëngan amân dan sëjahtëra*: to walk in peace and safety; Muj., 29.

أمانة **amânat**. Arab. Security, safety, protection of life and property; Pel. Abd., 122.

أمباچ **ëmbachang**. A fruit, the horse-mango, *mangifera fetida*; also called *bachang*, *mëmbachang*, and *machang*.

أمبار **umbara**. *Mëngumbara*: to wander; v. *kumbara*.

أمبارغ **ëmbarang** or **ëmbarong**. An artificial embankment. Also *ëmbaru*.

أمبارو **ëmbaru**. An artificial embankment; Ht. Abd., 58. Also *ëmbarang* and *ëmbarong*. *Pokoğ ëmbaru*: a plant; *hibiscus tiliaceus*; also called *baru-baru* and *bëbaru*.

أمالو **ëmbalau**. Lac, (sometimes) solder, sealing-wax; the material used for making fast the haft of a blade in the handle. *Mëmbalau*: the process of so fixing the haft in the handle. Also (Kedah) *malau*.

Malau gari: (Kedah) sealing-wax; v. *alkari*.

أمبت **ambat**. I. To pursue; better *hambat*, q. v.

II. The breadth of a sail as measured by the bolt-rope.

أمبت **ëmbat**. A long, swishing stroke; striking with a long, flexible switch or any similar instrument. *Këna ëmbat*: to be whipped.

أمبت **ëmbut**. I. *Mëngëmbut*: (Kedah) to swim with a peculiar swishing side-stroke; cf. *ëmbat*.

II. *Mëngëmbut-ëmbut*: the throbbing of the fontanel; cf. *ëmbok*, II.

أمبت **umbut**. I. The soft heart of the upper portion of a palm tree. This heart is eaten as a vegetable; see Ht. Abd., 415; Ht. Si. Misk., 6. *Mëngumbut*: to take out the marrow of the palm cabbage; (by metaphor) to get at the bottom of anything; *M. nyawa*: to scoop out the life-spirit; to kill. *Chari umbut këna buku*: to look for the soft heart and come across a gnarled knot; to be taken in; Prov.

II. *Ikan umbut-umbut*: an edible salt water fish; Sh. Ik. Trub., 10, J.S.A.S., VIII., 109.

امبر ambar. I. [Arab. **عبر** : ambergris.] A generic name given to a number of viscous substances used in the Malay pharmacopoeia.

A. bunga: a white gutta-like substance found in ponds and believed to be emitted by fish. *A. darah* and *a. tahi*: similar substances. The food consumed by the fish is believed to be responsible for the varieties in these substances.

A. ikan: a viscous substance found floating in the sea and believed to be the product of fish which have consumed the sap of the *pauh janggi*. This material is supposed to have strong medicinal properties.

A. orang: mucus from the mouth of a dead man.

II. Insipidity; tastelessness; flat; vapid; loss of savour.

امبر ambor. Strewing, scattering; also (better) *hambor*, q. v.

امبرق ěmbĕrak. A species of sea-gull.

امبس ambus. Running away. *Ambuskan*: to chase away. *Mĕngambus*: to run away. Also *hambus*. Cf. *umbas*.

امبس ěmbas. Likeness, close resemblance. *Ěmbas tupai*: like a squirrel.

امبس ěmbus. Blowing, making a current of air. *Ěmbusan*: bellows. *Pĕngĕmbus bĕrdiri*: the bellows of a large furnace used by copper-smiths.

Better *hĕmbus*, q. v.

امبس imbas. The air round or appertaining to anything; circumambient atmosphere; the air round a sick man which he is supposed to infect, and within the limits of such infection; the current of air caused by a passing object.

Kĕna imbasan hantu: to be infected by a passing spirit of disease without being actually attacked by the spirit itself.

امبس umbas. Flight; a hasty or precipitate retreat from any place. *Mĕngumbas*: to "make oneself scarce"; to abscond.

امبخ ambang. The cross-beam over a door; the lintel; lying or resting in mid-air or between two supports.

Pintu a.: a light door (consisting of a wooden framework with cloth panels) such as is found in European houses in the East. If this door does not touch the ground it is a *pintu a.*; if it does, it is called *pintu kambī*.

Ambang-ambangan: the soaring of the sun just above the horizon; the moment the whole body of the sun comes into view; "wishing" at this moment (which is believed to be very propitious); formulæ uttered by pawangs to the rising sun. *Chinta ambang-ambangan*: longing wishes; Sh. Ik. Trub., II.

Ambangkan: (of a boat) to moor a boat in mid-stream or away from the shore; cf. *umbang*.

Mĕngambang: to rest upon its pinions, of a bird; to float in the air above the horizon, of the sun or moon. *Mĕnĕntang bagi bulan mĕngambang*: to gaze at the moon as it hangs suspended in space; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 2.

امبخ ambong. I. A kind of knapsack; a basket held on the back by four strings, one passing over the head (*tali kĕpala*), one over each shoulder (*tali bahu*) and one attached to the bottom of the basket (*tali ěmban*).

II. The lifting of the waves, surging up. *Mĕngambang*: to swell or surge up; to rise up in the air, of a heavy body; to throw itself up preparatory to diving, of an alligator; (by metaphor) to boast.

III. *Ambong-ambong*: a sea-shore shrub, *scævola koenigi*; Ht. Abd., 203.

Ambong-ambong laut: a shrub, *premna cordifolia*.

Ambong-ambong puteh: a tree, *callicarpa arborea*.

Ambong bukit: a small herb, *ebermaiera griffithiana*.

The pith of the *ambong-ambong* is used for making lamp-wicks and artificial flowers.

IV. *Ambong-ambong*: blocks of wood forming part of the framework of the battery in a Malay piratical *pĕrahu*. These blocks support the base of the *benteng*, q. v.

امبخ ěmbang. (Kedah.) *Kayu pĕrĕmbang*: a thwart, a crossbeam;=*rembat*, q. v. Cf. *ambang*.

امبخ ěmbong. A familiar appellation (*timang-timangan*) sometimes given to the eldest of a Malay family.

امبخ embang and imbang. *Embang-embang* or *imbang-imbang*: hovering about, haunting, "hanging about" a house, as a thief who wishes to study it preparatory to an attempt upon it. *Di-imbang hantu*: to be intermittently attacked by a spirit of disease, to have a spirit of disease hovering about one; to be subject to relapses of a complaint.

امبخ embeng. *Mĕngembeng*: to sway the body slightly to the side; also (better) *mĕngebeng*; v. *ebeng*.

امبخ ombong. Boasting. *Chakap mĕngombong*: boastful talk; cf. *ambong*, II., and *sombong*.

امبخ umbang. I. Colossal, imposing. *Naga u.*: a dragon figure-head to a ship; a huge sea-dragon; v. *naga*.

II. *Mengumbang*: (of a ship) to lie moored between two cables, one attached to the shore, the other to an anchored buoy; cf. *ambang*.

امبق **ambik**. A colloquial form of the word *ambil*, to take.

امبق **ěmbak**. An idiomatic word expressing the number of occasions on which a thing is done; case; instance; time. *Sa-ěmbak*: once. *Duwa ěmbak*: on two occasions; in two cases; twice.

امبق **ěmbek**. I. (Onom.) The bleating of a sheep or goat. *Měngěmbek*: to bleat. *Masok ka-dalam kandang kambing mēngěmbek masok ka-dalam kandang kěrbau mēnguwaq*: to bleat on entering a sheep-fold, to bellow on entering a buffalo-pen—to adapt oneself to one's surroundings; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 77.
Also *bek* and *děbek*.

II. *Měngěmbek*: to give slightly—as a floor; to bend downwards; Kl.

امبق **ěmbok**. I. Jav. Mother; a respectful designation for aged ladies. *Di-sambut ěmbok lalu di-riba-nya*: his mother picked him up and placed him on her lap: Ht. A. R. S. J., 14. *Kapada sěgala kakang dan ěmbok*: (literally) to all elder sisters and mothers; to all ladies, whether slightly or much older than oneself; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 18. *Ěmbok ayu*: "Fair mother," a very respectful way of addressing an old lady; Ht. Sh.

II. *Ěmbok-ěmbok*: the throbbing of the fontanel or of a boil when "ripe."

Měngěmbok: to throb; also *měngěmbut*.

امبق **embek**. A tent-flap; a sun-sail on a verandah.

امبق **ombak**. A wave, a billow. *Ombak-ombak*: the name given to the eaves of a Malay deck when carved into a wavy pattern and extending down over the side of a ship.

Běrombak: to roll in waves; to surge. *Ra-yat bērombak bagai sěgara*: the troops surged on like an ocean; Sh. Panj. Sg.

O. *běrsabong*: waves which strike each other; choppy seas.

O. *bunga lěpang*: "white horses"; waves crested with foam.

Bawa' ombak: the last gasp of a dying man. *Měnguwap bagai orang ombak*: gasping like a man at the point of death (a proverbial description of a man to whom all movement seems a painful exertion); J. S. A. S., II., 159.

Mabok o.: sea-sick; Ht. Ganj. Mara., 23.

امبل **ambal**. I. Troop, column, procession.

Ambalan: a procession. *Ambal-ambalan* or *běrambal-ambalan*: in procession; Sh. Ch. Ber., 3; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26.

Also *hambal*, q. v.

II. A thick plain rug used as a mattress; cf. *pěrmadani*, *hamparan*, and *lembek*.

امبل **ambil**. I. Taking over; receiving into one's possession; taking and retaining—as distinct from merely moving or lifting up.

A. *angin*: taking the air; going for a walk for pleasure.

A. *pědoman*: to make a course (for a certain point of the compass).

Měngambil: to take and keep; to receive and harbour; to take over. *Inggěris pun datang-lah mēngambil nēgěri Mělaka dari tangan Holanda*: the English came to receive possession of Malacca from the hands of the Dutch. *M. akan mēnantu*: to receive as a son-in-law; to marry one's daughter to. *M. siput*: to gather shells. *M. di-hati*: to take to heart (of a grudge); to harbour feelings of resentment (against anyone).

Salah ambilan: misunderstanding.

Cf. *sambil* and *sěmbilan*.

II. *Tanah ambil*: (Perak) ore-bearing drift; J. S. A. S., XVI., 311.

امبل **ambul**. Rebounding, bounding back by the force of elasticity.

Měngambul: to spring back, as the side of an india-rubber ball when pressed; to rebound. *Maka lěmbing itu mēngambul jatoh ka-tanah*: the spear bounded back and fell to earth; Sej. Mal., 128. *Měngambul-ambul*: to keep on rebounding; to keep bubbling (used of the bubbles continuously coming to the surface after some object has been immersed in water).

امبل **ěmbal**. Not quite dry, still damp (of an object having been wet and not yet being quite dry); cf. *lěmbap*.

امبل **imbal**. Roundish, but not globular (as the turned leg of a table).

امبل **umbel**. Jav. Mucus, phlegm.

امبن **amban**. A contrivance to increase the carrying power of a boat; bundles of bamboos lashed to the side of a boat to increase its buoyancy. Also *tělampong pěrahu* and *gandong*.

امبن **ambin**. A scarf worn swung over the shoulder to support a burden on the back; carrying a child in this manner; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Ambinan*: a sort of light knapsack for carrying food. *Měngambin*: to carry in a scarf swung over the back.

امبن **ambon**. Amboyna.

امبن **ěmban**. A rope or band enabling a porter to secure a heavy burden borne on the back, several bands being so used; cf. *ambin*, which is a simpler contrivance for a light weight borne simply slung over the shoulder; see also *ambong*.

امبن **Ėmbun.** Dew. *Ėmbun di-hujung rumput* : a dew-drop at the extremity of a blade of grass—a symbol of transience.

Pĕrmata jatoh di-rumput,

Jatoh di-rumput gilang;

Kaseh Ėmpama Ėmbun di-hujung rumput,

Datang matahari nĕschaya hilang :

a gem fallen on the grass, though fallen on the grass retains its lustre; but love is like dew on a blade of grass, which dies away on the rising of the sun.

Ė. asaĕ : haze.

Ė. bĕtina : slight dewy moisture or damp—in contradistinction to dew in large drops.

Ė. jantan : dew in large drops—such as the dew that collects on the leaves of certain palms.

Bĕrĕmbun : to be falling—of dew; to be covered with dew.

Kĕring Ė. : when the dew dries up, *i.e.*, at about 8 a.m., a primitive method of reckoning time.

Mĕstika Ė. : a talisman believed to be solidified dew; Sh. Sh. Al., 2.

Ėmbun is sometimes used of vapour generally. *Jĕrangkan atas api sampai Ėmbun* : dry it over the fire till it steams—as a wet cloth; Muj., 49. *Mĕngĕmbun* : to fall in thin drops, of spray.

امبن **umban.** *Umban tali* : a kind of sling. Also *humban*.

امبو **ambu.** *Ambu-ambu* : the name of a large deep-sea fish. When preserved, this fish is known as *ikan kĕmbal mas*.

امبولڠ **Ėmbolong.** The name of a plant (Ht. Ind. Nata.). Also *mĕmbolong*.

امبوي **ambohi.** An exclamation of astonishment. *Pĕgang adohi, buka ambohi* : you grasp it with a cry of pain, you open it with one of astonishment;—a riddle descriptive of a durian, the thorns of which make it difficult to hold, and the smell of which startles the opener.

امبوي **Ėmbuwai.** A maid of honour; a damsel in waiting at a Court.

امبه **Ėmbeh.** I. A pet name (*timang-timangan*) for girls.

II. Appearance, looks, features.

امبه **Ėmboh.** Willingness (in certain expressions only). *Ta'-Ėmboh* : unwillingness, an expression equivalent to a refusal; "no"; "I won't." *Hidop sĕgan mati ta'-Ėmboh* : taking no pains to live but declining to die; a proverbial expression describing a very idle man.

Ėmboh-Ėmbohan : although; admitting that . . . yet; an equivalent of *sunggoh-pun*.

امبه **imboh.** A small sum or contribution to complete the amount required; making up the required amount; adding the balance; Majm. Al-Ahk., 37.

امبه **omboh.** The piston of a Malay bellows, especially the lower plate of it.

امبي **ambai.** I. A fish-trap like a *jĕrĕmal*.

II. *Ambai-ambai* : a plant (unidentified).

امبي **umbi.** That portion of the root of a tree which is buried in the ground; the buried or hidden portion of anything—such as a stake or tooth. *Tĕrchabut dĕngan umbi akar-nya* : torn out, root, fibres and all; Sej. Mal., 57. *Aku dapat akar umbi bĕhasa Mĕlayu* : I got hold of the very root of the Malay language; Ht. Abd., 49.

Umbi burwah suroh ambilkan : order the roots and the fruit to be taken; Sh. Bid., 135.

Umbi is, however, apparently used of the visible root of a tree in one passage of the Ht. Koris;

Konang-konang tĕrbang sa-kawan,

Hinggap di-umbi kayu chĕndana;

Kĕnang-kĕnang untong-mu tuwan,

Baik-lah pergi ka-mana-mana :

a swarm of fire-flies flew and perched on the root of the sandal-wood tree.

امبي **umbai.** Dangling; hanging down loosely. *Papan umbai-umbai* : the eaves of a Malay deck-house when carved in a wavy pattern; cf. *ombak*.

Tali umbai : a rope, one end of which is intended to be thrown to people on shore when a boat or launch comes up to a jetty.

Bĕrumbai tangan : to swing the arm.

Bĕrumbai-rumbaiyan : (frequentative) hanging down loosely; Sh. Ch. Ber., 5.

Bĕrumbai-rumbai kan mutiyara : with a hanging fringe of pearls; Ht. Jaya Lengg.; Sh. Bid., 13; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Bĕrumbai-rumbai is also used of falling tears; Sh. Sing. Terb., 48.

Cf. *jĕrumbai*.

امت **amat.** Very; exceedingly; surpassingly; exceptional character. *Kĕsukaan yang amat sangat* : exceptionally great rejoicings; extreme pleasure. *Tuhan yang amat mĕlihat dan amat mĕnĕngar* : God who is all-seeing and all-hearing; Ht. Abd., 411.

Amati, amat-amati and *mĕmpĕramat-amati* : to devote extreme attention to anything; to look extremely closely and long at anything.

Di-pĕramat-amati-nya pĕrbuwatan balai itu : he carefully examined the construction of the hall; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tĕramat : surpassing—an intensive of *amat*.

امت **Ėmat.** [Pers. *mat.*] Mate, checkmate; also (better) *mat*, q. v.

امة **ummat.** Arab. Multitude, people.

Banyak-lah ummat bĕrharu-biru: great was the uproar made by the crowd; Sh. Lamp., 5.

Sapĕrti nabĭ kasehkan ummat: as the Prophet loved the multitude; as Muhammad loved mankind; a proverbial expression betokening passionate affection.

امثال **imtithāl.** Arab. Obedience, servility.

امتحان **imtiĥān.** Arab. To examine, to test.

امثال **amthāl.** Arab. Instances, examples, illustrations; the plural of مثل, q. v.

امر **amar.** Arab. Order, command, edict; decree, especially a decree of God. *Amar dan nahĭ*: God's commands and his prohibitions; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Wajib mĕngikutkan amar, wajib meninggalkan nahĭ*: it is right to obey the law; it is right to discard the illegal; Sh. I.M.P., 2.

Dato' sĕri amar diraja: a Johor title given to the Sultan's secretary; cf. *jadi amar akan sĕgala isi istana*: it became a law for all the inmates of the palace; Ht. Ism. Yat., 109.

امرا **amra.** Hind. A fruit; the hog-plum, *spondias mangifera*. *Amra jangan sangka kĕdundong*: do not mistake a hog-plum for a *kĕdundong*; do not take the wild hog-plum for its cultivated variety; all is not gold that glitters; Prov.

امرس **amris.** [Arab. مرج: to walk with head erect?] *Urat amris*: the muscles at the side of the neck; also *mĕrih*. *Alah mahu bĕrtimbang ĕnggan chungkil amris akan pĕmbayar-nya*: he will accept defeat in a matter of business (lit., weighing), but will not offer his neck to be pierced (in satisfaction of the debt); he admits a debt but will not pay it; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 21.

امس **amis.** Fish-scented; also *hamis*.

امس **Ėmas.** I. Gold, golden; a term of endearment.

Ė. *bĕrbuku*: gold in nuggets. A nugget is *kĕtul Ėmas* and *jongkong Ėmas*.

Ė. *kahwĕn*: marriage-settlements.

Ė. *kartās*: gold paper; gold leaf.

Ė. *merah*: red gold; a term of endearment; cf. *Ėmas tĕmpawan*.

Ė. *muda*: pale gold; inferior gold; gold with two or three tenths of alloy.

Ė. *puteh*: platina.

Ė. *sa-puloh mutu*: 24-carat gold, pure gold.

Ė. *tĕmpawan*: hammered gold, the colour of which is a simile for a much admired complexion; a term of endearment meaning "my fair one."

Ė. *tuwa*: deep yellow gold; gold of superior quality; gold with not more than one-tenth of alloy.

Ė. *tuli*: gold thread. *Kain Ėmas tuli*: cloth interwoven with threads of gold.

Ė. *urai*: gold dust.

Anak Ė.: a born slave.

Ayer Ė.: gilding; gold paint; Ht. Zaly., 18.

Bĕnang Ė.: gold thread.

Burong Ė.: a bird, *pericrocolus ardens*.

Dawat Ė.: gold paint.

Galiyan Ė.: a gold mine.

Kĕliyan Ė.: a gold mine; also *galiyan Ė*.

Mĕlanda Ė. and *mĕriyau Ė.*: to wash for gold in alluvial deposits.

Pandai Ė.: a goldsmith.

Tĕlerang Ė.: a gold reef.

Tukang Ė.: a goldsmith. Also *pandai Ė*.

Kĕ-Ėmasan or *kĕmasan*: golden.

Also *mas*, which is the more common form in colloquial language.

II. A weight; one-sixteenth of a *bongkal* or *tahil*.

III. A Javanese title.

امغ **amang.** I. Tourmaline, wolfram.

II. *Mĕngamang*: to menace; to threaten.

امقام **umpama, or Ėmpama.** [Skr. *upāma*.] Likeness, similarity, resemblance; a similar case; an example or instance. *Umpama-nya*: for instance. *Sapĕrti umpama*: as for example. *Sa-umpama tanah yang tiyada bĕrbaja lagi*: like worn-out soil.

Umpamaan: a proverb; a parable; a metaphorical example or story to illustrate any point; also *pĕrumpamaan*. *Tĕrkĕnangkan bĕnar-lah umpamaan Mĕlayu*: recollecting the truth of the Malay proverb . . . ; Ht. Abd., 115.

Umpamakan: to compare; to institute a comparison. *Ku umpamakan dĕngan sa-pohon kayu yang amat rendang di-tĕngah padang*: I compare him to a very umbrageous tree in the midst of an open plain; Ht. Abd., 295, 467.

امفت **ampit.** *Anak ampit*: (Kedah) a fish; better known as *ikan pĕlaga*.

امفت **amput.** (Coarse.) The coupling of animals, sexual connection; also *hamput*.

امثت **empat**. Four. *Hari empat*: (Straits Settlements) the fourth day of the week (commencing with Monday); Thursday. *Empat pēsagi* or *ē. pēsēgi*: square. *Bulan empat sa-nama*: a name given to the four months: *jumādu'l-awwal*, *jumādu'l-akhir*, *rabī'u'l-awwal* and *rabī'u'l-akhir*.

Bērēmpat: to make a fourth; to have three companions. *Pērgi bērēmpat pulang bērtiga*: he went with three companions and returned with two; (or) they were four when they left and three when they returned.

Kē-empat: the four; the group of four. *Bēr-muwāfaqat kē-empat-nya*: the four came to an agreement.

Kē-empat-empat: all four.

Yang kē-empat: the fourth. *Langit yang kē-empat*: the fourth heaven.

امثت **impit**. Wedging or squeezing in between; better *himpit*, q. v.

امثت **umpat**. Abuse, evil-speaking, cursing; also *upat*. *Di-umpati uleh marika-itu akandaku sēbab baik dēngan orang puteh*: they abused me because I was on good terms with Europeans.

Umpati (Sh. Panj. Sg.), *mēngumpat* (Ht. Abd., 183), and *mēngumpatkan* (Sh. Dag., 12): to abuse, to revile, to curse.

امثدل **ēmpēdal**. The gizzard; also *pēdal* and *hēmpēdal*, q. v.

امثدو **ēmpēdu**. Gall, bile, the gall-bladder; Muj., 46; also *hēmpēdu*, q. v.

امثر **ampar**. (Of carpets, rugs, etc.) Spreading, expansion, the act of spreading out; v. *hampar*.

امثر **ampir**. Near, nearly, almost; v. *hampir*.

امثر **emper**. Jav. A pent-house, a shed.

امثس **ampas**. Refuse, dregs, trash. *A. sagu*: sago refuse, used by Chinese for feeding pigs. *A. tēbu*: megass, crushed cane. Also *hampas*.

امثس **ampis** or **ēmpis**. *A. musang* or *ē. musang*: (i) the name given to concurrent rows of stakes placed so as to guide a polecat into a trap; (ii) the name of a plant (unidentified).

امثس **ēmpas**. Dashing or flinging down; better *hēmpas*, q. v.

امثغ **ampang**. Easy, light; usually *gampang*, q. v.

امثغ **among**. Drifting, driftwood, an equivalent of *apong*, q. v. *Tērampung-ampong Sultān Yahyā di-dalam bahar itu*: Sultan Yahya was drifting about in the sea; Ht. Best., 13. Cf. *tēlampong*.

امثغ **ēmpang**. Barring, damming; constructing a barrier to check the flow of a stream; (rare) an alluvial mine. *Di-suroh-nya ēmpang sungai itu*: he ordered the river to be dammed; Ht. Abd., 241. *Ta'-ēmpang pēluru di-lalang*: the course of a bullet will not be stopped by grass; the wealthy will not be successfully resisted by the poor; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 96.

Layar tupang sēhaya balekkan,

Laju-nya tidak dapat di-ēmpang:

I will back the sprit-sail, the (boat's) speed cannot (otherwise) be checked; Pel. Abd., 114.

امثغ **ēmping**. Crushed rice, a preparation of rice plucked, crushed and cooked before it is quite ripe. *Maka ya-itu-lah yang di-santap uleh baginda sapērti ēmping*: the things the king ate, such as crushed rice; Ht. Sri Rama. *ēmping dan kēlapa dan gula*: crushed rice, coco-nut and sugar; Ht. Abd., 111.

Pēngēmping, or *lēsong pēngēmping*: a mortar for pounding young rice with a view to making *ēmping*. *Masak pērēmping*: ripe enough to make *ēmping*: an expression descriptive of a certain stage of ripeness in the *padi*.

امثغ **ompang**. *Ompang-ompang*: miscellaneous articles carried about by a trader and intended for use as gifts to *rajas* and others whom it might be important to conciliate.

امثف **ēmpap**. Onom. Striking or laying a broad flat surface on another surface of the same character; the noise made by striking water with the flat of a paddle or any other similar flat object.

Mēngēmpap and *mēngēmpapkan*: to lay a flat object on another; to lay one's open hand, for instance, on one's breast or on a table.

Sa-pēlēmpap, sa-tēmpap or *sa-tēlēmpap*: the breadth of the hand when laid on the table; the breadth of the palm of the hand; a hand's breadth.

امثف **ēmpok**. A soft spot in fruit; softness in fruit as the result of a slight over-ripeness; the softness of a well-boiled potato.

Batu pun ēmpok jangankan hati manusiya: a stone even would be softened, much more then the heart of a man; you know the appeal to be irresistible, and only hold out to show what you imagine your "firmness"; Prov.

امثف **ompok**. I. *Chap ompok*: a method of printing designs on cloth; cf. *tēlēpok*.

II. Sewing a border on a piece of cloth; the border so sewn on. *Kain bērompok dēngan sēkhalat*: cloth bordered with scarlet.

امثف **umpak**. *Umpak-umpak*: a species of lizard; Kl. (better *sumpah sumpah*, q. v.).

امثل **ampul.** *Měngampul*: to swell out; to blow oneself out.

امثل **ěmpul.** *Měngěmpul*: to beat about without making any real headway—as a ship in an unfavourable wind.

امثل **umpil.** *Měngumpil*: to apply leverage by putting the point of a stick under anything and then pressing up that point; to lever up.

امثل **ěmpēlas.** A generic name for a number of plants; see s. v. *měmpēlas*.

امثل **ěmpēlam.** [Skr. *phalam*.] The Indian mango, *mangifera indica*; also *měmpēlam*, q. v.

امثن **ampun.** Forgiveness; pardon. *Měminta a.*: to beg for forgiveness. *Ampun tuwanku, bēribu-ribu ampun*: pardon, my lord, a thousand pardons!—a common exordium to a petition to a *raja* by way of deprecating any possible cause of annoyance.

Ampuni (Sej. Mal., 160; Sh. Bid., 109), *ampunkan*, (Sh. B. A. M., 9), and *měngampuni* (Ht. Sg. Samb.): to forgive. *Jika sapērti Bukit Kāfsakali-pun bēsar dosa-nya kita ampuni*: we would forgive his offences were they as great as Mount Kaf.

امثن **umpan.** Bait, fodder, food to attract animals. *Di-tabor-nya umpan padi di-dalam jaring itu*: he scattered *padi* within the snares to serve as bait; Ht. Kal. Dam., 166. *Umpan habis, ikan ta'-dapat*: his bait was eaten and the fish was not caught; he miscalculated, he was "sold,"—a proverb, of which another version is: *pēlabor habis, Pēlembang ta'-alah*, the (besiegers') stores were exhausted and Palembang was still uncaptured.

Mati ikan karēna umpan: fish perish through bait (and men are tempted by women to ruin); Prov. e.g. :—

*Kapal bēlayar dari Arakan,
Ambil gaji jadi jēmudi;
Mati ikan karēna umpan,
Mati sēhaya karēna budi:*

fish perish through bait, I perish by her charms.

U. pisan: "bait for the knife," cattle for slaughter; a man who must be killed to satisfy a vendetta; see Ht. Jah., 5.

U. tēkak: an appetizer.

امثندا **ěmpanda.** The name of a tree (unidentified).

امثو **ampu.** Upholding; supporting; sustaining; holding up by pressure from below. *Měngampu susu*: to hold up the breasts. *Pěngampu susu*: the name given to a kind of corset worn by dancing girls.

The word *pěrěmpuwan* (a woman) has been derived, according to Von de Wall, from *ampu*. Klinkert, who discards this derivation, gives, however, *těngku ampuwan* (the title of a *raja*'s principal wife) as a derivative of *ampu*. Both these etymologies seem doubtful. The word *puwan* (an oval bowl of metal for betel-chewing requisites) has also been derived from *ampu*, the full form being given as *ampuwan*; cf. *puwan*.

Ampu is also used of a man drinking by catching in his mouth water falling from a pipe or conduit.

امثو **ěmpu.** I. A head-dress worn as a symbol of rank.

II. A Javanese title.

امثورو **ěmpuru.** A bird (unidentified).

امثولر **ěmpulor.** A plant, better known as *měmpulor*, q. v.

امثون **ampuwan.** *Těngku ampuwan*: the designation of a *raja*'s principal wife if of royal birth. *To' puwan*: the principal wife of a Malay dignitary.

امثون **ěmpuwan.** An oval tray for carrying betel-chewing requisites; usually *puwan*, q. v.

امثوين **ěmpoyan.** A fishing-reel (not used with a rod); also *lěmpoyan*.

امثون **ěmpunya.** Possession; also *punya*. *Yang ěmpunya*: the possessor. *Měmpunyaĩ*: to possess.

Yang ěmpunya chēritēra ini: the author of this tale—the usual expression by which a Malay writer speaks of himself.

In the Straits Settlements the word *punya* is often used in forming a genitive, e.g., *aku punya*, my; *diya punya*, his. It is also used to connect an adjective with the substantive to which it refers, e.g., *baik punya orang*: a good man. These forms are literal translations of Chinese idioms and are not good Malay.

امثو **ěmpoh.** Overflowing. *Rēbus ta'-ěmpoh*: boiling but not spilling, a proverbial expression descriptive of a man who can run into danger without suffering for it; going near the fire without being singed.

Ĕmpohan: a flood caused by the swelling of a river till it overflows its banks.

امثي **ampai.** Hanging and waving loosely; suspended loosely; a waving motion of the arms as when a man is treading water; extension, withdrawal, and extension again; cf. *chapai*, *apai*, *sampai*, *sēlampai*, etc.

Ampai-ampai: the stinging jellyfish, so called because of its long waving feelers.

Ampaiyan kain: a clothes-line or clothes-rail.

Ampaikan: to hang out (clothes or similar objects); to lay grass over a *batas*.

أمثينق **ĕmpenak.** *Mĕngĕmpenak*: to bring up a child kindly and carefully; to treat a child well. Also *penak*. Kl., Pijn.

امق **amok.** A violent or furious attack; charging; recklessly engaging the enemy; running amuck. *Biyar-lah patek amok sĕgala raksasa itu*: let me charge those evil spirits; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Tiyada tĕrtahan lagi amok Maharaja Johan Shah Pĕri itu*: the onslaught of Maharaja Johan Shah Pĕri was no longer resistible; Ht. Ind. Jay., 48.

Bĕramok-amokan: charging each other; furiously attacking each other—as two armies.

Mĕngamok: to charge; to attack; to run amuck. *Mĕngamok sapĕrti singa yang tiyada mĕmbilangkan lawan-nya*: to charge like a lion which takes no count of its foes; Cr. Gr., 78. *Ada bichara orang mĕngamok di-Kampung Gĕlam*: there was a case of a man running amuck in Kampung Glam; Ht. Abd., 261.

Laksamana mĕngamok: the name of a Malay dish; v. *laksamana*.

امق **ĕmak.** Mother; v. *mak*.

امكان **imkĕn.** Arab. The bestowal of a fief.

امل **amil.** [Arab. حامل.] Pregnant; v. حامل.

املا **imlĕ'**. Arab. Dictation; to dictate.

املس **amlas.** Arab. Soft.

امنساري **amansari.** The name of a Malay sweetmeat made of *kachang hijau* and coco-nut.

امهان **imhĕn.** Arab. To humiliate.

امي **ummĭ.** Arab. Illiterate.

امير **amĭr.** Arab. Leader; prince; chief; commander; Ht. Gul. Bak., 14, 18; Sh. Abd. Mk., 24. *Amĭru'l-mĕminĭn*: Commander of the Faithful—a title given to a Caliph of Islam.

امين **amĭn.** Arab. Amen! Be it so! *Pada salama-lama-nya amĭn amĭn*: for ever and ever, Amen; Ht. Abd., 16.

Mĕngamĭnkan: to utter or repeat the word Amen; Sh. Ul., 34; to attest; Arabian Nights, 188.

انبياء **anbiyĕ'**. Arab. Prophets; the plural of *nabi*, q. v. *Bĕrkat nabĭ saiyidu'l-anbiyĕ'*: by the blessing of the Prophet who is Chief among the Prophets; Sh. Abd. Mk., 53. *Bĕrkat di-tolong sĕgala anbiyĕ'*: by the blessing of being helped by all the Prophets; Sh. Sri Bun., 93.

انت **anta.** I. Skr. Existence; entity; nature. *Bĕranta indĕra*: of Godlike nature; divine. *Bĕranta loka*: of an earthly character.

Anta kĕsoma: flowery; the name given to a Malay dish, a preparation of *ubi kĕledek*. *Baju anta kĕsoma*: a coat of many colours; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. [Skr. *bhārata*.] *Bĕranta Yuda*: the name by which the Bharata Yuddha is known to educated Malays.

III. [Kawi *ananta bhoga*, from Skr.] *Naga anta-boga*: the great serpent; Ht. Ind. Jaya. See *boga*.

انت **onta.** Hind. A camel. *Gombala onta*: a camel driver; Ht. Kal. Dam., 428. *Sapĕrti onta mĕnyĕrahkan diri*: to yield oneself up as a camel (which kneels to let its rider mount); implicit obedience; Prov., Sh. Raj. Haji, 183, J.S.A.S., XI., 38.

Burong o.: an ostrich.

انتار **antara.** [Skr. *antĕra*.] Space between; intermediate; position between; lapse of time between; interval. *Di-dalam antara sadikit hari*: in the space of a few days. *Di-antara marika-itu tiga bĕhagiyān orang Islĕm*: three-quarters of them (lit. in the interval of them, among them) were Muhamĭnadans. *Ingat antara bĕlum kĕna*: think before you encounter—i.e., look before you leap; Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 21.

Kaseh sayang yang tiyada bĕrantara lagi: love that is not between boundaries; love that is boundless; Ht. Koris.

Bĕlantara is sometimes confused by Malays with *bĕrantara*; see Sh. Bid., 318. (Leyd.)

Pĕrantaran: the interval between, the space between; Bust. Sal.

Samantara: while; from *sama* and *antara*; v. *sĕmĕntara*.

انت **untut.** Elephantiasis, a swelling of one or both of the lower limbs accompanied by ulceration at the ankle. *Sa-orang tuwa lagi untut kĕduwa kaki-nya*: an old man with both legs swollen by elephantiasis; Sej. Mal., 128. *Harapkan si-untut mĕnggamit kain koyak di-upahkan*: trust the man who has elephantiasis (to do anything); you must pay him even to put his fingers through a torn garment; lazy as a sufferer from elephantiasis; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 19. *Kaki untut di-pakaikan gĕlang*: putting an anklet on a swollen leg; to increase a disfigurement by attracting attention to it; J. S. A. S., III., 32. *Lain yang bĕngkak maka yang bĕrnanah lain*; *yang untut lain yang mĕngesut lain*: the gathering is in one place, the oozing of matter from another; the elephantiasis is on one leg and the shrivelled flesh on the other; one man commits the offence and another is punished for it; Prov., Ht. Koris.

انتر **antar.** I. Sending, transmission; usually *hantar*, q. v.

II. *Antar-antar*: a pestle, a pounder of any sort, a ramrod; cf. *pēlantak*.

انتساب **intisâb.** Arab. Family connection, descent, relationship.

انتشار **intishâr.** Arab. Propaganda, dissemination of doctrine.

انتغ **antang.** The pestle of a mortar; Cr.

انتغ **anting.** Pendent, hanging down and swinging. *Anting-anting*: ear pendants; Ht. Hamz., 11; Ht. Sh.

Ontang-anting or *untang-anting*: loosely hanging, pendulous—of many objects of unequal length.

Burong anting-anting: a bird with long tail feathers; a sort of small racquet-tailed crow.

انتغ **ěntang.** I. Facing towards; also *tang* and *těntang*, q. v.

II. Setting down; to put down; = *lětak*.

III. *Ta'ěntang*: carelessness, indifference to one's surroundings; shamelessness; recklessness in a warrior; an equivalent of *ta'endah*.

انتغ **enteng.** Light, easy; Kam. Kech., 8; a Javanese equivalent of *ringan*.

انتغ **ontang** and **untang.** Pendulous, swaying; v. *anting*.

انتغ **unting.** A small skein of thread, string or silk; a single tassel; a bunch of *padi* stalks taken from the nursery with a view to manuring and transplanting; the unit of measurement for string, tape, thread, etc.

Tali unting-unting: a string stretched across any surface in order to make a straight line; a line such as labourers use in cutting a ditch or drain; a string between two pegs—such as is used to assist in marking out the lines of a tennis-court.

انتغ **untong.** Profit; advantage; gain—especially gain as the result of ordinary foresight and not of mere good luck; the lot awarded to men; fate; natural destiny. *Untong sabut timbul*, *untong batu tenggēlam*: it is the natural destiny of coco-nut husk to float and of stone to go to the bottom; J.S.A.S., XI., 35; Ht. Raj. Don., 12; Prov. (meaning that it is

useless to strive against fate). *Untong ada tuwah tidak*: he makes a profit but has no luck—i.e., he gets only ordinary returns for his investments; Prov. *Apa boleh buwat, sudah untong nasib, dēmikiyan-lah sudah takdīr Allah mēlakukan atas hamba-nya*: what can we do? It is fate and destiny: thus has God worked His will upon us, his slaves; Marsd. Gr., 144.

Bayan Lēpas, Tēlok Jēlutong
Tiga dēngan Batu Lanchang;
Tarek napas tērķēnangkan untong
Untong tidak sa-rupa orang:

breathe a sigh lamenting your fate; the ways of fate are not those of a man; Prov.

Mēndapat untong: to derive profit (from a commercial transaction); to get a return on money laid out; Ht. Abd., 91.

Kēuntongan: fate, destiny, profit; Sh. B. A. M., 11.

انتف **antap.** Heavy for its size; closely compressed; specific gravity; compactness. Also *hantap*.

انتف **antup.** Jav. The sting of an insect; cf. *sēngat*.

انتف **intip.** Jav. Peering; spying out; cf. *hintai*.

انتق **antak.** Tapping the ground with the front part of the foot, the heel remaining stationary; cf. *gērētak*, *gērētām*, etc.

انتق **antok.** I. *Mēngantok*: to be sleepy; to be drowsy. *Mata mēngantok*: id. *Orang mēngantok di-sorongkan bantal*: to push a pillow under a drowsy man; to increase inclination in a man already yielding to it; Prov., Ht. Abd., 4.

II. Collision; the forcible contact of two bodies. *Bērantok*: in collision; to be in collision; to collide or knock against. *Ada yang bērantok kēpala sama sēndiri-nya*: some kept knocking their heads against each other; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Maka bērantok-lah lunas kapal itu dēngan karang*: the keel of the ship struck against the reef; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Sapērti pinggan dēngan mangkoḥ
Salah sadikit hēndaḥ bērantok:

like a cup and saucer which, on the slightest shake, knock against each other; readiness to quarrel among near relations; Prov. J. S. A. S., XI., 64.

Gigi bērantok: chattering teeth.

Tērantok: having collided. *Sudah tērantok bēharu tēngadah*: to look up after the collision (to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen); Prov.

انتق **ĕntak**. Holding and ramming down, as when pounding with a heavy mortar; beating down (the earth) with a pounder, as a coolie engaged in the construction of a road; cf. *antaḡ*.

Ēntak anti: unconscious movements; convulsive struggles.

*Ēntak anti lala bēlaleh,
Bagai chaching kēpanasan,
Bagai rumput di-tengah jalan,
Bagai sambau di-pintu kandang:*

convulsive movements, meaningless cries, (the life of) a worm that is scalded, the (life of) grass in a thoroughfare, the life of *sambau* grass at the gate of a cattle-pen; Prov.

The forms *hēntak-hanti* and *untak-anti* are sometimes heard.

انتق **entek**. *Mēngentek*: to winnow rice, giving a little side jerk every now and then to separate the light from the heavy grains or the chaff from the grain; to shake the bustle in walking—of women.

انتق **untak**. *Untak-anti*: convulsive movement; v. *ĕntak*.

انتق **untok**. A share, an allotted share, a dividend, a share by actual division; cf. *ageh*, and *bēhagi*.

انتكسوم **antakēsoma**. [Skr.; see *anta* and *kēsoma*.] Flowery; the name given to a Malay dish of *ubi kēledek*. *Baju antakēsoma*: a coat of many colours; Ht. Sh. Kub.

انتل **antil**. *Untal-antil*: swaying loosely; v. *untal*.

انتل **antul**. *Mēngantul*: to be driven back, to fall to the ground after striking against a solid surface, as when a stone is hurled against a wall.

انتل **untal**. I. Sweeping in with both arms; as much as a man can cover in his embrace; an armful.

II. *Untal-antil*: swaying loosely of short pendant objects; cf. *untang-anting* and *kuntal-kantil*.

انتل **until**. I. A small quantity; as much as one can roll up between the finger and thumb or in the palm of the hand; a small ball or pill. *Di-ambil-nya tanah liyat sadikit, di-until-until-nya*: he took a little clay and rolled it up into a ball.

II. *Mēnguntil*: to sway about, of a short pendant object: cf. *untal* and *antil*, of which this word is a variant.

انتلس **ĕntēlas**. [Arab. اطلس.] *Kain ĕntēlas*: satin; Sh. Bid., 26, Ht. Koris, etc.

انتن **antan**. The pestle or pounding-stick of a Malay mortar. *Antan patak lēsong hilang*: if the pounding-stick be broken, the mortar will be lost; Prov.

انتن **antun**. Attentiveness to clothing; care in dressing; coxcombry. *Sadikit kērja banyak bērantun*: he devotes little time to work and much to dressing.

انتن **intan**. A diamond; a term of endearment as being a precious thing. *Intan dan bērliyan*: diamonds and brilliants. *Bērtatahkan intan*: set with diamonds.

انتوي **antui**. A tree-name; *drepananthus*.

A. hitam: *drepananthus pruniferus*.

A. puteh: *drepananthus cauliflorus*.

انتہ **antah**. The husk; the outer skin of grain; the sheath in which the edible portion of grain is enclosed. *Bēras basah, di-tampi ta'-bērlayang, di-indang ta'-bērantah, hujong-nya tiyada di-sudu uleh itek*: if you winnow wet rice the chaff won't fly; if you sift it, grain and husk won't separate; last of all, even ducks will not touch it;—utterly useless or worthless; Prov. J. S. A. S., XI., 133. *Lak-sana antah dēmukut, lapar sangat bēharu bērguna*: like husk and rice dust, which is only useful when one is very hungry; Prov.

انتہ **anteh**. *Mēnganteh*: to spin, to make thread. *Rahat mēnganteh bēnang*: a distaff.

انتہ **ĕntah**. A word expressive of doubt, interrogation or ignorance; perhaps; I do not know; how can I tell? *Jawāb-ku: ĕntah-lah, tuwan*: I replied: I do not know, sir.

Ēntah bērtēmu ĕntahkan tidak: perhaps we shall meet, perhaps not; Ht. Koris. *Ēntahkan kulit, ĕntahkan isi*: perhaps the skin, perhaps the flesh; Sh. Ik. Trub., 19. *Ēntahkan salah, ĕntahkan kēna*: whether perhaps we miss or whether we hit; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 8.

See also *tah*.

انتہ **ĕnteh**. An equivalent for *puteh* when used as a name (*timang-timangan*); more usually *teh*.

انتہا **intihâ**. Arab. End, termination; Fut. Sh., 581; Muj., 7. *Intihâ 'l-ḡalam*: finis.

انتی **anti**. *Ēntak-anti* or *untak-anti*: convulsive tapping or movement; v. *ĕntak*.

انتی **inti**. A name given to several Malay culinary preparations; for instance, scraped coco-nut mixed with sugar and fried in a pan. *I. hudang: inti* of prawns; scraped coco-nut and prawns.

*Puchoḡ pauh bērulam pauh,
Pētang pētang kachau inti;
Sayang sēhaya bērkaseh jauh
Pētang pētang hanchor hati:*

a shoot of the *pauh* with the cooked *pauh* fruit stirred up in the evening to make *inti*; alas, I love the absent: evening by evening my heart is oppressed.

انتي **intai.** Peering, peeping; better *hintai*, q. v.

انتي **untai.** Hanging down loosely; dangling; cf. *juntai*, *runtai*, *umbai*, etc.

انتيرو **antero.** (Port. *enteiro*.) Complete; entire—used to describe the whole of a district administered from any place. *A. Kēlang*: the Klang district (as distinguished from the village of Klang).

انتمين **əntimun.** A generic name for gourds and cucumbers; see *timun* and *məntimun*.

انج **anja.** A nautical term; the halyards; the name given to several ropes in the rigging of a ship.

انج **inja.** *Sawan inja*: the name of a disease, also known (Kedah) as *sawan lēnja*.

انجت **ənjut.** *Məngənjut*: to tug as a fish tugs at a line; cf. *dənniyut* and *nyut*.

انجر **anjar.** Arab. An anchor.

انجر **anjir.** Pers. The common fig.

انجر **anjar, or anjur.** *Mənganjar*: to project; to stretch out. *Bəting-nya mənganjar ka-tengah laut*: its banks stretched out seawards; Pel. Abd., 13.

Pənganjar: a projection; the leader of a procession; the officer who bears the sword of state before a *raja*; the leading man of a marching army; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Tanah p.*: a promontory. *Bintang p.*: the morning star as the forerunner of the day.

Cf. *unjar*, *tanjong*, *anjong* and (perhaps) *joran*.

انجر **unjar.** Stretching out, projection.

Unjorkan: to project. *Unjorkan kaki*: to stretch out the leg.

Bəlum dudok bəljunjar dahulu: to stretch out one's legs before sitting down; to show undue familiarity or impertinence; Prov.

Also *hunjar*; *saperti batang pisang bərhunjaran*; like projecting *pisang* stems; Ht. Sh. Mard.

انجره **anjərah.** (Kawi.) Dissemination; spread; pervading—as an odour pervades the air; Ht. Mas. Ed.

Also *jərah*.

انج **anjang.** I. Also *panjang*, q. v., and *jang*. A familiar name (*timang-timangan*) often given to the fourth or fifth child in a family.

II. *Anjang-anjang*: the name of an edible salt-water fish. *Kətam anjang-anjang*: the name of a crab.

انج **anjing.** A dog; dog, as a term of abuse; in proverbs, a dog as a type of an unclean beast.

Saperti anjing dēngan kucing: like cat and dog; quarrelsome; Prov. *Saperti anjing gonggong bangkai*: like a dog with a dead body in his mouth; snarling and ill-tempered; Prov. *Anjing ulang bangkai*: a dog going back to his carcase; a man returning to his filthy habits; Prov. *Anjing mēnyalak bukit mahu-kah runtoḥ*: if a dog barks at a hill, will the hill crumble? If a pauper threatens a prince will the prince tremble? Prov. *Sapuluh jong datang, anjing bərchawat ekor juga*: even if ten ships come, the dogs use no loin cloth but their tails; a great event to the great may be of no importance to their inferiors; Prov. *Anjing tiyada chawat ekor*: the dogs will not trouble to lower their tails; even the dogs will not look at her (an uncomplimentary remark about a lady's charms); Prov. *Pukul anjing ta'-pandang mata tuwan-nya*: to hit a dog without watching his master's eye; a rash act; Prov. *Bangsa anjing kalau biyasa makan tahi, ta'-makan pun chiyum ada juga*: dogs that eat filth smell of filth even when they have not just eaten it; Prov.

Anjing-anjing: the muscle of the calf of the leg. *Anjing-anjing pərahu*: small nooses at the bottom of a boat's stays; also the stick at the end of the rope opposite the *chachi*.

A. ayer: an otter, *lutra vulgaris*; better *bərang-bərang* or *məmbərang*.

A. bərtinggong: a peculiar shape of hook so called from its straight shaft and the sharp angle at its base when it twists up towards the barb.

A. hutan: the wild dog; *canis rutilans*.

A. pərburuwan: a hunting-dog.

A. tanah: an insect.

Anak a.: (1) the lower end of the muscle of the calf; the part of the back of the leg between the calf and the *tendon achillis*; (2) a puppy.

Gigi a.: the canine teeth; also *gigi siyong* and *gigi asu*.

Gombala a.: a dog keeper. Also *pəran a.*

Kutu a.: a tick.

Pəran a.: see *gombala a.*

Puki a.: a plant; *cynometra cauliflora*.

انج **anjong.** A native balcony; a kind of upper chamber projecting from the main apartments and used as a sitting and reception room. The word is also used of a cabin in a Malay vessel. *Silakan naik ka-anjong*: please step upstairs (to the verandah); Sh. Abd. Mk. The word also occurs: Ht. Gul. Bak., 147; Ht. Koris; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 9; Sh. Si Lemb.; etc.

انج **unjang.** Better *runjang*, q. v.

انجڠ **unjong**. I. Ceremonial calling; visiting—used especially of visits of condolence after a death. *Kita hēndak mēngunjongi paduka aya-handa itu*: we desire to pay a visit of respect to your royal father; Ht. Ind. Nata, 69. *Hēndak mēngunjong baginda rasūl Allah*: to visit the Prophet of God; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 77.

II. *Sa-pērunjong*: a measure of depth; a depth such that a man's fingers when held high above his head can just reach the surface, his feet being on the bottom; cf. *sa-pēngunjok tangan*: as high as a man can reach with his fingers. See also *runjong*.

Galāh pērunjong: a long pole for use in deep water.

انجڤ **injab**. The spikes (turning inwards) at the mouth of a fish-trap (*bubu*). These spikes allow a fish to enter but make it difficult for the fish to get out. Also (Kedah) *unjab*.

*Bulan tērang angin pun sēdap,
Bunga kēdudok di-dalam bēndang;
Tuwan sudah tērkena injap,
Bubu dudok, jiwa-kau hilang:*

you, sir, have been caught in a snare; the trap remains there and your life will be lost.

انجڤ **unjab**. V. *injab*.

انجڤ **anjak**. Slight alteration in position; shifting (anything) from one place to another close by. *Fētuwā guru-mu jangan di-anjak*: do not depart from the counsels of your teachers; Sh. Jub. Mal., 15. Cf. *inclut* and *anggor*.

انجڤ **unjok**. Pushing forward anything; handing anything; giving out anything; cf. *anjor* and *unyor*, which are used of a long body being projected forward (as when a man stretches out an arm or leg), while *unjok* is used of any object being picked up and held out—as when a man takes a coin from his pocket and holds it out.

Unjokkan and *mēngunjokkan*: to lift up; to hold out; to thrust out. *Ku unjokkan satu rupiyah ka-tangan-nya*: I thrust a rupee into his hand. *Sa-orang pun tiyada bērani mēngunjokkan tangan kapada-nya*: not a soul dared raise a hand against him.

Also pronounced (Kedah) *ēnjuk*; cf. *tunjok* and *tēlunjok*. See also *unjong*, II.

انجڤ **ēnjak**. *Mēngēnjak*: to tread down; cf. *jijak* and *pijak*. *Pēngēnjak*: the sole of a shoe.

انجڤ **anjāl**. *Mēnganjāl*: to spring back to its former shape—of an elastic or flexible material when tension is suddenly removed.

انجڤ **ēnjāl**. The act of sitting back suddenly; coming down violently on one's seat; forced down on one's chair—as a restless child is made to sit down by an angry mother. Also *hēnjāl*.

انجڤ **injl**. I. A hair pin, a hair ornament. *Di-buboh-nya injil-injl intan di-karang*: she placed (in her hair) ornaments set with diamonds; Ht. Mas. Ed.

II. [Arab. *anjil*.] The Gospels; the New Testament; v. **انجيل**.

انجيلي **ēnjelai**. A plant, *coix lachryma jobi*; also *jelai*, q. v.

انجيم **unjam**. Thrusting anything perpendicularly into the earth: thrusting or forcing down anything with a rush and not by mere pressure. *Maka Maharaja Antaboga pun mēng-unjamkan ekor-nya ka-tengah padang itu*: the Maharaja Antaboga (the great Serpent) drove his tail into the plain; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Also *hunjam*, *hēnjam* and *hunyam*.

انجين **enjin**. Eng. Engine; a steam engine; machinery generally.

انجين **unjun**. I. A short sharp tug; a sudden pull at anything.

II. *Mēngunjun*: to keep slowly lifting and lowering a live bait (in fishing with a rod) in order to attract and deceive the fish. Cf. *unchat*.

انجينر **enjēnir**. Eng. An engineer—usually of a mechanical or civil engineer, but applied in the *Hikayat Abdullah* to the Royal Engineer Officer in charge of the Public Works Department.

انجه **injah**. An expression used as a pronoun of the second person in respectfully addressing one's elders; Kl.

انجيل **anjil** or **injil**. (Arab. *anjil*.) The Gospel. *Kitāb injil*: the New Testament. *Injil Lukas*: the Gospel according to St. Luke; Ht. Abd., 137, 164, 188.

انجين **anjiman**. Eng. An East Indiaman; a large transport or trading vessel belonging to the East India Company. Also *angjiman*.

*Kapal anjiman dari Eropah
Lalu singgah ka-Surabaya;
Jangan abang sangat bērsumpah,
Bukan-nya sēhaya tidak pērchaya:*

an Indiaman from Europe sailed on and touched at Surabaya; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4.

انچت **ēnchut**. *Ēnchang-ēnchut*: awry; see *ēnchang*.

انچت **inchit**. Departure; exit; to quit; to clear out—generally used as a somewhat rude imperative to an intruder or enemy. *Orang muda inchit-inchit takut kēna sēmu*: young man, depart, depart; beware lest you be deceived; Ht. Ahm. Md., 64. *Suroh raja kamu itu inchit dari nēgēri ini*: order that king of yours to quit this country; Ht. Ind. Meng. Also *hinchit*.

انچت **inchut.** A slight change of position—as when a book is turned over and twisted round while still generally retaining its place relative to surrounding objects; a change of attitude rather than of situation; a slight movement—as when a number of people on a bench make room for another; a readjustment or rearrangement rather than a complete redistribution of places.

Inchang-inchut: awry. V. *ěncchang*, III.

انچت **unchat.** Lifting and lowering.
Měngunchat-unchat: to raise and lower a dead bait in fishing with a rod, cf. *unjun*; to raise and lower a *nipah* leaf so as to frighten fish and drive them in a certain direction; cf. *oja*.

انچت **unchit.** *Unchang-unchit*: by fits and starts; driblets; instalments; small quantities at a time; at intervals.
Bayar u.: payment by instalments.

انچر **anchar.** Jav. The upas or poison tree of Java; *antiaris toxicaria*.

انچر **encher.** Watery; containing a large proportion of liquid—used of viscous substances. Cf. *chayer* and *lēcher*.

انچر **inchar.** A drill bore.

انچغ **anchong.** A glazed earthenware pot or jar with an overlapping cover.

انچغ **ěncchang.** I. *Měngěncchang*: to weld or fasten tightly together; to hammer together. Cf. *kěncchang*.
Also *hěncchang*.

II. *Ěncchang-ěncchang*: continuous jumping up and down—an expression applied especially to a punishment for naughty children who are made to hold the right ear with the left hand and the left ear with the right hand and then jump up and down till permitted to stop.

Also *hěncchang* and *ěncchal*.

III. *Ěncchang-ěncchok* and *ěncchang-ěnchut*: crooked; awry; C. and S.; = *inchang-inchut*. Kl.

انچغ **inchang.** *Inchang-inchut*: awry; v. *inchut* and *ěncchang* III.

انچغ **unchang.** I. A kind of money-bag or travelling-bag for valuables; a purse rather larger than a *kěkandi*; a case for the spurs of a fighting-cock.

II. *Unchang-unchit*: by instalments; by fits and starts; by driblets; see *unchit*.

انچق **anchak.** A basket for offerings to evil spirits. It is generally a shallow, loosely-plaited basket, and is either hung from a tree (*anchak bingkas*) if the offerings are intended for wood demons, or buried in the ground (*anchak lunas*) if the *hantu tanah* are to be conciliated.

C. and S. give *anchak pēlunus*, which may be an equivalent of the second term given above. The word *anchak* is Dayak for basket; but the practice of making these offerings is in force among the Siamese of the north of the Malay Peninsula, and both the forms *a. bingkas* and *a. lunas* have Siamese equivalents. The offerings are of the nature of food.

*Buwangkan anchak pērjamu hantu,
Sērba jinis makanan-nya itu*:

give away an *anchak* to propitiate the spirits; let all sorts of food be included in it; (from a Pantun).

انچق **anchok.** The pairing of animals. The word is also used (coarsely) of sexual connection generally; cf. *ayok*.

انچق **ěnchek.** An honorific appellation for men of respectable birth; see **انچي**.

انچل **anchal.** To pretend; C. and S.

انچل **ěncchal.** I. *Ěncchal-ěncchal*: jumping a naughty child up and down by pulling his ears; also *ěncchang-ěncchang* and *hěncchal-hěncchal*; v. *ěncchang*, II.

II. (Selangor.) *Ěncchal-ěncchal*: of little account or importance; an equivalent of *alang kēpalang*.

انچل **inchil** or **enchel.** Hair ornaments; Kl., Ht. Sh.; also *injl*, q. v.

انچو **anchu.** I. A large navigable raft of bamboo; also *lanchor*, q. v.

II. The crossbeams to which the loose strips of *nibong* forming a Malay flooring are attached.

انچوي **unchui.** [Chin. *hun-chhui*.] A tobacco pipe.

انچي **anchai.** I. Letting go; loosening the hold. *Anchai-anchaikan*: to let go.

II. Broken, shivered to pieces; irreparably smashed; Kl., Pijn.

انچي **ěnche'.** A word used as a respectful mode of address for Malays of good birth but not entitled to any distinctive title. It is also used as a honorific before the names of such persons. The form *che'* is more commonly used in this latter sense. *Běrběhasa dēngan orang, ěnche' dēngan ěnche', tuwan dēngan tuwan*: he observed the rules of politeness, addressing as *ěnche'* those who had a claim to be so addressed and as *tuwan* those who had a right to the title; Ht. Abd., 86.

- انچي **inchi.** Eng. An inch; Ht. Ahm. Md., 70.
- انخود **anakhoda.** [Pers. ناخدا.] A captain of a Persian or Arab trading ship; more usually *nakhoda*, q. v.
- اند **anda.** Skr. The musk glands or receptacles of musk in the civet cat; musk. *A. musang*: id.; but the word is also applied to a rough coop for keeping civet cats; cf. *sangkar musang*, which is a rather more elaborate coop.
Anda sēturi: a sweetmeat; an equivalent of *anda kēsturi*.
- اند **onda.** Mother; a variant of *bonda*, q. v.
- اندال **ēndala.** A tree (unidentified). *Ada bērdiri di-bawah ēndala buwah-nya sēdang mērēkah*: he was standing below an *ēndala* tree, the fruit of which was bursting with ripeness; Ht. Perb. Jay.
- اندر **andar.** [Arab. هدر.] *Mati andar*: (Riau, Johor) death without outward and visible cause; death by murder when the murderers are never found or brought to justice; also (Selangor) *mati modar*.
- اندر **andor.** A buffalo sleigh; also *anor*.
- اندر **indar.** Movement round; better *idar*, q. v.
- اندر **undor.** Motion backwards; retreat; withdrawal. *Undor-lah aku*: I withdrew.
Undorkan and *mēngundorkan*: to cause to recede or retire; to force to withdraw; to send away; to dismiss.
Mēngundor and *mundor* (Sh. Panj. Sg.): to withdraw; to retreat. *Bērundor*: id.
Kain puteh koyak di-tengah Pakaiyan anak dato' Pēnghulu;
Kalau bērkaseh jadi fitnah,
Baik-lah sēhaya bērundor dahulu:
if to love is to incur betrayal, it were well that I withdraw in time.
- اندرا **indēra.** I. [Skr. *indra*.] The name of a great Indian divinity; Indra; the god of the clouds and rain—whence the name of a class of inferior divinities, inhabitants of Indra's heaven; a royal title; lordship; royal. *Bē-tara Indēra*: the god Indra. *Dewa mambang indēra chēndēra*: dewas, mambangs, indras and chandras—classes of inferior divinities; Ht. Gul. Bak., 24. The name *indēra chēndēra* is also applied to pages about a Malay palace. *Sapērti Ranjuna indēra kēyangan*: like Arjuna, a lord of heaven; Ht. Sh. *Sapērti Bētara Mahabisnu indēra kēyangan*: like the Batara, the great Vishnu, king of heaven; Ht. Sh. *Tuwan putēri pērmaisuri indēra*: the queen; Ht. Ism. Yat., 25. *Mahkota indēra*: the royal crown; the crown of sovereignty—a figure of

speech for the king; Sh. Put. Ak., 33; Sh. A. R. S. J., 8. *Jēmpana indēra*: a royal litter; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Kapitan Portugal indēra*: the royal commissioner administering government over the Portuguese; Ht. Koris.

I. bayu: a strong wind; a gale.

I. bongsu: the title of a minister next in rank to the *tēmēnggong*; Kl.

I. giri: the name of an important Malay state in Sumatra (East coast).

I. laksana: the name of a shrub.

I. pura: the name of a town on the West coast of Sumatra.

Kēindēraan (Cr. Gr., 33; Ht. Sg. Samb.) and *kēyangan i.* (Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895): the heaven of Indra.

Mēngindēra: royal; Sh. A. R. S. J., 9.

Pulau i.: a name for Riau; Sh. Nasih., 18.

Sēri indēra pura: a name for Siak.

II. *Pancha indēra*: the five senses—sight, smell, touch, hearing and taste; see the Ht. Ism. Yat., 160, et. seq.

III. *Kēindēra* and *kēindēraan*: a steed; a mount. Common corrupted forms of the words *kēndara* and *kēndaraan*, respectively.

Mēngindērai: to ride; = *mēngēndarai*, v. *kēndara*.

اندرق **andērak** or **andērik.** A pitfall for catching elephants; Ht. Raj. Pas.

اندس **andas.** A block with a flat surface, used to increase the effect of a blow. Cf. *landas*.

اندس **ēndas.** Jav. The head. *Mēngēndas*: to dash (somebody's) head against a stone. Cf. *andas*.

اندستوري **andasēturi.** [Skr. v. *anda* and *kēsturi*.] The name of a sweet made by enfolding in pastry the scraped pulp of a coco-nut mixed with sugar and fried in a pan. Also called (Kedah) *gandasēturi*.

اندغ **andang.** I. A kind of torch of dry leaves.

II. A spot; a birth-mark; C. and S.

III. *Andang-andang*: the yards of a ship or boat. *Mēnghinggap di-atas andang-andang kapal*: to perch upon the yards of a ship,—of a bird; Pel. Abd., 126.

اندغ **andong.** The dracoena of gardens, *cordyline terminalis*. *A. hijau* and *a. merah*: varieties of this flower.

اندغ **ēndong.** Commiseration; consolation—used only of soothing children.

اندغ **endong.** The cocoon of a silk-worm; C. and S. [*indong*?]

اندغ **indang.** A sidelong shake or jerk in winnowing *padi* or in working with a small pestle and mortar, the object of this jerk (in conjunction with the winnowing motion) being to separate light and heavy particles or grains.

اندغ **indong.** Mother; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 15. The word is somewhat rare in this literal sense, but is common in the figurative expression: *indong mutiyara*: mother-of-pearl; Ht. Kal. Dam., 100; cf. also *endong*.

اندغ **inding.** Watching anything; keeping an eye on anything, as an inquisitive child.

اندغ **undang.** I. *Undang-undang*: laws, ordinances; written or codified as distinct from customary law; Ht. Abd., 86.

II. *Undang-undang*: the window (*tingkap*) of the sleeping chamber.

اندف **ēndap.** I. Crouching—especially for spying; the attitude of a man who watches others while keeping his body concealed by crouching down; lurking. *Mēngēndap*: to spy, to lurk. *Tērlihat uleh istēri-nya kaki suwami-nya mēngēndap diya itu*: the wife noticed her husband's feet as he crouched watching her; Ht. Kal. Dam., 224. *Tērēndap-ēndap dan mēngintai-ngintai*: crouching and peeping; Ht. Gh.

II. *Ēndap-ēndap*: a *hantu jadi-jadiyan*, (v. *jadi*) i.e., a spirit, man or animal, into which some other being has been supernaturally transformed.

اندق **andak.** I. A name often given to one of the younger children (fourth or fifth) in a family; an equivalent of *pandak*, short.

Mēngandaḡkan layar: to reef a sail.

II. *Andak-andak*: sometimes; = *kadang-kadang*; Kl.

اندق **andok.** Support by means of a sling; better *andoh*, q. v.

اندق **ēndak.** Wish, will; usually *hēndak*, q. v.

اندق **ēndok.** A pet name or familiar appellation applied by the mistress of a house to children and dependents other than paid servants; also (Kedah) *indok*, q. v.

اندق **indek.** Leverage by pressure with the foot; usually *hindek*, q. v.

اندق **indok.** Mother, cf. *indong*. I. *kērbau*: a milch-buffalo; Pel. Abd., 69. I. *kunyet*, a variant of *ibu kunyet*, a medicinal drug. *Pērindo'an* or *pērindun*: all one mother's children; family; a brood; a hatch; cf. *ēndok*.

اندق **undak.** *Mēngundak*: not to make headway, as a ship trying to beat against a contrary wind. *Pēngundak*: obstructive; *laut pēngundak*: a choppy sea with contrary winds.

اندق **undok.** I. *Undok-undok*: the "sea horse"; a kind of fish.

II. *Undok-andal*: in swift succession—of work.

اندل **andal.** I. *Undok-andal*: in swift succession—of work.

II. Trusty, reliable; v. *handal*.

اندل **andul.** (Kawi.) A flowering creeper; Kl.

اندل **ēndal.** I. Crushing in, stuffing in; an equivalent of *asaḡ*, q. v.

II. *Mēngēndal*: to walk with head and shoulders back and breast and stomach forward.

اندل **endel.** A peculiar gesture in dancing; a sweep of the right arm suggesting that something is being thrown away. *Mēmbuwang endel*: to give this sweep of the arm.

Also *hendel*. Cf. *limbai*, *lambai* and *tari*.

اندل **ēndul.** A sling support; a hammock, a cradle swung from the roof; a sling for an injured arm. *Kain ēndul tangan*: a sling (in the last sense). *Di-gantong atas ēndul-nya ya'ni buwai-nya*: to be hung on the hammock, that is to say, the swinging-cradle; Muj., 78. *Iya pun undor-lah bērsēlindong di-baleḡ ēndul*: he withdrew and hid himself behind the cradle; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Naik ēndul jangan di-ayun,

Takut putus tali pēngubong;

Lēmbu dogol jangan di-balun,

Kalau di-tandoḡ jatuh tērjērongkong:

when you get into the hammock do not swing it for fear its fastenings break; when a bullock is hornless do not whip it; should it butt you, you will be flung on your back.

اندل **undil.** A money-box; also *pēti mati*.

اندلس **ēndēlas.** A harmless snake (unidentified).

اندم **andam.** Pers. Dressing the hair above the forehead; shaving the edge of the hair or beard so as to make it follow a regular curve or line. The word is especially applied to the peculiar arrangement of the bride's hair over her forehead. *Bagai anak dara maboḥ andam*: like a maiden overcome by the dressing of her hair; a proverbial expression which may be interpreted as a maiden suffused in blushes, or, in an uncomplimentary sense, as a maiden too eager to be married. *Ambil pēnyukor yang tajam andam janggut saudagar itu*: take a sharp razor and dress the beard of that merchant; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Dahi-nya rata bagai bērandam*: her eyebrows were as regular as if their edges had been shaved; Sh. Jur. Bud., 17.

Bērandam surai: shaved (along the edge) and dressed (of the toilet of a bride or bridegroom). *Sunggoh-pun iya bēristēri banyak bēlum pērmah bērandam surai iya bēristērikan adinda baginda pērmalsuri indēra itu bēharu-lah iya hēndak bērandam surai karēna sudah sampai sapērti kēhēndak-nya*: although he has been often married his hair has never been dressed as that of a bridegroom, but now that he is marrying Her Majesty the principal queen he wishes his hair formally dressed, since he has attained the fulfilment of his wishes; Ht. Koris.

اندم **andom.** The name of a bird; also انم, Panch., 35.

اندى **andan.** Albino white; see *balar* and *sabun*.

اندى **andon.** Jav. *Mēngandon pērang*: to go to war; better *mēngadu pērang*, v. *adu*.

اندى **undan.** I. *Burong undan*: a large white bird, *pelecanus malaccensis*; Sh. A. R. S. J., 14; Sh. B. A. M., 10, 12.

II. *Bērundan*: to protract anything, to linger long over anything. *Bērundan dalam ayer*: to be long in the water, as a boy who remains in the water for pleasure after he has been in long enough for cleanliness.

Bērundan is also used of things forming a long chain or being drawn one after the other, as a procession of lighters in tow of a steam tug; cf. *tunda*.

III. *Undan-undan*: a sort of projecting post against which a coppersmith presses a brazen pot when working at it.

اندى **indu.** Hindoo, Indian.

اندى **andawali.** A plant, *cissus capillosa*.

اندى **andoman.** V. *hanoman* and *doman*.

اندى **andoh.** Support by means of a sling; suspension or restraint by a cord passing under or behind the object to be guarded. *A. kērbau*: the cords fastening a buffalo to a heavy block of wood so as to prevent its running away. *Andohan sēkochi*: the ropes suspending a boat from the davits.

Tali andoh: the ropes securing a gun-carriage.

Andohkan kajang: to support a *kajang* roof or awning by passing a string under its ridge in lieu of a ridge-pole.

Andoh is sometimes used (Riau, Johor) of carrying in a sarong slung over the back so as to form a sort of sling or support.

اندى **endah.** Beauty; worth; fairness; attractiveness; importance. *Pakaiyan yang endah endah*: beautiful clothes. *Endah khabar dari rupa*: its description is fairer than its appearance; things do not come up to expectations; Prov., Ht. Abd., 114, 432.

Kalau tuwan pērgi ka-Kēdah

Singlah mandi dalam paya;

Bērapa kuwat bērapa gagah

Apa endah kapada sēhaya:

whatever his strength, whatever his valour, of what importance are they to me?

Endahkan, mēngendah and *mēngendahkan*: to consider (anything) important; to attach importance to; to care about. *Tiyada juga adinda itu endahkan diya mēlainkan tuwanku juga di-mata-mata-nya*: the princess, your love, cares nought for him (her husband); it is Your Highness who is ever before her eyes; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sakaliyan itu tiyada ku endahkan*: I paid no attention to any of those things; Ht. Abd., 146.

اندى **ondeh.** *Ondeh-ondeh*: a sweetmeat; see s. v. *onde*.

اندى **andai.** I. *Andai-nya*: possibly.

II. *Andai-andai*: a plant; *grewia oblongifolia*, Kl.

III. (Nautical.) The hook to which the sheet is attached.

IV. Friend; better *handai*, q. v.

اندى **onde.** Jav. *Onde-onde* or *ondeh-ondeh*: a sweetmeat; sweetened lumps of dough (*tēpong pulut*) rolled in coco-nut scrapings.

Onde-onde, buwah mēlaka,

Luwar tēpong, dalam gula:

the *onde-onde* and the *buwah mēlaka* (names of sweets) are dough outside and sugar within (from a Pantun).

اندى **undi.** Lot. *Jikalau undi iya mēmbunoh orang*: if it fell to his lot to kill a man; Ht. Abd., 121.

Bunga u.: lot, die to determine chances.
Buwah u.: die, dice.

انديک **andeka** or **andika**. Descent, hereditary dignity. *Sa-andika*: of similar birth, of equal rank. *Kěna andika Dato' Pěnghulu*: to incur the divine vengeance attendant on any outrage to hereditary rank. Cf. *di-timpa daulat*; *daulat* used of *rajas* only, and *andika* of *orang bėsar-bėsar*.

Andika is also used as a mere title, its special significance being lost, and as a form of address to the nobly born. *A. maharaja*: the title of the head of a *suku* or tribe in Malacca; Ht. Abd., 399. *Singa raja andika*: the lion, the noble king; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 7. *Mana titah andika pēnera patek junjong*: what our lord tells us, we will carry out; what you command, we, your servants, obey; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

انر **anor**. A buffalo sleigh; a light framework (without wheels) drawn by a buffalo and used for conveying grain over the *padi* fields. Also *andor*.

انسان **insān**. Arab. Man; mortal man, when spoken of in contradistinction to a *jin* or *pēri* or other being of a less perishable order. *Hai insān*: Oh, mortal! (used by a *raksasa* to a man); Ht. Sh. Mard. *Hanya-lah insān elok di-mata*: only a mortal man is pleasing in her (a fairy's) eyes; Ht. Gul. Bak., 75. *Hai raksasa, bukakan pintu; insān hēndaḡ lalu*: Oh, spirit of evil, open thou the gate, a man wishes to enter, (from an incantation). *Bēharu-lah insān mēnjadi jauhar*: then first is man formed in the embryo; Sh. I.M.P., 3.

انساني **insānī**. Arab. Human, relating to man. *'Ilmu insānī*: the doctrine regarding generation; embryology; Sh. I.M.P., 15.

انسر **ansor**. Progress by short stages; better *ansor*, q. v.

انسغ **insang**. The gills of a fish; also *ingsang* and *isang*, q. v.

انسل **ensel**. [Dutch: *hengsel*.] A hinge; also *engsel*.

انشا **inshā**. Arab. *Inshā'llah*: if God wills; God willing; please God; Ht. Abd., 146.

انصار **ansār**. [Arab.; plural of *نصير*.] Helpers; the Prophet's principal friends and disciples.

انصاف **insāf**. Arab. Justice, equity, sympathy. *'Ādil insāf*: justice and equity. *Inšāf-lah hati-ku sēbab mēlihatkan hāl dēmikiyan itu*: my heart bled to see such a state of things; Ht. Abd., 90.

Inšāfkan: to meditate; to think upon; Ht. Abd., 96; Sh. Sing. Terb., 4.

انعام **in'ām**. Arab. Favour, benefit.

انغ **anang**. A vocative form of the word *anak*, q. v.; my child.

انغ **aning**. *Aning-aning*: a large kind of wasp, green, very venomous and bigger than a hornet. Cf. *naning*, which is not identical.

انغ **ėning**. Clearness, limpidity; more commonly *hėning*, q. v.

انغ **ėnong**. I. A title; a low grade of princely rank; usually *nong*, q. v.

II. A variant of *anang*: "my child."

انفس **anfas**. Arab. Valuable, precious.

انق **anak**. Offspring; issue; a child; the young —of an animal; the natives—of a place; the relationship of a component part to the whole, or of an accessory to the principal object.

Kėchil-kėchil anak harimau: though small, yet the cub of a tiger; though young, he will grow into something great; Prov., J.S.A.S., II., 149. *Kechek anak Mėlaka*; *buwal anak Mėnangkabau*; *tipu anak Rėmbau*; *bida'ah anak Tėrėngganu*; *sombong anak Pahang*: wheedlers are the men of Malacca, exaggerators those of Menangkabau; cheats those of Rembau; liars those of Trengganu; arrogant those of Pahang; Prov., J.S.A.S., XXIV., 115.

Anak kunchi jahat, pėti dėrhaka: if the key is bad, the box turns traitor; if the husband is bad the wife is unfaithful; Prov., C. and S. *Tatang di-anak lidah*: to support on the uvula; a practical impossibility, Prov. *Sayang anak badaḡ tampong chuchu kunun badaḡ raya*: it is unfortunate that the child should be a tapir, and the grandchild a royal rhinoceros; a proverbial expression reflecting on any one's paternity.

A. kuda bulu kasap: literally, a colt with a rough coat, but really an equivalent for the expression: *modal laba sėmuwa rėsap*: capital, profits, all is lost.

A. anakan: a puppet; an image.

A. angkat: a child by adoption.

A. anjing: (1) a puppy; (2) the lower part of the muscle of the calf.

A. ayam: (1) a musical instrument; (2) a chicken.

A. ayer: a brook; a rivulet.

A. bandėrek: (Jav.) a bastard.

A. bini: family; wife and family.

A. buwah: the people under the charge of a Malay chief when spoken of in relation to him; also children in general.

A. buwangan: a foundling; a child abandoned by his parents; a term of reproach; Sh. Panj. Sg.

A. chuchu: descendants.

A. dagang: a foreigner.

A. dara: a maiden.

A. dayong : a rower ; an oarsman.
A. galoh : (Jav.) a princess.
A. gampang : an illegitimate child of doubtful paternity.
A. gara or *a. gēhara* : a legitimate child ; Sej. Mal., 69, Ht. Ind. Meng.
A. gēnta : the clapper of a bell.
A. gobek : a betel-nut pounder.
A. gugor : a miscarriage ; the issue of a miscarriage.
A. gula : syrup.
A. gundek : a son by a secondary wife.
A. haram : an illegitimate child.
A. inang : a foster-child ; Cr.
A. jari : a finger.
A. kēliyan : miners paying a royalty or tax on their profits to the mine-owner and not in his direct employ.
A. kēmbat : twins ; a twin.
A. kēti : a kind of ball used in Malay games ; Ht. Raj. Kh., 18.
A. kunchi : a key.
A. lidah : the uvula ; Muj., 86, Ht. Ind. Jaya, Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14. *A. lidah timbangan* : the tongue of a balance. Cf. *a. tēkaḥ*.
A. mas : a child born in slavery ; a slave by birth.
A. mata : the image reflected in the pupil of the eye.
A. meja : a drawer in a table ; also *lachi*.
A. murīd : a pupil ; Ht. Abd., 19.
A. nēgēri : a native, a countryman—in contradistinction to a foreigner (*a. dagang*).
A. orang : other people's children—in contradistinction to one's own ; a girl other than a relation.
Pura pura mēnchari ayam,
Ekor mata-nya di-anak orang :
he pretends to be looking for fowls, but the corner of his eye is on the girls.
A. panah : an arrow.
A. pērahu : a sailor ; Ht. Si Misk., 55.
A. pinak : descendants, family.
A. pungut : a foundling.
A. raja : a prince.
A. rambut : the hair over the forehead ; the fringe ; Ht. Sg. Samb. ; Sh. Bid., 20. See also *infra* ; *rambut a. kundai*.
A. roda : a spoke of a wheel.
A. sulong : the first-born.
A. sumbang : a child of incest.
A. sungai : a small tributary stream.
A. tangga : the step of a ladder or stair.
A. tēkaḥ : the uvula.
A. tēlinga : the external gristly part of the ear.
A. tērona : an unmarried youth. V. *tērona*.
A. tiri : a step-child.

A. tunggal : an only child.
Mēmbuwang a. : to procure abortion.
Pagar a. : the palissading leading up to a *keddah* or elephant corral.
Rambut a. kundai : a fringe of short hair over the forehead.
Bēranak : to be possessed of a child ; to bear a child. *Upah bēranak* (also *upah bidan*) : the midwife's fee for a confinement.
Bēranak bērbini di-Mēlaka : to settle at Malacca ; to marry and found a family there.
Bēranakkan : = *bēranak akan*.
Mēmpēranakkan : to beget. *Lain orang yang mēmpēranakkan maka lain orang di-panggil bapa* : one man begets him, another is called his father.
Penganak : a sort of drum.
Pēranakkan : native-born. *Pēranakkan Pahang* : native of Pahang. *Pēranak* : id. ; Sh. Dag., 14.
Jawi pēranakkan : Malay by place of birth (as distinct from Malays by race)—the name by which Indian Muhammadans born in the Straits speak of themselves ; v. also *jawi pēkan*.
Pinak, *piyanak*, and *manakan* (Sh. Pang. Sg.) : descendants.
Cf. *anang*, *anakda*, *anakanda*, *ananda*, *kanak*, *sanak*, *tiyan* and *pontiyanak*.

انقد **anakda**. A respectful form of the word *anak*, q. v. ; one who is well born ; a noble child ; Cr. Gr., 32.
Also *anakanda* and *ananda*.

انقد **anakanda**. A respectful (and sometimes endearing) form of the word *anak*, q. v., one who is well born, a noble child.
Anakanda tuwan putēri : your Highness's daughter, the princess. Cf. *anakda*, *adinda*, *ayahanda*, *kakanda*, etc.

انقياد **inkiyād**. Arab. Subjection, allegiance.

انكار **inkār**. Arab. Denial, to deny ; Panch., 29 ; Sh. Nasih., 14.

انكر **inkar** and **inkir**. [Arab, انكار.] Denial ; v. انكار. Also انكر.

انكره **anugēraha**, and **anugērah**. [Skr. *anugrāhā*.] Favour ; kindness—applied to a gift made by a *raja* to a subject, or by a superior to an inferior, or to the mercies of God. *Dengan anugēraha Allah* : by the mercy of God.

Anugērahakan or *mēnugērahakan* : to bestow a gift on (anyone) ; Ht. Abd., 373, 465, Sej. Mal., 9, 10, Ht. Ind. Nata, Ht. Ism. Yat., etc.
Also *nugērahā*.

انل **ēnal**. [Dutch : *knal*.] A wad. Also *nal*.

انلاغن **inulangan.** [Kawi?] A flag or ensign; Ht. Koris.

انم **Anam.** Annam, the Annamite country; Ht. Abd., 226.

انم **ĕnam.** Six. *Kĕ-ĕnam*: all six. *Yang kĕ-ĕnam*: the sixth. *Bĕrĕnam*: with five others; making six in all.

Bintang tujuh tinggal ĕnam: of the seven stars but six remain.

انم **ĕnom.** Jav. Young, youthful; a complimentary epithet in romances and poetry. *Bagus ĕnom*: handsome and young; Ht. Sh. *Ėnom bujangga*: young and unmarried; Ht. Koris. *Di-iringkan anak muntĕri yang ĕnom-ĕnom sama sa-baya*: followed by sons of high officers of state, all young and similar in build; Ht. Ind. Meng.

انن **anun.** (Kedah.) So-and-so; v. *anu*.

انند **ananda.** A respectful and endearing form of the word *anak*, son; a variant of *anakanda*, q. v.

انو **anu.** Such-and-such; so-and-so; certain, in the expression: a "certain" person. *Si-anu di-kampung anu*: so-and-so, of such-and-such a village; Ht. Abd., 157.

In formulæ where the name of the person has to be filled in by the person using the formula *anu* or *si-anu* is used where we should leave a blank space; *tiyada boleh si-anu ini sir bĕrahi pada laki-laki yang lain*: nor shall it be possible for [so-and-so] to fall in love with any other man—(from a *do'a pĕngaseh* or love charm).

In Penang and Kedah, *anun*, *denu*, and *deni* are used with the meaning "so-and-so."

انو **ĕnau.** A palm, *arenga saccharifera*. Also *nau*.

اني **anai.** *Anai-anai*: the white ant; *termes*. *Busut juga di-timbun anai-anai*: a hillock even can be heaped up by white ants—perseverance can effect great things; Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 25.

اني **ani.** A technical term used in weaving; the arrangement of threads upon which the pattern depends. *Anak a.*, *bĕlera a.* and *tapak a.*: the pegs, the lath, and the blocks, respectively, used in the arrangement of the pattern. *Mĕngani*: to arrange the pattern.

اناي **aniyaya.** [Skr. *anyāya*.] Oppression; tyranny; injustice; cruelty from the strong to the weak. *Kĕna aniyaya*: to be wronged.

Aniyayakan, *mĕnganiyaya*, *mĕnganiyayai* and *mĕnganiyayakan*: to injure; to oppress.

انيبغ **ĕnibong.** The *nibong* palm; see *nibong*.

انيك **aneka.** [Skr. *anĕka*.] Kinds, species. *Bĕr-bagai aneka*: of various kinds. *Sĕrba aneka*: of all sorts;—often pronounced *sĕrba neka*. The form *anega* also occurs.

انيك **inikan.** A contraction or variant of *ini akan*; v. *ini* and *akan*.

انيك **anega.** [Skr. *anĕka*.] Kinds, species, Ht. Best., 67; see s. v. *aneka*.

انيق **ĕnnyak.** Stamping down with the feet; pounding down. Also *hĕnnyak* and *rĕnnyak*, q. v.

انپه **ĕnnyah.** Moving off; quitting; rapid departure; "be off!" "go!" Also *nyah*.

او **au.** An exclamation.

او **awa.** I. Ava, the capital of Burma.

II. *Pinang awa*: betel-nut prepared by having the top sliced off and the rest split into four portions and dried in the sun; v. *pinang*.

او **uwa.** A form of *tuwa* sometimes occurring in titles and terms of relationship. *Pa' wa*: an uncle.

اوب **uba.** A sago vat.

اوبت **ubat.** A drug, a medicine, a chemical compound; a magical potion, philtre or mixture of drugs. *U. chaching*: a remedy for intestinal worms. *U. sakit kĕpala*: a remedy for headache; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 12.

U. bĕdil: gunpowder. *U. basah*: wet gunpowder, lies that won't go off; a story that will not go down; Prov. *U. guna*: a love potion; a philtre.

Tukang u.: a vendor of magical simples; a druggist.

Ubat-ubatan: drugs generally; all kinds of drugs.

Ubat: to apply medicine; to bring a remedy, to treat.

Jika lambat tuwan ubati,

Tĕntu-lah adinda fanā dan mati:

if you are slow about bringing the remedy, then surely I, your love, will fade away and perish; Ht. Gul. Bak., 76.

Mĕngubat: to treat; Ht. Abd., 303. *Mĕngubati*: id.; Ht. Abd., 157, 211, 296; Ht., Jay. Lengg.; Sh. May., 2; Sh. Dag., 12.

Pĕngubat: a cure, a remedy.

Nobat bĕrbunyi dinihari

Akan pĕngulit Maharaja pĕri;

Sharbat di-minum bukan-nya khiyālĕ

Sa-hingga pĕngubat hati bĕrahi:

the royal drums beat at break of day to soothe the slumbers of the prince of the fairies; the wine that you drink is not intoxicating and will go far to cure the love sorrows of your heart; Ht. P. J. P. [but a nearly similar Pantun taken from the Ht. Isma Yatim is given by Crawford].

اوبر obor. Jav. A torch.

اوبر ubar. Becoming loose spontaneously—as when a roll of cloth slightly opens out on the retaining pressure being removed; looseness, laxity in coils or folds.

Běrubar hati: to open one's heart; to speak from the heart; Arabian Nights, 330.

اوبر ubor. A descriptive epithet given to objects with a hanging fringe round the edge. *Ubor-ubor*: a large jelly-fish with a domed head and a short fringe (of feelers?) round the side of this dome-shaped head. *Baju ubor*: a Malay baju or jacket with a sort of collar or neck-piece hanging over it from the neck aperture; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Payong ubor-ubor*: a state umbrella with a short hanging fringe of tassels all round it; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Gh., Ht. Bakht., 14.

*Burong tiyong, bulu bėrtabor,
Hinggap di juntai kėmuning bėrdahan;
Tuwan ėmpama payong ubor-ubor
Bėrumbai-rumbai iram kėkuningan:*

you, sir, are like a state umbrella, (gorgeous) with its fringe of yellow tassels.

اوبغ ubang. *Mėngubang*: to cut a rough curved groove in a log at a point where another log is to lie across it, the cutting being intended to allow the two logs to be fitted together. If the cutting is angular, it is called *takok*; cf. also *kuku bajang*.

اوبغ ubong. Union, conjunction; more usually *hubong*, q. v.

اوبل obel. Meat stewed so long that the liquid is lost by evaporation.

اوبن uban. Grey—of the hair of the head; the loss of colour in the hair through age. *Rambut-nya sudah puteh uleh uban*: his hair was white with years; Ht. Si Misk., 84. *U. tahi harimau*: the colour of the hair when there is a large preponderance of either white or black. *Mėnahankan u.*: to prevent the hair turning grey; Muj., 50. *Pipit u. or chiyak u.*: the white-headed munia, *amadina maja*.

Bėruban: grey; old and grey—applied to a man. *Dari muda sampai bėruban*: from youth to grey hairs; from youth to age; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Sampai bėruban, sėrta bongkok*: till one is grey and bent with years; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 4.

اوبن ubin. I. *Batu u.*: a floor-tile; also (in the Straits) hard granitic stone used in metalling roads. Cf. *jubin* and *rubin*.

II. A screw-driver, Kl.

اوبن ubun. *Ubun-ubun*: the crown of the head; the fontanel. *Datang-lah mėmbawa ayer mawar dan narawastu ka-pada ubun-ubun Indėra Lana kėduwa laki istėri*: they came bringing rosewater and spikenard to anoint the heads of Indra Lana and his queen; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Ada suwatu 'alāmat ka-pada ubun-ubun-nya sapėrti kėndil yang tėrpasang*: there was a mark on the crown of his head resembling a lighted torch; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

اوبه ubah. Change by alteration rather than by substitution; modification; cf. *tukar*. *Tiya-da-lah di-ubah-ubah lagi uleh tuwan F., akan 'adat dan undang-undang*: Mr. F. made no further alterations in the Common or in the Statute Law.

Bėrubah: (intransitive) to change; to alter.

Tiyada bėrubah warėna-nya: its colour did not alter. *Hati bėrubah*: change of feeling.

Kėubahan and pėrubahan: change; alteration.

Mėngubah and mėngubahkan: (transitive) to change; to alter.

اوبي ubi. A generic name for yams and tuberous roots.

U. bėnggala: the common potato, *solanum tuberosum*.

U. karu: tapioca, *manihot utilisima*.

U. kėladi: v. *kėladi*.

U. kėledek: v. *kėledek*.

U. nasi: the commonest yam, *dioscorea alata*.

U. pasir: *dioscorea pentaphylla*.

'*Akal u.*: a potato-like intelligence; an intelligence which develops unremarked; feelings that grow profounder with years. *Ada ubi ada batas*: where yams are grown, banks will be made; a metaphorical equivalent for *ada hari buleh balas*, a day will come when you can pay him out.

اوت awat. (Kedah, Penang and P. W.) A common colloquial interrogative; why, wherefore, how.

اوت uwet. The use of a paddle as a lever to bring a boat's head round; to turn a boat by pressing the blade of the paddle outwards; cf. *kabir*. *Uwet* is also used of a shield being used to push aside a blow.

اوت auta. [Hind. ?] False, lying.

اوتر otar or utar. *Otar-otar* or *utar-utar*: a round buckler of wood or of wickerwork covered with buffalo-hide. It differs from a *pėrisai* in that it is hung with bells. It is often mentioned in literature; Ht. Mar. Mah., Ht. Isk. Dz., Ht. Si Misk., 12, etc.

اوتس utas. I. A coil; a skein; a measure for string, thread, netting, etc.; a numerical coefficient in speaking of quantities of thread; a single thread. *Di-buka-nya sa-utas manek-manek daripada leher-nya*: he removed a string of corals from his neck; Ht. Gh.

II. Skilled labour; craftsmanship; a craftsman. *Sĕgala pandai dan utas*: all the smiths and craftsmen; Ht. Ism. Yat., 78. *Utas pĕrigi*: a well-digger; Ht. Best., 80. *Di-rapat uleh sĕgala utas-utas sapĕrti rapatan pĕrahu*: it was put together by the artificers as a vessel is built; Ht. Isk. Dzul. *Hikāyat utas mĕnĕngar kata istĕri-nya*: the story of the craftsman who listened to the words of his wife; Ht. Kal. Dam., 222.

Lihat-lah uleh paduka adinda pandai utas orang Jawa; *ada-kah di-Singapura utas yang pandai dĕmikiyan ini*: behold, my royal brother, the skill and craftsmanship of the men of Java; is there at Singapore any such skill as this? Sej. Mal., 52.

Utasan: labour; craftsmen generally; Ht. Best., 16, 81.

اوتس utus. The sending of an embassy. *Utusan*: an embassy; an envoy. *Mĕngutus*: to send an embassy; to send on an embassy. *Raja China mĕngutus ka-Pĕlembang.....sapuluh buwah pilau*: the Emperor of China sent ten ships on an embassy to Palembang; Sej. Mal., 35.

اوتغ utang. Debt; usually *hutang*, q. v.

اوتق otak. Brains; the brain—considered anatomically and not as the seat of intelligence. *Tĕrpanchor otak-nya*: his brains were dashed out; Ht. Kal. Dam., 422.

O. tulang: the marrow.

Otak-otak: the name of a Malay dish; fish and vegetables cooked in nipah-leaf.

اوتق otek. An edible salt-water fish, *arius* sp.

اوتن utan. Forest, jungle; usually *hutan*, q. v.

اوته uteh. Also *puteh* and *teh*. A familiar name (*timang-timangan*) given to younger members of a family.

Ma'-uteh: an aunt (other than one's eldest or youngest aunt); = *ma'-ngah*.

اوج oja. *Mĕngoja*: to excite cocks to attack each other; to set a cock on another. *Mĕngajak oja*: id.; Ht. Raj. Don., 62.

اوجت ujat. A variant of (Arab.) *حجة*, q. v.

اوجد ujud. [Arab. *وجود*] Person; individuality; substance; one's self or one's body; the trunk of one's body—in contradistinction to the limbs. *Ujud anggota*: trunk and limbs; one's whole body; Ht. Gul. Bak., 45, 50. *Ujud pada tuwan sa-orang*: my body (*i.e.*, myself) is yours alone; I am yours alone; Marsd. Gr., 133.

اوجر ujar. Utterance; speech; saying. *Maka ujar-nya*: he (or they) said; Ht. Kal. Dam., 15. *Maka ujar orang kapal itu kami pĕrgi dĕngan sabĕda rasūlu'llah*: the men in the ship answered: "We go in accordance with the Prophet's words"; Sej. Mal., 66.

اوجغ ujong. Point, extremity; usually *hujung*, q. v.

اوجل ujul. A lofty jungle climber, *willoughbeia coriacea*.

اوجن ujan. Rain; usually *hujan*, q. v.

اوجه ujah. Repeated questioning, enquiry, cross-examination.

اوجي uji. Test examination. *Bawa-lah kita uji*: come, let us test it. *Batu u.*: a touchstone; Ht. Abd., 4.

Bunga mĕmpĕlas di-tĕpi pĕrigi,

Mari di-pungut Dato' Pĕnghulu;

Jangan chakap kĕras sa-kali,

Kalau ta'-uji, bulĕh-kah tahu:

do not be over strong in your language: if you have not tested it, how can you tell?

اوجڤ uchap. Utterance; speech—used especially of prayers, thanks, or utterances of grief or joy, and not of ordinary conversational speech. *Mĕnguchap*: to utter; Ht. Abd., 217, 281.

اوجق ochok. Mischief-making; the exciting of enmity by tale-bearing; teasing or exciting by words.

Tarek dayong biyar pĕrlahan,

Takut putus tali tajok;

Orang bĕr'akal sĕgan bĕrlawan,

Jangan-lah achum, jangan-lah ochok:

when you row, do it slowly, for fear that the thole-strap may give way; men who are wise are slow to excite enmity; never tease by gesture, never tease by words.

اوجل uchul. Jav. Loose; let loose; liberated.

اود uda. A familiar name (*timang-timangan*) given to the fourth or fifth child in a family; = *muda*. The form *da* also occurs.

اودار udara. [Skr. *adhara*.] The atmosphere; v. *ادرا*

اودت udut. *Mĕngudut*: to smoke tobacco or *chandū*; = *isap*.

- اودغ **udang.** A generic name for lobsters, prawns and shrimps; v. *hudang*.
- اودف **udap.** (Daik.) *Udap-udapan*: ingredients of all sorts that go to make up a salad; a kind of salad of miscellaneous fruits and vegetables; = *rojak* (when made up only).
- اودف **udip.** The name of a fish; a small *parang-parang*.
- اودق **udek.** (Rare.) The upper waters of a river. *Mudek*: to make one's way up-stream; to go up-stream. Cf. *udi*, *kēmudi*, *kēmudiyan*, *uri*, *burit*, etc.
- اودم **udam.** Dulled; faded (of colouring); dimmed (in brilliancy). *Akan chēhaya pēlita pun udam-lah karēna sinar muka Putēra Jaya Pati*: the brilliancy of the lamps was dimmed by the glow on the face of the Prince Jaya Pati; Ht. P. J. P. Also (Kedah) *hudam*. Cf. *muram*.
- اوده **udoh.** Foul; ugly; hideous; objectionable; obscene; a name sometimes given to a child to avert ill-luck.
Anak bēroḡ di-kayu rendang,
Turun mandi di-dalam paya;
Udoh buroḡ di-mata orang,
Chanteḡ manis di-mata sēhaya:
 ugly and worn, in the eyes of others, she is fair and gentle in my eyes.
 Also (Kedah) *hudoh*.
- اودي **udi.** Jav. Hind, posterior, subsequent; cf. *mudeḡ*, *udeḡ*, *kēmudi*, *kēmudiyan*, *uri*, *burit*, etc.
- اودي **udai.** *Orang udai* or *orang hudai*: the name of an aboriginal tribe in the Malay Peninsula.
- اور **awar.** A pestilence; an epidemic; a murrain. Also (Kedah) *hawar*.
- اور **aur.** A generic name given to a number of bamboos; a bamboo. *Bagai aur di-tareḡ song-sang*: like pulling bamboos the wrong way (against the branches); want of tact and management; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 57. *Pada tētēkala rēbong tiyada di-patah, kutika sudah mēnjadi aur apa guna-nya*: if you do not break it while it is a shoot, of what use will it be for food when it is a grown bamboo; education must be begun young; Prov., Ht. Abd., 477, J. S. A. S., XI., 69.
A. gading: *bambusa vulgaris*.
Rumput a.: a common weed, *commelina nudiflora*.
- اور **ora.** Jav. No; not.
- اور **uwar.** *Uwar-uwar*: public announcement; proclaiming "from the house-tops"—used of informal announcements such as those of men who stand in the middle of a frequented place and shout out their wishes or grievances for the information of the public. Also *war-war*.

- اور **ura.** *Bērura-ura*: to discuss a proposal; to talk over a plan; to consider the arguments for and against any action before any decision is arrived at. *Ura-ura akan bērtunang*: the discussions relating to a betrothal; Sh. Ul., 8. *Sa-tēlah sudah bērura-ura*: when the discussion was over; Sh. Abd. Mk., 87. *Jangan kamu bērura-ura akan mēndatangi diya*: do not discuss the question of attacking him; Ht. Isk. Dz.
- اورت **urat.** I. A nerve; a vein; a sinew; a root-fibre; a measure for thread and string; Ht. Abd., 103, 382. *Malā'ikat yang mēmēgang urat bumi, Asrāfīl nama-nya*: the angel who guards the sinews of the earth is named Asrafil; Ht. Muhd. Hanaf., 46.
U. amris, or *u. mēreh*, or *u. mēris*: the muscles of the neck; v. *amris*.
U. bēdēnmyut, *u. bērdēnmyut*, and *u. nadi*: the pulse.
U. bēlikat: the dorsal muscles. *U. bēlikat panjang*: a man with long dorsal muscles; a man who is fond of being on his back; a lazybones.
U. gatal: a medicinal drug (unidentified).
U. tanah: a large worm; *typhlops*.
U. tutup bumi: a plant, better known as *daun tutup bumi*.
Salah u.: a strained sinew; Pel. Abd., 92.
Sireh tēmu urat: a drug or simple (unidentified).
 II. [Arab. عورة.] The *pubendum muliebre*; Ht. Zaly., 21.
Gila urat: lasciviously inclined; also *gatal*.
- اورت **urit.** *Mata-urit*: (Penang) sleepiness. Also (Kedah) *mata urip*; cf. *urip* and *arip*.
- اورت **urut.** Massage; rubbing the hands over a sinew or limb; rubbing the chest and breast. *Ekor anjing bēbērapa pun di-urut akandiya tiyada juga bētul*: you may rub a dog's tail as much as you like, but you won't make it straight; Prov., Ht. Kal. Dam., 77.
Mēngurut or (frequentative) *mēngurut-ngurut*: to rub with the hands; to massage—either medicinally as one rubs a lotion on the body (Muj., 87), or to give a pleasurable sensation (Ht. Koris., Ht. Mas. Ed., Ht. Ind. Meng., Sh. Lail. Mejn., 20), or to give suppleness to a warrior's limbs (Ht. Hg. Tuah., 71).
Janggut di-urut: a forked beard; a sign of courage affected by Malay warriors who can succeed in growing a beard.
Urut is also used of removing the grains of *padi* by pulling the stalk through the hands.
 The form *hurut* is common.
- اورس **urus.** I. (Kedah.) Rubbing; = *gosok*, in meaning, but more refined in use. Cf. *urap* and *urut*.
 II. Jav. *Urus-urus*: a purgative.

اورغ **orang.** A human being; a man or woman; people generally, especially in the sense of other people; a numerical coefficient for human beings. *O. Mělayu*: a Malay. *O. China*: a Chinaman. *Kata o.*: people say; it is said.

O. banyak: the multitude; the people.

O. bēsar: the notables of a place.

O. hutan: a wild tribesman; a jungle-dweller.

O. liyar: id.—with special reference to the wild aboriginal tribes of Pahang.

O. kaya: (1) a rich man; (2) a title borne by certain Malay chiefs; v. *kaya*.

O.-orangan mata: the pupil of the eye; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 33.

O. tuwa: an old man; the headmen of a Malay village; the head of a family; the parents. *Orang tuwa bujang dan orang tuwa gadis*: the parents of the bridegroom and bride; (Laws of Palembang.)

Anak o.: other people's children, especially their daughters. *Apa kēhendak pērbuwat-lah, anak orang ku ambil juga*: do what you will, I will carry off the girl just the same; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12.

Jalan-jalan sa-panjang jalan,

Singgah mēnyinggah di-pagar orang;

Pura-pura mēnchari ayam,

Ekor mata-nya di-anak orang:

travelling, travelling the length of the road, stopping and stopping at every man's compound, he pretends to be looking for a fowl, but he keeps the corner of his eye on the girls.

Nēgēri o.: foreign countries—in contradistinction to one's own land. *Hujan mas perak di-nēgēri orang, hujan kēris lēmbeng di-nēgēri sendiri*: it rains silver and gold abroad, it rains daggers and spears at home; better poverty at home than wealth in exile; Prov.

Sa-orang: one (person). *Sa-orang anak raja*: a prince. *Dengan sa-orang diri*: by oneself; alone. *Sa-orang dēmi sa-orang*: one (person) after another. *Sa-orangan* (Ht. Mar. Mah.), or *sa-orang-orangan* (Sh. Ul., 36), (often pronounced *sorangan* and *sorang-orangan*) loneliness; solitude; solitary.

Kēs'a'orangan: loneliness; Ht. Best., 9.

اورغ **orong.** I. A little bag of coco-nut leaves used in cooking rice, Kl.; cf. *kētupat*.

II. Crowding; also *wrong* and *hurong*, q. v.

اورغ **urang.** *Dau urang-arang*: a medicinal plant (unidentified).

اورغ **uring.** The little projection or curve at the centre of the upper lip.

اورغ **wrong.** Crowding; also *hurong*, q. v.

اورف **urap.** The rubbing of medicine or cosmetics against the body—as distinct from mere smearing or anointing. *Urapan*: cosmetics intended to be so used. *Bērurap-urap* (Ht. Ind. Nata.), *bērurapan* (Sh. Put. Ak., 15), and *bērurap-urapan* (Ht. Sh.; Ht. Perb. Jay.; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 9): perfumed; anointed.

اورف **urip.** I. Jav. Alive, living; Sh. Bid., 6.

II. Sleepy; Ht. Perb. Jay. Cf. *arip*, and *arit*.

اورف **urup.** *Mēngurup*: to change money. *Kēdai urup-urup*: a money-changer's shop.

اورق **orak.** Unloosing; unwinding; undoing.

Mēngorak: to unfasten a knot; to unloose; to disentangle; to unfold; to unwind coils—as a snake; to roll away from the vicinity of anything—as a restless sleeper; (by metaphor) to gradually withdraw from a contract or business; to “wriggle out of an agreement.” *Sapērti sawa mēngorak lengkar*: as the python unwinds its coils (*i. e.*, very slowly)—a proverbial metaphor for idleness or sluggishness. *Sēgan mēngorak lengkar*: extreme sluggishness.

Cf. *rongkal* and *urai*.

اورو **oro.** *Oro-oro*: a peculiar kind of a rattle; a number of perforated objects strung on a stick so as to rattle when the stick is shaken.

اورى **urai.** Loosing; unwinding; opening; disentangling; clearing up what was previously obscure or involved. *Mas urai*: gold dust; particles of gold separated from the substance in which they were imbedded. *Jala urai*: the name of a Malay dish.

Uraikan and *mēnguraikan*: to undo; to unfasten; to unloose; to explain. *Mari-lah uraikan ikat tangan-ku ini*: come and unfasten these manacles; Ht. Kal. Dam., 57. *Aku uraikan hērtinya*: I (will) explain its meaning. *Mēnguraikan dirham*: to get out money fastened up in a belt; Ht. Muhd. Hanaf., 72. *Mēnguraikan kēhendak kitāb itu*: to explain the meaning of the book; Ht. Hamz., 3.

Mēngurai: (intransitive) to open out; to unfold—in poetical expressions like *padi mēngurai*, the opening grain (a pattern for a bracelet), Ht. Sh.; or *mayang mēngurai*: the bud unfolding itself, a simile for beautiful hair; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Gul. Bak., 122.

Tērurai and *tērurai-urai*: undone, dishevelled—of hair; Ht. Sg. Samb.

اورى **uri.** I. The afterbirth; the umbilical cord; (etymologically) that which comes after or behind; cf. *udi*, *burit*, etc.

Uriyan: a brazier's mould after use.

II. Swift rotation—especially the rotation of a top. *Tarek uri*: a contest between two or more persons, the winner being the person whose top rotates the longest.

اوس **aus.** I. Worn out by friction; reduction by wear and tear—used, for instance, of a knife worn down by continual grinding. *Maka mata tombak itu-pun habis aus saperti chungkil gigi*: the head of the spear was worn away till it was like a toothpick; Ht. Hamz., 58. Also *haus*.

II. *Měngaus*: to refine (metals); Cr.; v. d. W.

III. Thirst; = *haus*, q. v.

اوس **awas.** I. Sharp sight; keen sight—used especially of the sight of a medium put under mesmeric influence by a Malay sorcerer in order to discover the whereabouts of stolen goods or of the thief.

Měngawasi: to look sharply and carefully at anything; Ht. Zaly., 29.

Cf. *lawas*, *awah* and *lawah*.

II. (Kedah.) Culinary mixing; the making of a sort of *olla podrida* or hotch-potch of many ingredients; the preparation of a fresh dish by cooking up the fragments left over at previous meals.

اوست **usat.** A salt-water fish (unidentified).

Ular tēdong u.: a snake, *simotes octolineatus*.

اوسر **usir.** Pursuit; following up; coming up to the attack. *Di-usir-nya hantu itu lalu ditangkap-nya*: he pursued the evil spirit and captured it; Sej. Mal., 56.

Běrusiran and *běrusir-usiran*: pressing on to the fight; pushing on the contest.

Měngusir: to press on; to pursue; to rush on to contest after contest.

اوسر **usor.** Movement alongside of anything, pressing past; better *susor*, q. v.

اوسغ **usang.** Withered; dried up; shrivelled up internally—as grain which has been kept too long. The word is used of articles of which the outer husk or covering remains and the inner portion, though existent, is worthless; cf. *kosong*. *Rumah usang*: an abandoned house, the contents of which are in ruins, as distinct from a house which is merely empty.

اوسغ **usong.** Carrying between two or more by the use of a pole, as a litter is carried. *Shamsu'd-din di-usong kombali*: Shamsuddin was carried back in a litter; Sh. Abd. Mk., 66. *Usongan*: a litter; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Abd., 422; Sej. Mal., 95.

Kasihankan raja di-atas usongan: to pity the prince in his litter; misplaced compassion; Prov., v. J.S.A.S., XXIV., 113.

Měngusong: to carry in a litter.

Pěngusong: a litter; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Kayu p.*: the pole of a litter.

اوسث **usap.** Plating; covering with any adhesive substance by smearing that substance on the thing to be plated, in contradistinction to plating an article by dipping it into the composition with which it is intended to be covered; cf. *chēlup*. The word is also used of drying up by superimposing a dry body on a wet surface. *Di-usap-nya ayer mata dēngan sapu-tangan*: she dried her tears with her handkerchief; Sh. Panj. Sg.
Cf. also Ht. Raj. Don., 18.

اوسق **usek.** Teasing, worrying; annoying; vexing by unpleasant questions. *Datang orang mēngusek kita*: people came and bothered us; Pel. Abd., 72.

اوسه **usah.** I. Need; necessity; advantage. *Ta'-usah*: it is unnecessary; there is no need; needless; a polite way of saying “don’t.” *Ta'-usah surat kita mēmbēri*: we need give no letter.

Anak bēroḡ bēsar lēngan

Masok ka-bēndang makan padi;

Kalau kaseh alang-alangan

Biyar ta'-usah sa-kali-kali.

If your love is love in moderation, I would rather you did not love me at all.

Usahkan: so far from.....; = *jangan*. v. *jangan*. *Makin lama usahkan makin pandai makin pula bodoh ada-nya*: as time went on, so far from becoming wiser he became more and more of a fool; Ht. Abd., 475.

II. *Rumput usah*: a medicinal herb.

اوسها **usaha.** [Skr. *utsāha*.] Diligence; v. *اسها*.

اوسي **usai.** I. Arrangement, settling. *Sudah usai-kah*: has the thing been settled; is it done; cf. *asi*, *achi* and *sēlētai*.

Usaikan: to arrange; to put in order; to bind up, of the hair.

II. [Chin. *o'-sai*: black dirt.] Opium dross; better *tahi chandu*.

اوغ **awang.** I. A youth; a young fellow; a familiar name (*timang-timangan*) often given to an elder son; a common mode of addressing a young man whose name is unknown to the speaker. *Awang dan dayang*: youths and maidens—a common way of addressing a youthful audience, corresponding to the “*virginibus puerisque*” of Horace; see Sh. May., 2, Sh. Dag., 2, 4.

Among the Mantras, the use of *awang* and *dayang* in speaking in the third person of youths and maidens is still in existence, but among the Malays the word *awang* has become obsolete, except as a name and as a vocative.

Ma'-awang and *pa'-awang*: names by which a husband and wife address each other with endearing reference to their eldest boy; “mother of my child,” “father of my child.”

Awang is also the name often given to the comic man or clown of a *ma'-yong* performance.

II. *Awang-awang* or *awang-awangan*: the lower heavens; the airy regions intermediate between the earth and the sky, but not actually touching either. *Běrjalan di-awang-awang* or *měngawang*: to tread the upper air; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Pěrgi ka-hutan tēbang bėrangan;

Anak kumbang lalu sa-kawan;

Tuwan di-atas awang-awangan,

Sikap sa-bagai mambang di-awan:

my lord is exalted above the regions of the air, and his form is as that of a spirit of the clouds. Cf. *rawang*, *kėrawang*, etc.

اوغ **ēwang**. Money; usually *wang*, q. v.

اوغر **ungar**. An edible salt-water fish; *lutianus argentimaculatus*.

اوغف **ungap**. Gasping for breath—as a dying fish; catching at one's breath; panting. Cf. *ngap* and *uwap*.

اوغم **ungum**. (Kedah.) Mumbling to oneself; muttering; talking to oneself.

اوغو **ungu**. Purple; deep brown-red; Ht. Abd., 56; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Sej. Mal., 94; Sh. Bid., 26; Kam. Kech., 9.

اوغه **ungah**. *Měngungah-angēh*: shaking; loose, but not absolutely severed—as a shaking tooth or loose paling. Also (Kedah) *ngok-ugek*; cf. *onyak-anyek*.

اوڤ **uwap**. Vapour; steam; the breath from the mouth in cool weather.

اوڤت **upat**. Vituperation; abuse; also *umpat*, q. v.

اوڤر **opor**. The cooking of meat without using vegetables or condiments to flavour it; plain roasting; the dishes so prepared; Ht. Gh., Ht. Ind. Nat.

اوڤر **upar**. Rolling between the palms of the hands; rolling into a ball.

اوڤس **opis**. [Eng. *office*.] An office, a place where clerical work is carried on.

اوڤس **upas**. I. Jav. Blood-poison, especially the vegetable poison used for darts; cf. *anchar* and *ipoh*. *Upas bėrulam rachun*: venom flavoured with poison; injury on injury; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 38. *Rachun dan upas di-suroh-nya chari*: she bade them seek poison and venom; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 23. *Lěngkap dēngan damak dan upas-nya*: fitted with darts and venom; Ht. Koris.

II. [Dutch *oppasser*.] A watchman; a police or postal peon in Dutch territories; Sh. Lamp., 34, 40.

اوڤق **upak**. I. *Měngupak*: to stir up a smouldering heap of chaff or dry grass, in order to prevent the inner portion remaining unconsumed when the outer portion burns itself out. In the case of a wood fire, the expression *bongkar* is used.

II. A kind of thin crisp cake.

III. *Upak-apek*: inconsistent and immoderate in praise and blame, as a man who is all compliment regarding any person on one day and launches into violent abuse of the same person on the next day.

اوڤم **upam**. Polishing; burnishing; bringing out the lustre of anything. The word is used especially of gems and precious metals. *Tėrupam*: polished; burnished; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sej. Mal., 28.

اوڤو **upau**. [Chin. *hō'-pau*.] A small satchel or purse. Also *hopau* and *opau*.

اوڤه **upah**. Payment for service rendered; fee; wage; bribe—as distinct from rent, interest or payment for articles received. *Di-bayar upah sa-orang sa-rupiyah*: he paid them a rupee each for their services. *Makan u.*: to take bribes; Ht. Hamz., 59.

U. bėranak or *u. bidan*: the fee paid to a midwife for her services.

Upahkan, mēngupah and *mēngupahkan*: to engage (a man) on payment of a fee or of wages.

Bėrupah: in, or on, receipt of payment for service. *Ada yang tiyada bėrupah mēnolong sėhaja*: some gave their services as unpaid assistants; Ht. Abd., 423.

اوڤه **upēh**. The tough flower-sheaths of the *pinang* and *nibong* palms, often prepared for use as temporary buckets or coverings of a temporary character; a sheath or covering; Sh. Pr. Ach., 12. *Kėris silam upēh*: a variety of the *kėris*; v. *kėris*. *Luroh upēh pėrgam datang*: when the flower sheaths fall the pigeons come; a proverbial equivalent for the corresponding rhyme, *suroh puteh hitam datang*, when you ask for white, black turns up; to get, not what one bargained for, but still something almost equally good; to ask for a blonde and get a brunette; Prov., see s. v. *ulam*.

اوڤ **awak**. Body; person; self; contents; cargo; an expression used as a respectful pronoun of the second person, especially by the Malays of Johore. *Bėtul juga awak bėrsabėda*: truly, indeed, have you spoken; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 24. *Awak pėrahu*: the contents of a ship, whether (according to the context) with reference to the sailors or to the cargo.

Akhbar-nya laksana sa-buwah bahtėra

Di-awak-nya sarat intan mutiyara:

Its news-sheets are like a vessel loaded to the full with diamonds and pearls; Bint. Timor, 16 Jan., 1895.

اوق uwak. I. (Onom.) *Měnguwak*: to bellow; to low. Used of a buffalo or crocodile. *Masok ka-dalam kandang kambing mēngēmbek*, *masok ka-dalam kandang kērbau mēnguwak*: to bleat when one enters a sheep-fold and bellow when one enters a buffalo-pen; to do at Rome as the Romans do; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 77; cf. also Ht. Raj. Don., 14.

The word is pronounced with a nasal intonation, *mēnguwak*, imitative of the sound it defines.

II. Old, elder; better *uwa* and *tuwa*, q. v.

III. *Uwak-uwak*: a monkey, the "*wah-wah*," *hylobates lar* and *leuciscus*.

اوق uwek. (Onom.) *Měnguwek*: to make a gurgling noise in the throat, as a man about to be sea-sick.

اوق uwok. A familiar name (*timang-timangan*) occasionally used when addressing children.

اوکر ukir. Adornment by cutting figures in wood or metal; incised patterns; the making of such patterns.

Sudah di-těbang, mari di-ukir,

Di-ukir dēngan pisau wali;

Abang sa-orang tiyada-lah mungkir,

Tinggal-lah tuwan, abang kombali:

when you have felled the log cut patterns in it, cut the patterns with a small jack-knife; your lover, when alone, will not be false to his word; await him, my lady, your lover will return; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 16.

Ukiran: pattern incision; the pattern incised; Sh. Sri Bun., 84.

Ukiri: to incise a pattern; Sh. Put. Ak., 22. *Měngukir*: id.

اوکر ukor. Measurement; linear measurement. *Měngukor*: to measure (the length of anything). *'Ilmu mēngukor barang apa-apa yang jauh-jauh*: the art of measuring distant objects; the surveyor's art; Ht. Abd., 360.

اوكس ukas. A name given to several shells, double, shallow and peculiar in shape. *U. kēris*: a variety of this shell shaped exactly like a *kēris* sheath; *malleus*.

Main u.: (Kedah) a game played with two balls and three holes in the ground.

اوکف ukup. Perfuming (garments) by laying them over a dome-shaped framework of rattan, incense or fragrant wood being burnt inside the frame. Cf. *sērēkup*, *tangkup*, etc.

Ayer u. and *minyak ukupan* (Sh. Panj. Sg.): perfume; perfumed liquids.

Pinang ukup: betel-nut dried and perfumed.

Pěngukup: the framework used in this process of perfuming. *Pěrukupan*: id.; Ht. Nakh. Mud., 36.

Ukup is sometimes used of burning incense or perfuming without using the special process referred to above; e. g.:

Běrahmana dewa sakti,

Mati di-ukup dēngan dupa:

Brahma is a mighty god; come and burn incense before him;—from a Pantun.

اوکه ukah or okah. [Arab. *حنه*.] A hookah; a hubble-bubble. Also *ogah*.

اوکت ugut. The inspiration of awe or alarm; the rousing of terror; cowing; frightening; menacing.

Punggok bērpērang unggas dewata

Pērang dēngan si-rajawali;

Bēsi burok di-buwat sēnjata,

Ugut sēhaja ta'-apa jadi:

rotten iron, when worked into weapons, may rouse terror but can do no more; Prov.

اوکتی ogak. *Ogak-ogak*: a jester, a wit, a practical joker; the name given to a sea-bird. Cf. *olok-olok*, which also means a jester and is a name given to another bird.

Olok-olok burong di-laut,

Ogak-ogak burong di-bukit;

Rupa elok bagai di-raut,

Akan pēnawar hati yang sakit:

the "jester" is a sea-bird, the "joker" a bird of the hills.

اوکتی ogok. I. Extreme niggardliness; avarice; stinginess.

II. (Kedah.) A plan (such as that of a house); a design submitted for approval before a work is begun.

اوکم ogam. *Pěngogam mayang*: a pointed instrument used in getting *nipah* spirit (*mira*). Also (Klinkert) a dance (of spirit mediums) from which certain omens are drawn.

Pěngogam sampah: a kind of broom made of coco-nut leaves.

اوکه ogah. I. *Měngogah*: to shake a loose object (such as a loose stake or tooth) with a view to its ultimate extraction; Kl.=*honggar*, q. v.

II. (Arab. *حنه* through the Hindustani?)

A hookah; a hubble-bubble; Sh. Abd. Mk., 25. Also *ukah*.

اول awal. [Arab. *awwal*.] First; foremost; beginning. *Daripada awal-nya datang kapada akhir-nya*: from the beginning to the end. *Pada awal-nya*: at first. *Awal musim*: the beginning of the monsoon. *A. piyama*: (Kedah) the commencement of the wet season. *Ju-māda'l-awwal*: the name of a month, so called from its having been the beginning of the dry season. *Rabi'u'l-awwal*: the first spring month; the name of a Muhammadan month.

اولت ulat. A generic name for a number of worms.
U. bulu : a hairy caterpillar.

U. pinang : a "betel-nut worm"; a small maggot whose mode of locomotion is a series of leaps. *Tèrlonchat-lonchat bagai ulat pinang* : hopping about like a betel-nut worm; a restless person; Prov.

U. sèntadu : another species of caterpillar.

U. sutëra : the silk worm.

Tahi u. : a variant of *tulat*, the day after the day after to-morrow; the third day hence; the day on which maggots begin to appear in filth.

Jëngkau u. : the form taken by fingers when so shaped that they appear to turn up at the tips and down at the centre.

Korek lobang ulat : to dig up worm holes; to seek a quarrel; Prov.

The form *hulat* also occurs.

اولت ulit. Lulling, crooning or singing to sleep.
Di-pangku dan di-ulit-nya : holding her on his lap and singing her to sleep; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Uliti : (intransitive) to be singing with a view to sending anyone to sleep; to be singing a lullaby; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 10; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87. *Mënguliti* : id.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 23. *Bërliti* : id.; Arabian Nights, 71.

Ulitan : (transitive) to lull to sleep; Ht. P.J.P. *Mëngulit* and *mëngulitkan* : id. *Bërmimpi akan Sang Samba mëngulitkan diya* : she dreamed that Sang Samba was lulling her to sleep; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Lagi mëngulit Si-Jëbat tidor* : still singing Si-Jëbat to sleep; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 79.

Pëngulit : a lullaby; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. P.J.P.

اولر ular. A snake, a generic name for snakes; e.g., *u. sawa* : a python; *u. tédong sëndok* : a cobra; *u. tédong abu* : a hamadryad; *u. lidi* : a very thin small snake, a type of the insignificant. *Biyar ular mati dan kayu tiyada patah* : let the snake perish and the stick remain unbroken; destroy the evil without injuring yourself; Prov., Ht. Gul. Bak., 67. *Sapërti ular këna palu rupa-nya* : like a snake after being struck (writhing in impotent pain and wrath); Prov., Ht. Abd., 204. *Laksana ular këna bëdal* : id. *Jikalau ular mënyusor akar, boleh-kah hilang bisa-nya* : if a snake pushes under a creeper will it lose its venom? Will a powerful man lose his power if he does a humble act? Prov., Ht. Abd., 79. *Gajah ditëlan ular lidi* : an elephant swallowed by the most insignificant of snakes; the great overcome by the mean or the weak; Prov., Ht. Ahm. Md., 70. *Përëmpuwan itu langkah ular tiyada lëpas* : if that woman treads on a snake she will not escape, i.e. her beauty will not save her; a very ugly woman; Prov.

U. damu : (1) (Kedah) a horse-headed spirit snake; (2) (Kedah and Perak) a rainbow; = (Riau, Johor) *pëlangi*.

U. naga : a dragon.

U.-ular : a pennon, a streamer.

Buloh u. : a bamboo (unidentified).

Tulang u. : a species of rattan.

Two snakes, the *ular itek* and *ular chintamani*, are also symbolical of good fortune (the former in riches, the latter in love) and are lucky finds; v. *chintamani*.

اولر ulor. Letting go, slacking; better *hulor*, q. v.

اولس ulas. Covering; wrapping—as the ornamental covering of a cushion; the folds (of ornamental cloth) used for hiding woodwork in the decorations used at a wedding; the *duriyan* or *nangka* stones covered with the edible flesh of the fruit.

Ulasan : the covering (of a cushion); Sej. Mal., 91.

اولغ oleng. The rocking of a boat as caused by people moving in it from side to side, and not by the force of the waves; cf. *guling*.

Oleng-oleng : a sort of roller round which are entwined the rudder-ropes or tiller-ropes of a Malay sailing ship. The ropes being wound in opposite directions, the turning of this roller winds up one rope and lets out the other, thereby turning the helm.

اولغ olong. *Baiduri olong* : the yellow opal.

اولغ ulang. I. Repetition; frequency.

U. aling : repeatedly going and returning; repeatedly doing and undoing. *Tun Omar pun përgi-lah dëngan sa-buwah përahu-nya ulang aling* : Tun Omar kept continually going backwards and forwards (patrolling) with his one ship; Sej. Mal., 115.

Ulang-ulangi : to repeat (of visits); to go frequently; to keep going to any spot. *Ku ulang-ulangi kubor-nya pada tiyap-tiyap hari* : I visited her grave regularly every day; Ht. Abd., 437.

Ulangkan : to repeat (any act).

Bërlang and *bërlang-ulang* : frequently; repeatedly; to go again; to continue any course of conduct. *Adapun anjing itu jikalau di-pukul sa-kali-pun bërlang-ulang juga itu kapada tëmpat yang banyak tulang itu* : even if you beat a dog for it, he will continue to frequent the spot where there are plenty of bones to be found; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 32. *Anjing bërlang bangkai* : a dog returning to the carcase; a man relapsing into filthy tastes; Prov.

II. *Ulang-ulang* : an ornament of flowers in a woman's head-dress.

اولغ ulong. Jav. *Ulong-ulong* : the sparrow-hawk; cf. *lang*.

اولف ulap. *Ulap-ulap* : *këladi* broth—a preparation made of coco-nut milk and *këladi* (*colocasia antiquorum*).

اولق olak. An eddy, ripple or agitation on the surface of the water, such agitation not being caused by the movement of any body on that surface; a round whirling movement; a wooden revolving reel used in spinning; a deceptive movement.

Bagai ikan lampam di-olak jamban, or bagai kangkong di-olak jamban: a proverb descriptive of a person swollen out with dirty pride or flourishing on filth.

*Dari Përlaḡ langsong Kēlantan
Mēngadaḡ raja tinggi bērdaulat;
Bērolaḡ ayer, ku-sangka ikan,
Pukat ku laboh, ikan ta'-dapat*:

the water was agitated, I suspected a fish, I cast down my net and caught nothing at all.

Olak-aleḡ: backwards and forwards; whirling first in one direction and then in another. *Chakap bērolaḡ-aleḡ*: inconsistent talk.

*Sadikit chakap bērolaḡ-aleḡ;
Pusing putar tutor kata-nya*:

however brief his talk, it is equivocating; all that he says only wriggles round the truth.

Mēngolaḡ: to equivocate; Sh. Panj. Sg.

اولق olek. Lulling to sleep; a variant of *ulit*, q. v.

اولق olok. I. Joking; jesting. *Mēngolaḡ-olaḡ*: to jest at any person's expense; to hold a man up to ridicule. *Hamba ta'-suka di-olaḡ-olaḡ*: I am not fond of jests at my expense; Sh. Ul., 14.

Olok-olaḡ: a jester; the name of a bird; see s. v. *ogak*.

II. A form of chain-stitch.

اولم ulam. Vegetable condiments eaten with rice; vegetable accessories to a dish. *Puchok di-chinta* (or *di-chita*), *ulam mēndatang*: just as you want young bamboo shoots (to eat) the vegetables turn up; to get not exactly what one wants or what one bargained for, but still something which will meet the case; Prov., Sh. Lail. Mejn., 17; J. S. A. S., II., 148; cf. s. v. *upeh*. *Upas bērulam rachun*: (one poison eaten with another poison for flavouring), or *gadong kēchubong bērulamkan ganja* (intoxicant drugs flavoured with Indian hemp): piling Pelion upon Ossa; injury upon injury; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 43, 38, and Ht. Mas. Ed. *Ulam mēnchari sambal*: the vegetables go after the pickles, an inversion of the usual order of things, as vegetables are taken first and pickles added to flavour them; see *sambal* (which is not literally pickle); Prov.

The word *ulam* is applied to fruits (*pētai*, *machang*, *jēring*, etc.) eaten with *sambals*; see J. S. A. S., II., 148; Pel. Abd., 37.

The form *hulam* often occurs.

اولم ulan. I. *Ulan tampala*: a circular ornament worn in the hair of a bride; Kl.

II. (Kedah.) Delightful; pleasant or enjoyable in the extreme.

اولن olon or ulun. I. Servant; also used (cf. *hamba* and *sēhaya*) as a pronoun of the first person. *Pēkulun*: id.

II. A name given to some conical shells from Celebes; *conus miles* and *conus lithoglyphus*.

اولو ulu. The ancient Indonesian word for "head," a word which has been superseded in ordinary use by the Sanskrit *kēpala* but which still survives in respectful language when speaking of a *raja*'s head, and in a number of idiomatic expressions; the handle of a weapon or tool; the upper watershed of a river. Also *hulu*.

Ulu-nya di-riba uleh-nya putēri: the princess laid his head on her lap; Sh. A. R. S. J., 7. *Mēnundok-kan ulu*: to bow the head—of a *raja*; Sh. Dag., 13. *Pēning ulu*: giddiness; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Sh. B. A. M., 3. *Gēring ulu*: headache; = *sakit kēpala*, but confined to Court language; Ht. Koris. *Bulang ulu*: the fillet on a *raja*'s head; v. *bulang*, a term of endearment; Sh. Bid., 5. *Junjongan ulu*: "that which is borne on the head," i. e., the sovereignty of another; a term of endearment; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 4; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6.

U. balang: a warrior; an officer; v. هلبغ.

U. hati: (literally) the highest portion of the heart and liver; the liver. *Sakit ulu hati*: pain under the shoulder blades; liver complaint. *Tulang ulu hati*, and *tulang sudu hati*: the xiphoid process.

U. kēpala: the upper portion of the head.

U. kēris: the handle of a *kēris*. *U. pēdang*: the handle of a sword; Ht. Hamz., 27. *U. pahat*: the handle of a chisel. *U. alu*: the upper portion of a betel-nut crusher. *Kēris bērhulu chula*: a *kēris* with a handle of dragon-horn; Sej. Mal., 134.

Buwah u.: a cake; v. *baulu*.

Gula u.: *kabong* juice boiled for several hours.

Dahulu: before, previous, prior; v. دهلو.

Pēnghulu or *pēngulu*: a chief; head; the head of a body of men; the director—as distinct from the person who carries out the directions; (*pēnglima*, v. *lima*). A distinction is sometimes drawn by using *pēnghulu* of the Prophet Muhammad alone, and *pēngulu* of a native headman or chief, but this distinction is not invariably observed.

اوله olah. Manner; way of doing things; explanation of the way things are done; excuse; attitude taken up. *Banyaḡ olah*: changeful, capricious and vacillating, an equivalent of *banyaḡ ragam*; also duplicity; treacherous.

Olah elah: duplicity.

Pērolah: fastidious.

Sa-olah-olah: about the same in manner or appearance as; similar to.

اوله **uleh.** By means of; through the medium of; owing to. *Jatoh ka-dalam sungai uleh mabok-nya*: fell into the river owing to his being drunk. *Uleh-nya*: by him. *Di-përbuwat uleh-nya*: made by him; it was made by him.

Bëruleh: to obtain. *Ada-pun akan ubat baginda itu sukar-lah bëruleh diya*: the medicine for His Majesty is most difficult to obtain; Ht. Gul. Bak., 5.

Përuleh: to have obtained; to own or possess.

Përulehan: that which has been obtained; one's acquisition.

Buleh: (to be able to) is a derivative of *uleh*; v. *buleh*.

اولى **aula.** Arab. Cleverer, wiser.

اولي **ulai.** The name of an edible salt-water shell-fish.

اولي **uli.** I. Kneading; squeezing down—as distinct from merely stirring dough. *Ulian*: a kind of cake.

Also (Kedah) *huli*.

II. *Uli-uli*: the loading of a (muzzle loading) cannon; ramming down the charge.

Also (Kedah) *huli*.

اوليا **auliyâ'.** Arab. Saints; friends of God; the plural of *wâlî*, q. v. The word is, however, often used in Malay as a singular; a saint; a friend of God.

Datang-lah auliyâ' dari Maghrabi,

Bërhënti di-rumah Siti 'Arabi:

there came a holy man from Morocco, who stayed at the Arabian lady's house; Sh. Ul., 3.

أوم **aum.** (Onom.) A sound such as that made by a crowd of people; a low deep sound such as the moaning of a mourner when the first paroxysm of weeping is over; the growling of a tiger, or of a lion (*singa*); Ht. Jay. Asm. *Tuwan laksana rimau garang, mēngaum sēhaja ta'-makan orang*: you, Sir, resemble a fierce tiger which only growls and does not eat men; your bark is worse than your bite; Prov.

أومغ **omong.** I. A mark placed by a man at a spot where he proposes to erect fishing-stakes; Sh. Lamp., 6.

II. *Mēngomong*: to meet or crowd together.

III. Idle, empty, (of talk); idle gossip. *Mēngomong*: to gossip.

أومغ **umang.** *Umang-umang* or *umang-umang bangkai*: a hermit-crab; a kind of small crab which takes up its quarters in shells; a term of derision applied to a man decked out in borrowed plumes.

Kalau tuwan tidor di-bantal (bantai, Pg.)

Rasa tiyada mahu lena;

Tuwan laksana umang-umang bangkai,

Kulit orang kata sēndiri punya:

you, Sir, are like a hermit crab, claiming another man's skin as your own. *Sarang unam di-masoki kētam mējadi umang-umang*: a shell with a crab in it is called an *umang-umang*: the same thing in different circumstances has different names; Prov.

أوم **umum.** Obscure, complicated. *Pëkërjaan Lela tērlalu umum*: this lady's business is most involved; Sh. Ul., 18. *Umum lagi surat ini*: this letter is very difficult to understand; Ht. Best., 30.

أومن **uman.** *Mēnguman*: to protract any story; to keep harping on the same string; to keep repeating oneself. *Uman-uman*: a bore; monotonous repetition.

اون **awan.** A cloud; the clouds generally; tracery or design; patterns of a cloud-like or wavy appearance. *Bërbaju sutēra awan-nya jingga*: wearing a coat of silk with an orange-coloured pattern on it; Sh. Bid., 26.

The principal art patterns described as *awan* are as follows:—

A. bēlanda: pictorial foliage; foliation in art.

A. bërjëntēra: the circle in art; Ht. P. J. P.

A. bērlapis: work in folds of material, one showing through the cuttings in the other.

A. bērsilap: interwoven tracery in art.

A. biji timun: the lozenge pattern.

A. china: the Greek fret.

A. dēndan: plaited ornament; the plait in art.

A. jawa: a mixed treatment; foliation combined with other forms of decorative art.

A. puchok rēbong: chevrons, in art.

A. selimpat: scroll fret; Sh. Pant. Shl., 2; Ht. Koris.

A. tēlēpok: marquetry (in geometrical patterns only).

A. larat or *a. mēlarat*: a pattern (unidentified); Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3.

The following terms are applied to the nature of the work:—

A. kērawang: fret work; cutting through the material; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10.

A. tēnggēlam: incised work.

A. timbul: carving in relief.

The following terms are applied to clouds and sometimes to patterns imitating cloud forms:—

A. bakat kuning: clouds tinged with yellow.

A. bakat merah: clouds tinged with red.

A. mega bērarak: fleecy clouds.

A. mēngandong hujan: a black rain-cloud.

A. pēngarak angin: white clouds driving across the sky and presaging wind.

A. pēngarak hujan: black gathering clouds presaging a storm of rain.

Bērawan: (1) having a pattern (in contradistinction to plain); (2) rising to the clouds; in the clouds; see *mērawan* and *mēngawan*, infra.

Di-awan: (literally) in the clouds; appertaining to the clouds; exalted. *Barang di-awan*: a heavenly thing, a noble thing; Ht. Koris. *Nuri di-awan*: oh, noble lory; Sh. Bur. Nuri., 12. *Puteri di-awan*: a princess of the clouds; Ht. Gul. Bak., 156.

Mambang di-awan: the name of a peculiar race of spirits—the personification of natural phenomena such as certain forms of the evening glow or patches of luminous haze. These spirits are believed to adversely affect the fortunes of people who see them.

Məngawan: to soar. *Gunong itu jikalau dipandang məngawan-awan tinggi-nya gunong itu*: if one looked at the mountain, it seemed to soar into the very clouds; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Bunga di-bawa məngawan*: the flower was borne aloft; Ht. Gul. Bak., 50.

Mari di-bunoh Indëra bangsawan,

Di-main anak dewa udara;

Tinggal-lah tuwan, abang məngawan,

Tinggal-lah jangan bërhati lara:

stay, lady, your lover will be soaring away from you; stay, and do not be depressed (at his absence); Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 16.

Mërawan: in the clouds. *Tinggi mërawan* or *tinggi bërawan*: rising to the clouds.

اون **uwan**. A Malay title in common use in the Northern Malay States. It is borne by the immediate descendants of Malay titled dignitaries (*orang bërğëlar*) if those descendants have no right to any higher title. The title itself is cognate to the word *tuwan*. Cf. *tëngku* and *ëngku*; see also *mëgat*.

This word is usually shortened to *wan*.

اونر **onar**. [Pers. هنر.] Shame, ; disgrace; see *honar*.

اونس **onis**. Pallor, want of colour in the face. *Muka-nya puchat onis*: his face was extremely pale; Ht. Perb. Wij. *Sayang muka yang manis jadi onis*: it were a pity that that sweet face should lose its colour; Ht. Perb. Jay.

اونس **unus**. Unsheathing; better *humus*, q. v.

اونغ **oneng**. Remote descendants, descendants in the fifth, sixth, or seventh generation. *Ma-shhür-lah warta ka-oneng-oneng*: its fame will endure for generations; the news of it will be known to our remote descendants; Sh. Panj. Sg.

The exact sequence and number of the names of the generations is a point on which it is impossible to find consistency. The following are given: (1) *anak*, (2) *chuchu*, (3) *chichit*, (4) *piyut*, (5) *oneng-oneng*; or (1) *anak*, (2) *chuchu*, (3) *chichit*, (4) *piyut*, (5) *piyat*, (6) *oneng-oneng*; or (1) *anak*, (2) *chuchu*, (3) *chichit*, (4) *chuwit*, (5) *gamit*, (6) *piyut*, (7) *oneng-oneng*. Some of these are probably fanciful variants of others.

اونف **unap**. *Məngunap*: to go alone or unaccompanied; Kl.

اونق **onak**. Barb-like thorns; thorns which do not project at right angles to the twig on which they are found; the long thorny trailers of the rattan; thorns which turn back at the point and from which it is hard to extricate oneself; cf. *duri* (thorns projecting at right angles); and *sonak* (the hard barb-like projections on the back of certain fish of the ray type). *Onak dan akar məngait sakaliyan*: the thorns and climbers kept catching them all (and impeding progress); Sh. Lamp., 37. *Mati tərkağan onak dan duri*: dead and enshrouded in thorns and prickles; dead,—lost in the forest; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30. *Këchil anak*; *bësar anak*: when young, your child; when old, a thorn in your side; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 149.

اونم **onam** or **unam**. An edible shell-fish, a species of *murex*. *Sarang unam di-masoki këtam mənjadi umang-umang*: when a crab gets into an *unam*'s shell the result is the animal known as the *umang-umang*: the same thing in different circumstances has different names; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 54.

The name *unam* is also given to the onyx.

اوني **one**. *One-one*: a Malay sweetmeat.

اوني **unai**. Soft, moist and odorous. *Minyak unai*: a perfumed grease smeared behind the ear. *Unai* is also applied to the droppings of fowls.

اوه **awah**. Clear, of the vision; clear-sighted; Kl. Cf. *awas*, *lawas* and *lawah*.

اوه **uweh**. A word used as a familiar pronoun of the second person between husband and wife and between intimate friends. Also *weh*.

اوي **ui**. [Chin. húi.] Earthenware.

اويغ **uyong**. Shaking, swaying; see *huyong*.

اوبق **onyak**. Shaking as a tooth or loose paling. *Onyak-anyek*: id. (frequentative); dawdling or loitering over one's work; cf. *ungah-angeh*.

اوبق **onyok**. *Məngonyok*: to press forward; to push on; Kl.

اه **ah**. An exclamation of pain; an interjection expressive of anguish.

اه **eh**. An exclamation of wonderment and sometimes of dissent; "what!"

اه **oh**. An interjection expressive of sudden recollection; "oh! I have it."

ahl. Arab. Family; people; men who do, or are experienced in, anything. *Ahlu'n-nu-jûm*: people versed in astrology; astrologers. *Ahlu'l-Kurân*: a man versed in the Koran. *Ahlu's-sha'ir*: poets. *Ahlu'l-makar*: a trickster.

Cf. *ahlî*.

ahlî. [Arab. adj. of *ahl*, q. v.] Versed in; experienced in; an adept in. *Ahlî dalam pên-gajiyan Kurân*: versed in the reading of the Koran.

This word is sometimes used in Malay where **ahl** only would be used in Arabic. *Ahlî istêri-nya*: his wife's relatives.

ihmâl. Arab. To omit, to neglect.

aho. An interjection of summons.

ai, or e. An interjection expressive of eagerness, especially of eager approval. *Ai kĕlagi-lagi, sapĕrti Bĕlanda minta tanah*: yes, more, more, as a Dutchman says when applying for land; "the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much;" Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 20.

iya. The pronoun of the third person; he; she; it; they; them; him; it is so; yes. *Datang-lah iya*: he, she, it, or they came. *Iya-kah atau tidak*: yes or no.

Mĕngiyakan: to say yes; to admit; Ht. Abd., 123.

ayapan. Dressed meat; cooked victuals; food—in refined language only and confined in use to the food prepared for a *raja*.

ayyâm. [Arab. plur. of *yaum*, day.] Days.

iba. [Arab. حب, *hibba*, love.] Yearning; love, regret, passionate longing.

Puchoĕ paku di-pĕrbuwat timba;

Tĕrbang bangau dari sa-bĕrang;

Tidak kuwasa mĕnanggong iba,

Dudoĕ tĕrmangau sa-orang-orang;

I am powerless to restrain my passion; I sit day-dreaming in loneliness; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 6.

ibar. *Ibar-ibar*: a small river dug out with very little freeboard.

ibor. Consolation; usually *hibor*, q. v.

ibus. A species of palm (unidentified but not the equivalent of *ibul*).

Kĕrat ibus bĕrbuwat karong;

Sayang karong bĕrisi padi;

split the *ibus* palm to work into *karongs* (sacks of matting); alas for the *karongs* that are filled with *padi*! (from a Pantun.)

ebeng. *Mĕngebeng*: to sway the body backwards or to the side—as a dancing girl; to move slightly to the side so as to permit a person to pass by.

Also *embeng*.

ebek. A sun-sail; a sloping blind attached to the top of a door and held out by poles so as not to impede the air-circulation while shading the entrance against the sun.

ibul. A palm (unidentified); Sej. Mal., 165. The word is also applied to define a peculiar way of dressing the hair.

ebam. A cylindrical covered cup of porcelain.

ebom. (Kedah.) Broad and long; large in every respect.

eban. The act of casting anything to one side or the other; throwing aside; flinging out of the way. Also *heban*.

ibau. An edible salt-water mussel.

ibu. Mother; dam, of animals; source, matrix; the elemental or primary portion of anything. *Saudara sa-ibu*: a brother by the same mother; a uterine brother. *Ibu-bapa*: mother and father; parents. *Anak ayam kĕhilangan ibu*: chickens which have lost their mother; people who have lost their heads; Prov. *Jika tidak di-sĕmbahkan mati ibu, dan hĕndaĕ di-sĕmbahkan mati bapa*: if we tell him (the Raja) it will mean death to our mothers; and if we don't tell him, our fathers will die;—a choice of evils; Hobson's choice; Prov., Sri Rama (Maxw.), 23, 50. *Ibu-suri*: princely mother; Ht. Mas. Ed.

I. gajah-gajah: (Riau) the whimbrel, *numenius phaeopus*; (Daik) the grey plover, *squatarola helvetica*.

I. jari: the thumb; see *infra*.

I. kaki: the big toe.

I. pasir: gravel.

I. pĕmbĕngisan: the mother of cruelty; the source of cruel deeds.

I. tangan: the thumb; also *i. jari*.

Tiyang ibu rumah and *tingkap ibu rumah*: see s. v. *tiyang* and *tingkap*.

ayat. (Arab. آية.) A text from the Koran; Muj., 5.

Baju a.: a coat worn in war-time; a coat embroidered with texts.

Ayat is used by Abdullah to define a "verse" in the Bible. *Faṣal yang pĕrtama ayat yang kĕduwa*: first chapter, second verse (of St. Matthew's Gospel); Ht. Abd., 182.

ايت **ayut.** (Coarse.) Sexual intercourse; also *ayok*; an equivalent of *amput*.

Ayut-ayutan or *ayok-ayotan*: a priapus. *Main ayok-ayotan*: a form of *amor lesbicus*.

ايت **itu.** That. This word is often used merely as a definite pronoun, "the." *Situ*: that place. *Dari situ*: thence. *Di-situ*: there. *Bagitu*: thus.

ايتغ **itong** or **etong.** Calculation, reckoning; see *hitong*.

ايتق **itek.** Duck; the duck. *Itek di-ajar bĕrĕnang*: to teach a duck how to swim—to teach a man what he already knows; Prov., J.S.A.S., XI., 39. The form *buwaya di-ajar bĕrĕnang* also occurs.

I. ayer, i. laut and *i. hulu*: varieties of the wild duck. *I. surati* and *i. mĕnila*: varieties of the domestic duck.

Pĕler i., also *pĕlitek*: an auger.

Sudu i.: the upper portion of the plank next the rudder.

Ular i.: a snake (unidentified), the finding of which is believed to presage the acquisition of wealth; see *ular*.

In pantuns, *itek* often stands for the lover, and *ayam* for the mistress.

ايتم **itam.** Black; better *hitam*, q. v.

ايتو **itu.** That; v. ايت.

ايج **eja.** [Arab. هجا.] Spelling.

Ejaan: spelling; orthography; the correct spelling. *Mĕngeja*: to spell; also, to read slowly, spelling out the words.

ايجت **ejit.** Mockery. *Ejit-ejitan*: teasing, mocking; Arabian Nights, 176.

Also *ejek*. Cf. *jĕjek*.

ايجج **ejong.** The name of a Malayan tribe in the Riau Archipelago.

ايجق **ejek.** *Mĕngejek*: to tease. *Mĕmpĕrejekkan*: id., Sh. Sh. 'Al., 16. Also *ejit*, q. v.

ايجق **ijok.** The name of a fibrous vegetable substance resembling horse-hair which envelopes the stem of certain palms. It is used in making ropes, matting, coarse sacking, etc.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Pant. Shl., 9.

Tali i.: rope made of this fibre; Ht. Si. Misk., 52.

ايجن **ijin.** [Arab. اذن.] Permission; v. اذن.

ايجو **ijau.** Green; better *hijau*, q. v.

ايدر **idar** or **edar.** Change of position; revolution; circulation; rotation; movement.

Idari and *mĕngidari*: to wander round or about any place; to travel about. *Habis-lah di-idari bĕrpuloh-puloh nĕgĕri*: he travelled over scores (lit. tens) of states; Ht. Gul. Bak., 51.

Idarkan, mĕmpĕridarkan and *mĕngidarkan*: to send round; to pass round; to hand about. *Maka baginda pun mĕngidarkan puwan-nya sĕraya bĕrtitah makan-lah sireh saudagar*: the prince passed round his *sireh*-tray, saying: "Take some *sireh*, merchant;" Ht. Bakht., 20.

Bĕridar: revolving; to be in movement or revolution. *Bintang b.*: a wandering star; a planet.

Pĕridaran: revolution; change. *P. dunya*: the chances and changes of mortal life; the changes brought about by time. *Sa-lama ada pĕridaran chakĕrawala ya-itu mata-hari dan bulan*: so long as the revolution of the firmament continues, that is, as long as the sun and moon revolve—a favourite expression for eternity in the language of epistolary correspondence.

The form *indar* also occurs; Ht. Ism. Yat., 65; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

ايدغ **idong.** Nose; better *hidong*, q. v.

ايدف **idap.** The protraction of illness, sorrow or pining; lingering on in sickness. *Idapan*: id.

Mĕngidap and *mĕngidapkan*: to linger on unhealed—of a sick or sorrowing man. *Mĕngidap pĕnyakit luka hati-ku*: protracting the misery of that wound to my heart; Ht. Abd., 448. *Mĕngidapkan rayu*: to prolong sorrow or love; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 14.

ايدم **idam.** The longings of a pregnant woman. *Idaman* and *idam-idaman*: the nature of those longings; the things longed for; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Put. Ak., 27.

Idamkan and *mĕngidamkan*: to long for (anything)—of a pregnant woman; Ht. Koris; Ht. Si. Misk., 8.

ايدن **edan.** Jav. Mad; madness; = *gila*. In Malay, however, the word is purely literary and is almost always confined to the meaning of love-madness.

Edan kĕsmaran: madness in love. *Mĕnang-gong edan kĕsmaran*: to be madly in love; Ht. Sh. *Mĕmbĕri edan kĕsmaran*: to rouse passionate love in others; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Ht. Sh.

The form *edan asmara* also occurs; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 4.

ايده **edah.** Speaking from a distance; conversing when separated by a fairly considerable gap; the talk of persons who are not close to one another—as when a person at the window of a house talks to a man in the street, or as when a man in a ship accosts a passing boat.

اير **ayer** or **ayar**. Water; a liquid; juice; sap; liquid; secretions of all sorts. *Ada ayer ada-lah ikan*: where water is there will fish also be found; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 90.

Saperti orang mēnuwangkan sa-chawan ayer tawar ka-dalam laut: like a man pouring a cup of fresh water into the sea (with a view to making it drinkable)—a hopelessly inadequate performance; Prov., Ht. Abd., 357.

Ayer pun ada pasang surut: even water has its high and low tides; if the sea level changes, how much more must a man's circumstances change; Prov. *Mandi ombak, mandi angin; keroah ayer, ayer laut*: when the sea is breaking in waves and is stirred up by wind, it seems to be made of dirty water; when a wife wastes in folly the money which her husband works hard to obtain it seems to others that he is working for a foolish end; Prov. *Bakar-lah ayer ambil abu-nya*: burn water and collect its ashes; do the impossible; Prov.

A. anggor or *a. buwah anggor*: wine.

A. anjing: (Johor) a plant, *homalium fatidum*.

A. atas: water power when used to throw earth into the sluicing races.

A. ayer: a plant, Cr.; a fish, C. and S.

A. bah: a flood; water flowing into the *padi* fields.

A. bakat: a whirlpool.

A. balek daun: tide beginning to turn.

A. basoh tangan: water for washing one's hands in—a metaphorical expression signifying that anything is absolutely in one's power; v. *basoh*.

A. batu and *a. beku*: ice.

A. bekal: water taken for use on a journey; a store of water.

A. beña: a tidal bore.

A. berolak: an eddy.

A. emas: gold paint.

A. gula: syrup; *eau sucrée*; cf. *a. seterup*.

A. hēndayong: water taken from the roof of the mouth (used in incantations).

A. hidong: water from the nostrils.

A. keras: strong spirits.

A. laut: sea-water.

A. lebah and *a. madu*: honey.

A. liyor: saliva.

A. lolok: (Selangor) eddying water; also *a. berolak*.

A. madu: honey.

A. mani: semen.

A. masin: salt water.

A. mata: tears.

A. mati: dead low water.

A. mawar: rose-water. *Bunga a. mawar*: the rose.

A. mēngorang: tide beginning to fall.

A. minum: drinking-water.

A. muka: the general look of the face. *Aku binasakan ayer muka-nya*: I will spoil his happy look; Ht. Hamz., 44.

A. pasang: the rising tide. *A. pasang keling*: the highest tide in the year.

A. pēloh: perspiration; sweat.

A. pērekat: gum; glue.

A. rabong: the tide at its highest.

A. sebak: a flood; v. *sebak*.

A. sēmbahyang: water used in a mosque.

A. sēni: urine; Ht. Hamz., 2.

A. simbar: rough water caused by tides meeting.

A. sopi: liqueur.

A. sorong buih: tide on the turn.

A. surut: a falling tide; the ebb.

A. susu: milk.

A. tawar: fresh water.

A. teh: tea.

A. tēngah tumpah: half ebb.

A. tērjun: a waterfall.

A. ukup: perfumed water.

Anak a.: a small stream or spring.

Batang a.: a river.

Bunga a.: the name of a fish. Cr.

Buwang a.: to ease oneself. *Buwang a. kēchil* or *buwang* a. sēni*: to make water. *Pēnyakit buwang a.*: diarrhoea. *Pēnyakit buwang a. darah*: dysentery.

Gayong a.: a spoon.

Juling a.: a slight cast in the eye.

Limbangan a.: a tidal race.

Mata a.: a spring.

Pintu a.: a water-gate.

Sawah a.: surf or breakers on a sunken rock.

Tali a.: a stream for irrigating *padi*-fields.

Tanah a.: territories.

Tikas a.: high-water mark.

Bērayar: (1) to be covered with water; e. g., *tanah b.*: land suitable for *padi* cultivation; a *padi* swamp; (2) to make water—used of sufferers from incontinence of urine; (3) to be possessed of water; to have water; to secrete any fluid; e. g., *ibu-ku itu tiyada bērayar susu*: my mother had no milk (to suckle her child); Ht. Abd., 18.

Kēayeran: to admit water; to leak—of a vessel. *Kēnaikan itu-pun kēayeran*: the ship leaked; Sej. Mal., 46.

اير **ira**. *Ira-ira*: a fish (unidentified).

ايرام **irama**. I. A measure in music; Kl.

II. *Payong irama*: a state umbrella; v. ايرام and ايرام.

ايرت **eret.** Pulling back; drawing back. *Di-eret uleh Tiran Shah*: Tiran Shah pulled him back; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Nakhôda pun di-eret orang tēr-jun*: the captain was pulled back by the people going down; Sh. Peng., 19.

Mēngerethkan: to draw back. *M. pērisai*: to draw back a shield; Ht. Sh. Kub.

The form *heret* occurs.

ايرت **erut.** Twisted; bent; turned; awry. *Erut hujung hidong-nya ka-kiri*: the point of his nose turned towards the left; Ht. Kal. Dam., 153.

Erang-erut: twisted; crooked; awry.

Also (Kedah) *herot* and *herut*; Sh. Dag., 16.

ايرس **iras.** Resemblance, connection, family likeness. *Sadikit tidak iras-nya baginda*: the king had no relatives; Sh. Put. Ak., 30.

Kēris ganja iras: a *kēris*, the blade proper of which is in one piece with the *aring*; Ht. Raj. Don., 13. *Pērahu ganja iras*: a boat, of which the parts known as the *tutup muka* and the *buwaya-buwaya* are in one piece.

Also (Kedah) *aras*.

ايرس **iris.** Cutting into strips, slicing; better *hiris*, q. v.

ايرغ **erang.** I. Jav. Black, dark blue, dark red; Kl., Pijn.

II. *Erang-erut*: twisted, crooked, awry; see *erut*.

ايرغ **erong.** I. A small Chinese porcelain cup; also called a *chawan garam*.

II. *Erong-erong*: the holes through which water is discharged into the sea from the scuppers of a ship.

III. To move a thing so as to leave it in a slanting or irregular position, as compared with other objects in the same row.

Pahat erong: a chisel with a blade which is set so as to cut objects somewhat at an angle.

Cf. *erang*, *erut* and *serong*.

ايرغ **iring.** Succession in space, not in time; following one behind another; continuous following; procession behind.

Iringan: following in succession; the space immediately behind anything; the people immediately following anyone in a procession. *Di-bawa-nya dudok ka-sa-bēlah iringan kanan-nya*: he (the *raja*) conducted him to a place on the right-hand side of the procession immediately behind the *raja*; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Bēriring-iringan*: in long procession.

Iringkan and *mēngiringkan*: to follow (anyone) in procession.

Mēngiring and *mēngiringi*: to walk in procession; to be in a line with. *Ada yang mēngiring jalan*: some (houses) were parallel to the road; Pel. Abd., 34.

Pēngiring: an attendant; a follower; one of the suite of a *raja*. *Duwa bēlas kechi pēngiring baginda*: twelve schooners formed the *raja's* suite (when he went on a naval expedition); Sh. Abd. Mk., 19.

ايرف **erap** or **irap.** Resemblance; similarity. *Banyak irap saudara hamba*: my brothers are very much alike; Ht. Best., 70. *Irap-irap*: very much alike; = *sa-akan-akan*.

ايرف **irup.** (Onom.) Swallowing by applying the lips to the edge of a bowl or spoon and sucking up its contents; the noise of so doing.

Also *hirup*.

ايرق **erak.** Edging away slightly; moving quietly from the vicinity of anything.

ايرق **erek**, and **irek.** The process of stamping on *padi* when the *tuwi* (or *tuwai*) has been used and the stalks are, therefore, too short for threshing.

Irekkan and *mēngirek*: to stamp on *padi* in this way instead of threshing it.

Bakul irek: a sort of sieve with broad bands and narrow interstices.

Also (Kedah) *hirek*.

ايرلوجي **ayerloji.** Eur. A watch, a clock; also *orloji* and *horloji*.

ايرم **iram.** I. Change of colour—such as that on the face of a man who is put to shame.

II. *Iram*, *iram-iram* and *irama*: the fringe of tassels hanging round the edge of a state umbrella (*payong ubor-ubor*); v. *ubor*.

Tērķēmbang-lah payong iram-iram kuning: the yellow fringed umbrellas of state were all opened out; Ht. Koris.

Bunga iram or *bunga iram-iram*: a flowering aquatic plant; Ht. Ism. Yat., 186.

ايرو **erau** and **irau.** Condolence; visits of sympathy and proffers of assistance in laying out the body on the occasion of a death.

Also (Kedah) *herau*.

ايروفه **Eropah.** Europe; European.

ايري **iri.** *Iri hati*: spite, malice; better *hiri*, q. v.

ايست **esut.** Gentle propulsion; quietly pushing away. Also *engsut*, q. v.

ايسغ **isang.** The gills of a fish. Also *ingsang* and *insang*.

Pokok isang: the name of a tree (unidentified).

Rumput isang kēli: the name of a grass (unidentified).

ايسف **isap**. (Onom.?) Sucking; drawing in one's breath; sucking at a pipe; smoking. *Isap chandu*: opium smoking.

Měngisap: to suck; to smoke. *Dudok mėngisap jari*: to sit sucking one's thumbs; Ht. Koris.

ايسق **isak** and **esak**. (Onom.?) Sobbing; the sound of a sob; sneezing; asthma. *Měnghi-langkan isak atau batok*: to cure asthma or colds; Muj., 69.

Těrisak-isakan: continuous sobbing; Cr. Gr., 43; Sh. Abd. Mk., 73, 114.

ايسق **esek**. A disease causing the skin to become dry and scaly.

ايسق **esok**. To-morrow; the following day. *Esoh lusa*: to-morrow or the day after.

Kěsokan hari: the morrow.

Also (Kedah) *isok*; (S.S.) *besok* and *bisok*.

ايسن **isin**. Jav. Shame; = *malu*.

ايسي **isi**. Contents; that which is contained in anything; that which goes to fill anything; the act of filling, stuffing or loading. *Di-isi-nya sēnapang*: he loaded the gun. *I. nēgēri*: the inhabitants of a town. *I. dunya*: the world; the people who inhabit the earth. *I. hutan*: wild animals in general. *I. istana*: the people who have quarters in the palace; the Court. *I. surat*: the contents of a letter. *I. kahwīn*: the settlements on a bride.

Bagai kuku dēngan isi: like the nail and the quick—so attached that separation is extremely painful; Prov., Ht. Sh. Mard., J. S. A. S., II., 141. *Isi lēmah dapat ka-orang, tulang bulu pulang ka-kita*: the flesh and the fat go to others; the bones and feathers to us; we get all the kicks and others get the half-pence; Prov.

Isikan, mėngisi and mėngisikan: to fill; to load; to fill up; to stuff—as one stuffs a bird.

Běrisi: having or acquiring contents; full, as distinct from empty; (by metaphor) intelligence, as distinct from empty-headedness. *Bukan-nya diyam pēnggali bērkarat, mēlainkan diyam ubi ada-nya bērisi*: his was not the silence of a pick which gets rusty (from disuse) but the silence of a potato which gets fuller of meal (as time goes on); Ht. Abd., 263.

ايغ **ayang**. *Ayang-ayang*: the name of a medicinal shrub.

ايغ **iyang**. Divinity; v. *yang*.

ايغ **iyong**. A colloquial term used in driving buffaloes into a pen, fowls into a fowl-house, etc.; to so drive animals into a confined space.

ايغ **inga**. *Inga-inga*: abstracted; absent-mindedness. Also (Kedah) *ingau-ingau*.

ايغت **ingat**. Attention; recollection; the concentration of one's thoughts upon any circumstance. *Sa-tělah ingat-lah iya akan diri-nya*: when he recalled his own existence (when he became conscious after a swoon); Ht. Sg. Samb.

Ingat-ingat: attention; attention!

Ingatan: presence of mind; attention to one's surroundings—the converse of carelessness, inattentiveness and absent-mindedness. *Mēnaroh ingatan*: to pay attention; to bear in mind. *Ingatan* is sometimes used in the sense of "opinion," "idea"; Arabian Nights, 54.

Ingati: to remember; to be attentive; Sh. Abd. Mk., 16. *Měngingati*: id.; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 4.

Ingatkan: to call to mind (anything); Ht. Abd., 171. *Měngingatkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 188; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pěringatan: a reminder; a cause or source of recollection; Ht. Abd., 105. *Pěngingat*: id.; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 11.

ايغر **engar** and **ingar**. Brawling; the creation of noisy disturbance. *Jangan kita ingar-ingar; kalau gēmala naga bēsar gērangan itu*: let us make no noise; it may be the talisman of some great dragon; Sej. Mal., 28. *Jika barang siapa těrtawa dan ingar di-suroh-nya hukunkan pada orang itu*: he ordered any one who laughed or made a noise to be punished; Ht., P. J. P., 11.

Ingar-bangar: a general disturbance; mixed clamour; an intensitive of *ingar*; Sh. Ul., 20; Ht. Best.

Měngingari: to disturb a person by making a noise; Ht. Kal. Dam., 359.

Also *hingar* and *hengar*.

ايغس **engus** and **ingus**. Mucus, matter running from the nose; better *hengus* and *hingus*, q. v.

ايغن **ingin**. Intense or passionate desire for anything; lust; longing. *Ingin hěndak bėlajar*: the lust of learning. *Jangan kamu ingin akan istěri orang*: lust not after the wives of others; Sej. Mal., 71.

*Bukan kěndi sa-barang kěndi,
Kěndi bērisi jarom wilanda;
Bukan ingin sa-barang ingin,
Ingin dari darah wilanda:*

my passion is no common passion; it is the passion that runs in the blood of a Dutchman.

Kěinginan: the sensation of intense desire; Ht. Kal. Dam., 36.

ايغو **ingau**. Semi-consciousness of one's surroundings; the mental condition of a man who is dozing. *Těringau-ingau*: half awake, half asleep. Cf. *inga*.

ايشو ingu. Asafoetida; better *inggu*, q. v.

ايف ayap. *Ayapan*, victuals; v. ايافن.

ايفر ipar. Brothership or sistership by marriage; the relationship of a man to his brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

ايغ ipong. The name of a short green snake; J. I. A., I., 257.

ايق epek. A stick used in the construction of a *bēlat*.

ايق epok. A small bag or receptacle for the various utensils required for betel-chewing.
Epok-epok: a small cake or tart.

ايقل ipil. The name of a tree (unidentified).

ايه epeh. (Penang.) Chattering; inability to hold one's tongue. *Orang e.*: a chatterbox.

ايه ipoh. The poison tree, *anchar*-tree or *upas*-tree of Java, *antiaris toxicaria*; vegetable poison in general; the poison used by Sakais for their darts; see Ht. Abd., 382, 387, 388, 390.

Akar i.: a large climber, *strychnos tiente*.

Akar ipoh puteh: a common climber, *rancheria griffithii*.

Gētah i.: the juice of the poison tree; vegetable poison ready for use.

ايق ayak. I. Sifting; the process of passing through a sieve.

Ayakan: a sieve.

Mēngayak: to sift; to pass (anything) through a sieve.

II. *Ayak-ayak*: a species of spider.

ايق ayok. (Coarse.) Sexual connection;=*anchok* and *ayut*, q. v.

ايكت ikat. Binding; fastening; tying together; connecting by winding round bonds of any sort; bonds or fastenings.

I. pērang: the line of battle; the formation in which troops are drawn up; Ht. Ind. Meng. A number of fanciful names are given in romances to these formations.

I. pērigi: the wall round a well; the parapet.

I. pinggang: a belt or girdle.

Ikatan: the fastening; the bonds; the method of girdling; the union of words in a sentence or verse; metrical or other literary composition.

Ikatkan, mēngikat and *mēngikatkan*: to tie or fasten together; to tie up; to compose; to build round; to draw up in line of battle. *Di-ikatkan ka-tiyang*: (they) tied (him) to the wall. *Mēngikat pērang*: to make one's tactical dispositions; Ht. Koris. *Mēngikatkan pantun*: to compose a *pantun*; Ht. P. J. P.

Pēngikat: that which ties up or girdles.

Tērikat: bound; tied; fastened up; girt with. *Kolam tērikat dēngan batu marmar*: a tank built round with marble; Ht. Gul. Bak., 117. *Tērikat kaki tangan*: bound hand and foot; Prov.

ايكت ikut. Following (in point of space, not time); succeeding; coming after.

Ikut puyoh: literally, "the pursuit of the quail"; hide and seek.

Ikutkan and *mēngikut*: to follow. *Mēngikut jalan*: to follow along a road; to pursue any course.

Maka di-pērikut uleh Bēndahara Paduka Raja sampai ka-Singapura: he was followed by the Bēndahara Paduka Raja as far as Singapore; Sej. Mal., 116.

Cf. *ekor*, *siku*, *bēliku*, etc.

ايكر ekor. The tail, point or end of anything; a numeral coefficient used with the names of living creatures—such as fish, birds, animals, and (rarely and contemptuously) human beings. *Ekor burung*: a bird's tail. *Sa-ekor burung*: a bird.

E. angin: the common plantain, *plantago asiatica*.

E. bēlangkas: (1) the tail of the king-crab (a cross-section of which is triangular and serves as a simile for many similarly shaped objects); (2) a small shrub, *gnetum brunonianum*; (3) a descriptive metaphor for hairpins (*chuchok sanggul*).

E. kuching: the name given to two small plants with close spikes of flowers suggesting a cat's tail, *dysophylla auricularia* and *uraria crinita*. *Rumput e. kuching*: a brush-like grass, *perotis latifolia*.

E. kuda: a common weed, *vernonia cinerea*.

E. kudi: the last (or worst) of the lot; C. and S.

E. lipas: (lit.) cockroaches' tails; the name given to little tufts of hair on the neck.

E. lotong: a kind of swivel gun.

E. mata: the corner of the eye.

E. pari: a ray's tail—resembling the *ekor bēlangkas*, q. v.

E. pipi: the lower portion of the cheek.

E. pipit: small tufts of hair hanging down in front of the ear; love-locks.

E. pulau: the point of a riverine island which is furthest downstream. Also *buntut pulau*.

E. suntang: the stalk of a flower, when the flower is worn on the ear and the stalk is hidden behind the ear.

E. tikus: a rat's tail. *Kikir e. tikus*: a file shaped like a rat's tail—round, narrow and long.

E. tupai: = *e. kuching*.

Bērekor-ekor: following, one holding on behind the other—as children in some games.

Bintang bērekor: a comet.

Cf. *ikut*.

ايكل **ikal.** Waviness of the hair, curly. *Rambutnya ikal*: his (or her) hair was wavy (as a mark of beauty); Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 142; Sh. Abd. Mk., 38; Sh. Bid., 20.

ايكن **ikan.** Fish; a generic name for fish—e.g., *i. todak*; the saw-fish; *i. bēlalang*: the flying-fish; *i. paus*: the whale; *i. hitam*: the black-fish, *stromateus niger*; etc. *Mēmanching i.*, *mēngail i.*, *mēnangkap i.*: to catch fish; to fish (according to the method adopted).

Ada ayer ada-lah ikan: where water is there will fish also be; there is no smoke without fire; Prov. *Udang hēndak kata ka-ikan*: the lobster wanted to abuse the fish for being dirty; the pot wished to call the kettle black; Prov. *Sinar ikan di-dalam ayer, aku tahu jantan betina-nya*: let a fish but flash (its scales) in the water and I shall know its sex; I know you so well that I can read your motives in anything you do; Prov. *Laksana tērong bērtunang ikan kēring*: like the brinjal's betrothal to the dried fish (the two first coming across each other in the saucepan); companions in misery; Prov. *Ikan gantong kuching tunggu*: the fish hanging and the cat watching; unsatisfied craving; a tantalizing sight; Prov.

Ikan bērgaram: fish preserved in brine without their scales or entrails.

Ikan-ikan: the log. *Mēmbuwang ikan-ikan*: to heave the log.

Nyawa-nyawa ikan: the life of a fish out of water; gasping for breath and nearly dead; Ht. Abd., 66; Sh. Lamp., 12.

ايك **iga.** Jav. Rib; = *rusok*.

ايكل **igal.** Spreading the tail—of a peacock; the display of its beauty by the male bird when showing off to the female before mating. Used of turkeys, peacocks, pheasants, pigeons, etc. *Mēraḡ mēngigal*: the peacock spreading its tail; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Ism. Yat.; Sh. Sri Bun., 86; etc.; a favourite design in ancient jewellery; Ht. Koris.

Mēraḡ mēngigal di-hutan: a peacock spreading its tail in the jungle—displaying its beauties where there is no one to admire them; “wasting its sweetness on the desert air”; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 89.

ايكو **igau.** Wanderings in sleep or delirium; movements under the influence of dreams; nightmare; somnambulism.

Igau-igauwan; ravings; delirium; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 6; Ht. Ghul.

Mēngigau: to rave; to be delirious.

Tērigau-igau: delirious.

ايكو **igu.** The yoke; a yoke for oxen; see *gu*.

ايكه **egah.** To walk with a waddling or affected gait; Bust. Sal.; also (Penang) *egeh*.

ايل **ela.** I. To draw; to pull; better *hela*, q. v.
II. Eur. An ell, a yard.

ايلت **elat.** [Arab. حيلة.] Expedient, device, stratagem; see *elah*.

ايلر **ilir.** Progress down stream; better *hilir*, q. v.

ايلغ **ilang.** Loss; better *hilang*, q. v.

ايلغ **eling.** Jav. Remembrance; = *ingat*.

ايلق **elak.** I. The avoidance of a blow by moving out of the way; evasion; dodging. *Maka sigēra di-parangkan ulēh raja bērsiyong di-elak-nya tiyada-lah kēna*: the tusked *raja* cut at him but he dodged the blow and escaped; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Tidak ayahanda elak*: I will not budge an inch to avoid it; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Bērelak: to evade; to avoid; to dodge; to shirk; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Mēngelak*: id.; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Elakkan*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. *Ikan elak*: the name of an edible marine fish.

ايلق **elok.** Beauty; excellence; charm. *Orang yang elok rupa-nya*; a man of handsome appearance; a good-looking man. *Hikāyat yang elok*: a beautiful story. *Khabar yang elok*: pleasing news. *Elok-lah*: it is well; capital.

Kēelokan: the beauty or excellence of anything.

Maha-clok: very fair; Ht. Hamz., 82.

ايلم **ilam.** *Ilam-ilam*: appearing and disappearing; dimly or intermittently visible.

Daun ilam-ilam: the name of a plant (unidentified).

ايلو **ilau.** Flickering, as the light of the sun upon water; cf. *kilau*.

ايله **elah.** [Arab. حيلة.] Expedient, device, stratagem. *Chari-lah dēngan suwatu elah*: seek craftily; seek, using stratagems; Sh. Bid., 89. *Habis daya tipu elah*: at an end of his wiles, tricks and dodges; at an end of his resources.

Olah-elah: extreme duplicity; dodges of all sorts; the intensive or frequentative of *elah*.

ايلي **ilai.** Loud laughter—an expression stronger than *gēlak*, q. v.

Mēngilai: to roar or shake with laughter; Sh. Bid., 23; Sh. Put. Ak., 23; Ht. Koris.

Mēngilai-ngilai: to laugh loudly and continuously; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Also *hilai*.

أى ayam. A generic name for fowls; a cock, a hen. In Pantuns *ayam* stands for the mistress in contradistinction to *itek*, the lover.

A. ta'-bëribu or *anak ayam kèhilangan ibu*: a motherless chicken; a chicken that has lost its mother—a metaphorical description of a man who has lost his head. *A. hitam terbang malam*: a black fowl flying at night—not easily visible; a proverbial expression for a fact that is not easily grasped. *A. puteh terbang siyang*: a white fowl flying by daylight; a self-evident fact; Prov. *Baik-lah jadi ayam bëtina supaya sèlamat*: play the hen for once for the sake of peace; Prov. *Ayam puteh lompat pagar*: a white fowl jumping a fence; a metaphor for spitting. *Bagai ayam kèna tungau*: like a fowl worried by insects; a symbol for restlessness; also *bagai tēbuwan dalam tukil*, and *bagai kèli kèna katok*; Prov.

Ayam-ayam: (1) a water-hen; *rallina fasciata*; (2) a musical instrument used at a *ma'yong*.

A. bandong: two chickens from one egg; C. and S.

A. bangkas: a white fowl with some black feathers; C. and S. *A. bangkas kubong*: a fowl with yellow feathers and feet.

A. bèlanda: a turkey; Ht. Sh. Kub. Also *a. wolanda*, Ht. Si Misk., 45.

A. bèlorong or *a. bèlorang*: a fowl with white legs.

A. bëroga: a jungle fowl. Also (Pahang) *a. burga* and (Kedah) *a. hutan*.

A. biring: a fowl with a yellow beak and yellow legs, reputed invincible in cock-fighting; v. *biring*. *A. biring tuwah* and *a. biring sangka naning*: varieties of this fowl.

A. bogil: a tailless fowl. Also *a. togil* (Ht. Raj. Don., 49), and *a. dogil* (Ht. Raj. Don., 61).

A. bulu ara: a fowl with red and black feathers.

A. bulu balek: a fowl with unnaturally ruffled feathers.

A. burga: = *a. bëroga*.

A. dënak: (properly) a decoy fowl. Also (sometimes) a jungle fowl; = *a. bëroga*.

A. dogil: = *a. bogil*.

A. hitam sëlaseh: a fowl black to the bones.

A. hutan: the jungle fowl; (Ht. Perb. Jaya); = *a. bëroga*.

A. -itek: poultry generally.

A. jalak: a black fowl. *A. jalak buwah kèras*: a black fowl with white spots; C. and S. *A. jalak rendang*: a black fowl with white feet.

A. kasi: a capon.

A. katek: a diminutive species of fowl; a kind of bantam.

A. këmбири: a capon; = *a. kasi*.

A. kënantan: a white fowl; C. and S.

A. kochi: a Cochin China fowl.

A. mandul: a fowl which does not lay.

A. mëluroh: a moulting fowl.

A. mēngëram: a fowl sitting on eggs.

A. mutiyara: a guinea-fowl.

A. pëmikat: a decoy fowl. Also *a. pëmikat dënak*.

A. naik sarang: a descriptive equivalent for 6 p.m. Also *mēngantok ayam* and *rabun ayam*.

A. panggang: a spatch-cock roasted. *A. panggang përénggi* and *a. përanggang*: a fowl of the right age for eating; C. and S.

A. papak: a cock with feathers like a hen.

A. rinting batu: a speckled white and red fowl; C. and S.

A. rinting chëmpaka: a fowl with black flesh.

A. sabongan: a fighting-cock.

A. sëlaseh: a fowl black to the bones; also *a. hitam sëlaseh*.

A. tēdong: a big black fowl.

A. tērona: a young cock; a cock at a good age for cooking.

A. togil: = *a. bogil*.

Balong a.: the comb of a cock.

Binchang a.: fastening a knot (in coils).

Buta a.: indistinctness of vision at night.

Chakar a.: (1) the scratchings of fowls—a simile for bad hand-writing; (2) a dish of *ubi kēledek*, *tēpong jawi*, etc.

Chënonot a. and *pënchonot a.*: that part of the fowl known as the pope's nose.

Gëlanggang a.: a cock-pit.

Gëmbala a.: a man who looks after fowls; a poultry-rearer.

Jangkir a.: the hind claw of a fowl; C. and S.

Juwara a.: the trainer of a fighting-cock.

Lau a.: (Kedah) a hen-house.

Layar bulu a.: a peculiar sail intermediate between a lug and a latteen sail.

Piyal a.: the gills of a cock; C. and S.

Pupoh a.: cock-fighting without artificial spurs.

Rëban a.: (Riau, Johor) a hen-house; = *lau a.*

Sangkak a.: a single fowl's nest.

Sangkar a.: a coop.

Susoh a.: the natural spurs of a fighting-cock.

أى ayum. *Mëngayum*: to lend money at interest for gambling or any other bad object, Pijn.; to keep bad company, Kl.

ایمان imân. Arab. Creed; belief; religion; the True Faith (unless otherwise specified). *İ. orang China*: the Chinese religion.

Mëmbawa i.: to accept the True Faith; to become a Muhammadan; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Maka Raja Kidahindi-pun mëmbawa imân-lah jadi Islâm*: King Kidahindi accepted the faith and became a Moslem; Sej. Mal., 6. *Bawa imân kapada Allah*: place your belief in God; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Bërimân: believing; possessed of belief. *Hati yang b.*: a believing heart.

ايمت **imat.** [Arab. همة .] Solicitude; v. همت .

ايمل **emul.** Officious intrusion or questioning; importuning. *Měngemul*: to officiously beg for anything day after day; to pay continual visits where one's company is not desired; to importune.

Also (Kedah) *hemul*.

اين **ayan.** [Eng. iron.] Corrugated iron; galvanized tinned iron, as used for roofing.

اين **ayun.** Swaying; swinging; rocking. *Lak-sana bahtěra di-ayun gěombang*: like a vessel tossed by the waves; Sh. Bur. Nuri., 11.

Ayun-ayunan: a cradle; a swing; a hammock.

Běrayun and *měngayun*: (intransitive) to swing; to rock. *Matahari běrayun*: the sun is beginning to swing down, i.e., at about 4 p.m., when the shadows begin to rapidly lengthen; Ht. Sri Rama. *Ayun tēmayun*: (Selangor) id.; the sun hovering on the verge of decline; about 4 p.m.

*Orang mēnanggok ikan sěpat,
Dapat sa-ekor di-sawah padi;
Těrlěpas kiri kanan ta'-dapat;
Tolak tangga běrayun kaki:*

he gave up the left, and failed to get the right; he kicked away the ladder and was left dangling in the air—a proverb applied to a man who falls between two stools or gets nothing by aiming at too much.

Měngayun lenggang: swaying about; reeling as a drunken man; Ht. Ind. Meng.

اين **ini.** This. *I. juga*: this very. *I. pula*: this also; this as well.

Sini (= *sa-ini*): this place; here. *Di-sini*: in this place.

Ini is sometimes used to give more precision to any expression. *Aku ini*: I myself. *Sěkarang ini*: this very time.

اينس **inas.** I. *Pěkong inas*: a malignant ulcer on the shoulders; a carbuncle; = *pěpah* and *pěnyakit raja*.

II. A bamboo contrivance to make a kite give out a humming sound when flown.

Inas is also the name of a lofty mountain in Perak and of a State in the Negri Sembilan.

اينغ **inang.** Female attendant on a young princess; nurse; chamber-woman. *Mağ inang*: id. *Pěnghulu inang*: the principal duenna to a young princess; the lady controller of her household.

Inangda: = *inang*, but in more respectful language; Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Jay. Asm.

Inang or *mağ inang* is also the descriptive epithet given to one of the four players at a *ma'yong*, i.e.: *ma'yong*, *pa'yong*, *měk sěni*, and *pěran*, or *ma'yong*, *pa'yong*, *inang* and *pěngasoh*, the *inang* being the attendant on the princess (*ma'yong*) and the *pěngasoh* on the prince (*pa'yong*).

اينغد **inangda.** See *inang*.

اينق **enak.** Pleasantness; the giving of enjoyment to the senses. *Daging di-makan enak*: delicious meat; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 13; cf. Ht. Kal. Dam., 185, 301. *Tidor enak*: pleasant sleep; Sh. Dag., 6. *Jika tuwan sudikan kami sunggoh enak kita běrdawa*: if my lord is pleased with me the pleasure will truly be shared by both; Ht. Ind. Nat.

اينن **inin** = *ini*. v. اين .

اينو **inu.** Jav. Princely;—a word confined in use to Javanese titles and names. *Raden Inu Kěrtapati*: the name of the hero known as *Sěri Panji* or *Sira Panji*.

ايني **inai.** [Arab. حنا .] Henna; the name of a shrub yielding a red dye; *lawsonia alba*. The name is applied to the dye as well as to the plant. *Těrpandang-lah ulěh putěri akan jari tangan dan kaki baginda itu merah děngan inai*: the princess saw that the fingers and toes of the monarch were red with henna; Ht. Gul. Bak., 127.

I. batu: a pink balsam, *impaticus griffithii*.

I. paya: the water balsam, *hydrocera triflora*.

Malam i.: the first night of the proper wedding festivities among Malays: the night on which the hands of the bride are dyed with henna.

Siput i.: the name of a shell, *mitra episcopalis*.

ايني **ini.** This; see اين .

ايو **ayo.** Jav. An interjection of welcome; a salutation; oh.

ايو **ayu.** Jav. Fair, handsome; a complimentary descriptive epithet applied to Javanese heroes and heroines. *Raden a.*: the queen; (literally) the fair princess. *Sapěrti suwara orang yang ayu čnom mēmujok istěri-nya*: like the voice of a fair young man making love to his wife; Ht. Sh. *Ēmbok a.* or *mağ ayu*: a complimentary form of address when addressing aged ladies; "fair mother."

Mağ ayu, baik mimpi-nya;

Mimpi mēngguntang tangan baju;

Pokok kayu sama tinggi-nya

Ikut mana angin nağ lalu:

the good old lady is enjoying pleasant dreams; she dreams she is cutting out a sleeve.

ايو **iyau**. (Onom.) *Měngiyau*: to mew, of a cat.

ايو **iyu**. A dog-fish, a shark; also *hiyu* and *yu*, q. v.

ايوان **aiwân**. Pers. A palace; a court of justice.

ايوب **ayûb**. Arab. The patriarch Job.

ايوت **ayuta**. Million; v. *juta*.

ايه **ayah**. Father; sire; uncle—a more respectful expression than *bapa*, and one invariably used when speaking of the father of a prince. *A. bonda*: father and mother; parents.

Ayahanda: an even more respectful equivalent of *bapa*.

ايه **ayoh**. An interjection expressive of distress or sorrow.

Ayoh Allah! apa-kan jadi;

Malam bĕrjaga siyang bĕrkubu:

woe is me, oh God! how can it end?—this watching all night and manning forts all day; Sh. Raj. Haj., 182.

ايهند **ayahanda**. Father, sire; a very respectful variant of *ayah*, q. v.

ايت **anyut**. Drifting; better *hanyut*, q. v.

اير **anyir**. Fishy, of odour; better *hanyir*, q. v.

ايغ **anyang**. Sweeping up rubbish into heaps. *Kayu anyang*: the name of a medicinal drug.

ايق **anyek**. *Onyak-anyek*: shaking continually; dawdling over work; uncertain though frequent in movement; see *onyak*.

ايم **anyam**. Twisting; plaiting; basket or wicker-work; working in *měngkuwang* and wicker generally.

Měnganyam: to work in wicker; to make matting or basket-work; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Tĕranyam: plaited; worked—of wicker-work; Ht. Gul. Bak., 138.

اينه **ĕnyah**. To disappear; to vanish; see *ĕmyah* and *nyah*.

ب

ب **ba**. The letter *ba*; the symbol for the number 2 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

بي **bi**. An Arabic prefix signifying “in,” “with.”

Bĕsmi'llahi: in the name of God.

Bĕ'hi: with him.

با **bâ**. The name of the letter ب .

باب **bâb**. Arab. Gate, entrance; the opening up of entirely new subject matter in a book; hence: a main subdivision of a work; Ht. Abd., 473; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 1; a chapter of a Code of Law as distinct from a section (*faṣal*); Laws of Palembang, p. 13.

باب **baba**. A Straits-born European, Eurasian or Chinese; v. *babah*.

بابت **babat**. A match, one of a pair or set. *Sa-babat*: exactly similar to; forming a match or set.

Also *babaḡ* and *babap*.

Hĕndaḡ bĕrsaḡâbat

Chari sama babat:

when you make a friend, seek one of your own class; Prov.

بابت **babit**. The introduction of third parties into a dispute in which they are not directly concerned; dragging in the names of innocent persons into a case, or the involving of a family in the fault of one of its members.

بابد **babad**. I. Jav. A chronicle; a history; a historical record.

II. Jav. To fell.

بابر **babar**. Expansion; the opening out or unfurling of any article with a large surface; the spreading out of a sail. *Kĕluwang di-babar*: a bat with its wings stretched to their full expansion; Sh. Abd. Mk., 29. *Ikan di-kolam sudah-lah babar*: the fish in the pond have scattered in all directions, *i.e.*, from being a compact shoal they have spread over a large surface in their flight; Sh. Ik. Trub., 8. *Karang tĕrbabar*: widespread reefs; Pel. Abd., 110.

Babar is also used of a play being long dragged out, “dragging its weary length along.” Cf. *babor*.

بابر **babor**. Expansion in the centre, broad bodied; broad bladed, of a weapon. *Si-babor*: the name given to a *kĕris* the blade of which is narrow near the handle and then broadens out. *Tajak babor*: a broad bladed grass-cutting knife. Cf. *babar*.

بابس babas. Driven right out of one's course, whether by wind or by tides and currents when becalmed; cf. *biyas* (which means that the course is merely deflected). *Hujan babas*: a threatening rainstorm which is dispersed or driven in another direction by a change of wind; (also) the rainy intervals between the monsoons.

بابغ babang. Increase in size; enlargement, especially of wounds; widening. *Lagi kěchil ta'-mahu di-ubat, sudah tērbabang bēharu mahu di-ubat*: while the wound was small, they would not apply medicine to it; now that it is gaping wide, they want to apply remedies; —of a person allowed to grow up vicious; Prov.

بابف babap. See *babaḡ* I., and *babat*.

بابق babak. I. One of a set or series. *Sa-babaḡ*: forming one of a set or series; similarity. Also *babat* and *babap*.

II. To staunch; to prevent the free flow of any liquid.

بابق babok. Dull, dense, thick-headed; also *dungu*.

بابل babal. Stupid; Ht. Perb. Jay. Better *bēbal*, q. v.

بابل babil. Wrangling, altercation, dispute; a wordy war. *Orang yang hamba lawan bērbabil sēkarang tadi Pēnghulu Iblīs*: he with whom I had that dispute a moment ago was the Pēnghulu Iblīs (a prince of the devils); Ht. Mar. Mah. *Pērbabilan*: an altercation; Ht. Mar. Mah.

بابن baban and babun. A burden; better *bēban*, q. v.

بابو babu. I. Jav. A nurse; a Javanese ayah.

II. Hind. A generic name given to Indians from Lower Bengal or Bombay.

بابه babah. A "baba"; a name of uncertain derivation applied to Europeans and Eurasians when born in the Straits, and especially used to distinguish between Straits-born and immigrant Chinese males. In Java the word appears to be sometimes honorific. *Maka kata-ku: babah, di-mana-kah tēmpat-nya orang-orang itu diyam*: then said I, "Baba, where do those people live?" Ht. Abd., 306. *Sēgala raja-raja dan nyonyah-nyonyah dan babah-babah dan nonah-nonah sakaliyan dudok-lah*: then the rajas and the ladies, gentlemen and girls all took their seats; Ht. Ind. Nat.

بابي babi. The generic name of the hog; "pig," as a term of abuse; "pig," as an emblem of all that is filthy. *Anjing galak, babi bērani*: the dogs are the challengers but the pigs have the courage; one side is "bluffing" but the other means business; Prov. *Jangan-lah babi rasa gulai*: do not let a pig have cooked meats to eat; do not let the mean acquire a taste for what is too good for them; Prov.

B. baran: a wild pig infesting low, swampy jungle.

B. buta: recklessness, blind daring. *Mēm-babi buta*: to act recklessly; to behave in a foolishly headstrong way.

B. duyong: a dugong.

B. hutan: a jungle pig; *sus vittatus* or *sus verrucosus*.

B. kurus: a tree (*trigonochlamys griffithii*) also known as *pauh kijang*.

B. nangul or *b. nangui*: a wild pig of small size and gregarious habits. *Muntah b. nangul*: an earthworm.

B. rantai or *b. bērantai*: a fabulous boar, the tushes of which are believed to be connected by a chain of two or three links, rendering the animal invulnerable. *Bēsi rantai babi*: iron obtained from such a chain; iron of magic potency.

B. rusa: the name of an animal peculiar to the fauna of Celebes and its adjacent islands; *babirusa alfurus*.

B. tanah: a species of wild pig; *sus vittatus*.

B. tunggal: a solitary boar of savage habits.

Bērangan b.: a generic name for oak trees; v. *bērangan*.

Bintang b.: the planet Venus, as an evening star.

Bulu b.: (1) the bristles of a pig; (2) a sea-urchin with poisonous spikes.

Burong b.: the adjutant bird; *leptoptilus javanicus*.

Buwah b.: a fruit (*cryptomeria paniculata* or *cryptomeria pubescens*).

Chanar b.: a plant.

Gila b.: epilepsy; also *sawan b.*

Kachang b.: a bean.

Kutu b.: a bug.

Rotan bulu b.: a kind of rattan.

Rumput tahi b.: a small flowering shrub (also called *daun susu babi*).

Sawan b.: epilepsy; also *gila b.*

Siput b.: a large white shell.

Tapak b.: (Singapore) the plant known as "*tapak Sulaimān*"; (Riau) a creeper.

بات bata. I. A tile, a brick; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 13. *Atap bata*: a tiled roof. *Batu bata*: bricks; Sh. Sing. Terb., 21.

II. *Bata-bata*: hesitating; in doubt. *Kē-bata-bataan*: perplexity.

بانر batir. *Batir-batir*: golden decoration on the *tuli-tuli* of a *kēris*, Kl.; the golden band used for fastening the *kēris* scabbard to the belt, C. and S.

بانر bator. A passage, a corridor; C. and S.

باس batas. A little dyke separating *padi* fields or vegetable beds; a partition of heaped-up earth which serves as a pathway when the fields are inundated. *Batasan*: (Singapore) a boundary.

Ada ubi ada batas: where you have potatoes, you have also dykes; a rhyming equivalent for *ada hari boleh balas*; see *balas*.

بانغ batang. A stem; a tree trunk; a handle; a descriptive prefix or numeral coefficient of long, narrow, cylindrical objects such as trees, logs, spears, cigars, fingers, torches, pens, pencils, blow-pipes, etc.; a dead body (v. *infra*).

B. hidong: the bridge of the nose. *Ludah ka-langit timpa batang hidong sēndiri*: to spit at the sky and get the saliva falling back on one's own nose; Prov.

B. joran: a fishing-rod.

B. kaki: the leg.

B. kayu: a tree-trunk.

B. leher: the neck.

B. lengan: the arm.

B. pēngayoh: the handle of a paddle; the cylindrical (as opposed to the flat) end.

B. tuboh: the body.

Barah b.: a long glandular abscess.

Tēnggiri b.: a species of fish with a long and somewhat cylindrical body.

Sa-batang sumpitan: one sumpitan. *Jari-nya duwa batang*: two of his fingers. *Damar bērpuloh-puloh batang*: tens of torches.

Sudah mēnjadi batang: a polite way of saying "he is dead."

Apa batang-nya: what is its stem? An idiomatic way of enquiring after the origin or cause of anything.

Batangan: or *b. mēlintang*: a tree-trunk fallen or laid across a stream.

Bērbatang: with a handle or stem. *Kayu bērbatang*: a tree with a long trunk. *Bērbatangkan tēmbaga suwasa*: with stems of bronze (of *padi*); Sej. Mal., 30.

Mēmbatang: (1) to obstruct by lying across a channel (e. g., of a sandbank); (2) to read the Koran without stopping to spell out the words (cf. *mēngeja* from *eja*); to read fluently. Also *mēngaji batang*.

بانغ batong. I. (Bugis.) *Tondro batong*: a waist-belt for carrying a *kēris*; better *tali liyong*.

II. *Batong-batong*, or *bēbatong*: a species of shell-fish (unidentified); Pijn.

باتق batak. I. The name of an Indonesian race inhabiting the central portion of the northern part of Sumatra. *Mēmbatak*: to rob, to plunder.

II. *Mēmbatak*: to wander about from place to place as a vagabond; to wander about doing odd jobs and not keeping constantly to any one form of work; to keep staying away from its proper abode, of a fowl that will not stick to its roost but keeps going elsewhere.

III. Millet; better *mēnjēlai* and *jēlai*.

باتق batek. [Jav. *batik*, painting.] A descriptive name given to certain Javanese cloth fabrics, the patterns of which are painted on the cloth. *Kain b.*: a Javanese painted sarong. *Sapu-tangan b.*: a kerchief of Javanese painted cloth. *Pinggan b.*: crockery of painted design. *Bērtēnun b.*: to weave cloth with a view to making these painted fabrics; Ht. Sh. Kub.

The principal varieties of these fabrics are: *b. kērēsek*, *b. lasum*, *b. bētawi*, *b. surabaya*, *b. sutēra*, *b. padang*, and *b. bang*. *Ēmpama batek lasum*, *makin basoh bērtambah bau*: like the fabric *batek lasum*, the more you wash it the more fragrant it becomes; improving with time; Prov.

باتق batok. I. Jav. A coco-nut shell; the skull. *B. kēpala*: the skull; often written *batu kēpala*.

II. A cold; a cough. *Batok dan bērsin*: coughing and sneezing; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 18; Ht. Gh.

B. barah: a cough accompanied by loss of voice. *B. barah angin*: a dry cough; a cough without phlegm.

B. bērtahun-tahun: a chronic cough.

B. darah: a cough accompanied by spitting of blood.

B. kēring: a dry phthysical cough; consumption; Ht. Abd., 179.

B. lēlah: whooping cough, in adults.

B. sisek: whooping cough, in children.

B. tēroq: a cough accompanied by much loss of phlegm.

باتل batel. A fruit, *mangifera fatida*; Kl., Pijn., C. and S.

باتل batil. A metallic cup or small bowl, usually resting on a saucer (*cheper*) made of the same material; Sej. Mal., 125; Ht. Mash., 37. *B. bēlanja*: an ornamental or presentation bowl containing valuables. *B. lauk*: the larger kind of *batil*. *Sampan batil*: a short and very beamy sampan; Sej. Mal., 50.

Pungkor b.: the ring at the bottom of a metal bowl or cup. *Kaki b.*: the saucer on which a *batil* rests. *Laḡsana batil gangsa*, *rētaḡ ta'-buleh di-hubong tampong*: like a vessel of brass, the cracks in which are not to be patched over; a proverbial expression used of men who bear grudges persistently.

باتن batin. A native headman; a chief of higher rank than a *pěnghulu* but not equal to an *Orang Kaya*: the chief of a tribe of aborigines or *Orang Laut*. *B. Singapura*: the head of the *Orang Laut* in Singapore; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 6. *Běrhimpun-lah batin sěmbilan suku*: the headmen of the nine tribes assembled; Pel. Abd., III. Cf. *jěnanang*.

Ikan b.: a large marine fish (unidentified).

باتو batu. Stone; a rock; a massive solid object like a stone; a pebble; a gem; a milestone; a mile; an anchor; a numeral co-efficient for teeth.

Untong sabut timbul, untong batu tēnggēlam: it is the lot of coco-nut husk to float; it is the lot of stones to sink to the bottom; men are constituted differently: why fight against fate? Prov. *Batu hitam ta'-běrsanding*: a black stone without angles; a thing difficult to injure; Prov.

Batu bėsar bėrguling turun,
Batu kěchil bėrguling naik:

the rocks come rolling down, the pebbles go rolling up; the rich fall and the poor rise;—a reversal of the usual order of things; Prov.

B. 'aḳal: see *tawakkul*.

B. ambar: a viscous substance which floats on the sea and is much sought after by fish; better *b. 'anbar*.

B. api: a flint used for striking a light; by metaphor, a scandal-monger, a talebearer, a fomenter of strife.

B. arang: coal. Also *arang b.*

B. asah: a stone on which medicines are pounded or ground down; cf. *b. pěngasah* and *b. chanai*.

B. bata: a brick.

B. bėlanda: crystal.

B. bėrani: also *bėsi bėrani*: the load-stone; the magnet.

B. bėrsarang: perforated limestone rocks in the orifices of which edible bird's nests are found.

B. bėsi: granite rock; any hard rock.

B. bulang: a kind of dull diamond of little value; cf. *b. johor*.

B. buyong: coins used by a *pawang* in an incantation.

B. chanai: a round grindstone for sharpening knives.

B. chėrėmin: mica.

B. daching: the weight used in a *daching* balance.

B. dapor: the stones on which a saucepan rests; cf. also *tumang* and *batu tungku*.

B. duga: a plummet; a sounding lead. Also *pėnduga* and *pėluga*.

B. gėlīga: a bezoar-stone.

B. gėmala: a talismanic stone; a gem possessing magical properties.

B. giling: a stone roller for crushing curry stuff.

B. jangka: a short sounding-line for boats.

B. jėmala: = *b. kėpala*, q. v.

B. johor: [Arab. *jauhar*] a kind of dull diamond like, but not identical with, *b. bulang*.

B. kail: the lead of a fishing line; the weight to make a line sink. Also *b. ladong*.

B. karang: coral rock; reef-formations; (also) galena ore.

B. kawi: manganese; (also) cinnabar.

B. kėlikir: coarse sand.

B. kėpala: the crown of the head; the cranium; see *batok*. This word is often used as a term of endearment.

B. kėpala tiyang: the rest in which the foot of a mast is placed.

B. kėrikil: crushed metal for roads.

B. lada: gravel.

B. ladong: = *b. kail*.

B. las: the stone (in its rough state) from which whetstones are made; emery.

B. lichin: smooth pebbles; stones smoothed by the action of water.

B. lintar: fossil stone implements; also *b. halintar*, and *b. pėtir*.

B. marmar: marble.

B. mas hurong: iron pyrites.

B. mėlaka: diamonds (the suit in playing cards); floor tiles, paving stones.

B. merah: laterite rock.

B. nilam: sapphire.

B. pasir: sandstone.

B. pěngasah: a smooth whetstone.

B. perak: silver ore.

B. pėti: a cubical foundation stone.

B. pėtir: v. *b. lintar*.

B. puwalam: alabaster.

B. roboh: debris, masses of broken rock after a landslide or cataclysm; see also *infra*.

B. sauh: a native anchor: the stone in a native anchor.

B. sėmpadan: a boundary stone.

B. tagar: a meteoric stone; also (according to Malay belief) a stone which shoots up through the ground as by volcanic action.

B. tėlérang: gold-reef; quartz.

B. timbangan: weights used in a balance.

B. timbul: pumice-stone.

B. ubin: also *jubin* and *rubin*; floor tiles.

B. uji: touchstone.

B. ular: (1) the bezoar stone believed by Malays to be used by a snake and to possess luminous qualities; (2) a black stone which is said to have talismanic properties antidotal to snake bite.

Akar b.: a climbing plant; *byttneria maingayi*.

Ayer b.: ice.

Barah b.: a hard round abscess or tumour.

Champak b.: to throw a stone at anything—a Malay expression corresponding to our “shaking the dust off our feet.”

Chap b.: lithography.

Gula b.: loaf sugar.

Ikan b.: a fish, *crenident sarissophorus*.

Juru b.: the petty officer in charge of the anchor and moorings of a ship.

Kayu b.: a very hard wood; *blumea lacera*.

Képala b.: massive rocks at the end of a promontory; (also) stones placed on anything to prevent it being blown away.

Landaq b.: an animal of the hedgehog type; *atherura fasciculata*.

Murai b.: a bird; see *murai*.

Rumah b.: a stone or brick, as opposed to a wooden or attap house.

Sa-buwah b.: a stone.

Gigi duwa b.: two teeth. Cf. *suwatu* = *sa-batu*, by etymology.

Membatu: to remain hard when cooked, as very old beans; to be stony. *M. robok*, or *b. robok*: an expression used of any exceptional celebration, such as a double wedding or festivities on an event of very rare occurrence, such as a jubilee. *Batu robok sēmuwa-nya kita kahwinkan*: let us make an exceptional festival of it by holding all these weddings simultaneously; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Tértawa mēmbatu robok*, or *tértawa saperti batu robok*: roars of laughter; Ht. Best.

باته **batoh**. A gambler.

باني **bati**. Indissoluble blending or union. *Sēhaya dēngan diya sa-bati*: he and I are one in interest—you cannot injure one without affecting the other.

باج **baja**. I. [Skr. *wajra*.] Steel; also the process of making steel; tempering; improving; manuring.

Anak raja mudek ka-Daik,

Masok ka-taman mandi di-kolam;

Kalau asal baja yang baik,

Sadikit di-chanai mēnjadi tajam:

if the tempering is well done from the first, a little whetting will restore its sharpness.

Tuwan laksana barang bērbaja,

Sakaliyan bēsi mēnjadi guna:

you, Sir, are like good tempering which renders all iron valuable; “whatever you touch turns into gold”; Prov.

Tanah yang tiyada bērbaja lagi: unmanured land; Ht. Abd., 475. *Kadok kēna baja*: coarse *sireh* when manured; ill weeds grow apace; Prov.

Bajakan: to manure *padi* shoots by dipping them in manure on taking them out of the nursery and keeping them in the manure for two days before transplanting them.

II. An oily preparation made by burning coco-nut shell and used for staining the teeth. *Mēmbakar b.*: to burn coco-nut shell for making this stuff; Ht. Mas. Ed.

III. A plough; better *bajak*, q. v.

باجع **bajang**. An evil spirit generated by the blood shed in childbirth. This spirit can be used as a familiar spirit. *Mēnaroh b.*: to keep such a familiar spirit in one's service. *Gēlang b.*: an armlet worn by a child as a protection against the influence of these evil spirits.

Tapak bajang and *kuku bajang*: a peculiar pattern; a trapeze, the base of which is shorter than the opposite side; projecting pieces of wood in this shape which are intended to fit into corresponding notches in another plank and so join the two planks together more firmly. *Baju b.*: a sort of swallow-tailed *baju* or coat; Sej. Mal., 390.

باجع **bajing**. Jav. A squirrel; properly *tupai*, q. v.

باجق **bajak**. I. (Riau, Johor) A plough; = (Kedah) *tenggala*.

Mata b.: the ploughshare.

Tiyang b.: the shank.

Sungkal b.: the board of a ploughshare.

II. Jav. A pirate; Ht. Koris. Better *pérompak*.

باجق **bajik**. [Jav. *bēchik* = *baik*.] *Kēbajikan*: kindness, goodness, advantage. *Chap kēbajikan atas kēduwa pehak*: the seal of mutual good will; Ht. Abd., 472. *Mēndatangkan kēbajikan dan fā'idah*: to bring profit and advantage; Ht. Abd., 105.

باجن **bajan**. [Skr. *bhājana*.] A basin. *Ambil darah jantung-nya itu, buboh pada suwatu bajan yang bēsar*: take his heart's blood and place it in a large basin; Ht. Kal. Dam., 329. Better *bējana*, q. v.

باجو **bajau**. I. The name of an Indonesian race of sea-gipsies; a semi-piratical race residing on the E. and N. coast of Borneo and W. coast of Celebes.

Kurong b.: a cabin with an entrance from above, and not, as is often the case with Malay ships, opening into the well of the ship.

II. (Singapore) Speed, rapidity of work.

باجو **baju**. An outer garment for the upper part of the body; a coat.

B. anggērka: a long overcoat or surtout; Ht. Abd., 419.

B.-baju: a fern (unidentified); J. S. A. S., III., 108.

B. bajang: a kind of swallow-tailed coat; Sej. Mal., 390.

B. bēlah or *b. bēlah dada*: a *baju* which is open in front.

B. bēsi: a steel coat; Ht. Hamz., 61; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Orang tuwa bongkok mēmakai baju bēsi*: a humpback in a breastplate; a tortoise.

B. hujan: a mackintosh; a rain-coat.

B. jubbah: v. *jubbah*.

B. kanji pēraḡ: a singlet of foreign make.

B. kataḡ: a kind of native-made singlet.

B. kot: (Eng. *coat*) an English-made coat.

B. kotong: a sleeveless *b. kurong*, q. v. Also *b. katong*; Ht. Mar. Mah.

B. kurong: the ordinary Malay upper garment, a *baju* closed up in front with only a small opening below the neck to permit of the head passing through; Kam. Kech., 11.

B. mēskat: a coat with an ornamental collar, worn at weddings.

B. panas: an overcoat.

B. pesaḡ sa-bēlah: a double-breasted *baju*.

B. pesaḡ ēnam: a coat made with six seams running down its body.

B. pokok: a kind of *b. kotong* worn in war.

B. rantai: a coat of chain mail. *Pēnikam b. rantai*: a long heavy pike intended to pierce through a coat of mail.

B. sēroja: a coat with a quilted collar; Sej. Mal., 390.

B. sika: a Bugis *baju* with tight sleeves slit at the ends.

B. tanggong: a buttonless *baju*.

B. tēkwa: a long, tight, sleeveless coat, said to be of Bugis origin; Ht. Sh. Kub.

B. tēratai: a coat similar to *b. sēroja*; Ht. Sh. Kub.

B. top: a loose *baju* with very loose sleeves; a *baju* worn by women only.

B. ubor: a coat with a hanging collar; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Kain b.: *sarong* and *baju*; clothes generally.

Kanching b.: a native button.

Kēkeḡ b.: a piece of cloth let in under the armpits.

Pesaḡ b.: the pieces of cloth let into the side of a Malay *baju* to allow it to hang properly.

Saku b.: the pocket of a coat.

Tangan b.: the sleeve of a coat; also *lēngan b.*

باجي baji. A small thin wedge; a wedge-shaped piece of wood thrust into a gap to prevent anything shaking, e.g., as when a mast-rest is too wide for a mast and anything is driven in to keep it tight. *Baji dahan mēmbēlah dahan*: a wedge made of a branch splits a tree branch; an inferior profiting at his superior's cost; an inferior being employed to ruin his master; Prov.

Pokoḡ ara ada di-ulu,

Tēbang orang mēmbuwat rakit;

Kēra bērmāin baji kayu,

Baji tērchaḡbut ekor tērsēpīt:

when a monkey plays with a wooden wedge, the wedge gets pulled out and his tail gets jammed in; don't meddle with what you do not understand; Prov.

Baji-baji: a saltwater fish shaped something like a wedge; *platycephalus macracanthus*.

B. bēlah: a wedge for splitting open anything.

B. rapat: a wedge for filling up an interstice and so tightening anything

باج bacha. Reading; the recitation of prayers or of set formulæ; the utterance of incantations.

Bachaan: reading, the process or art of reading. *Tanda b.*: the diacritical marks used with the Arabic alphabet; Ht. Abd., 149.

Bachakan, mēmbacha, and mēmbachakan: to read; to have read; to get anything read or uttered. *Mēmbacha-bacha*: to keep reading. *M. 'ilmu*: to utter magical formulæ; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *M. didalam hati*: to read silently; to repeat mentally.

Pēmbacha: a reader, a reciter; Sh. Jub. Mal.

باجر bachar. Eagerness to put in a word; the talkativeness of a man who does not wait to be asked before giving his opinion; leaky, of the mouth; cf. *bochor* and *bachir*.

باجر bachir. *Bochor-bachir*: very leaky, very watery; an intensive of *bochor*, q. v. *Bochor bachir pula tahi-nya*: he suffered from bad diarrhoea; Sh. Panj. Sg.

باجڇ bachang. A coarse mango or jack-fruit; *mangifera fatida*; Ht. Raj. Haji, 183. Also *ēmbachang, mēmbachang* and *machang*. The word is also applied to a bubo, from its shape.

باجق bachak. The name of a palm bush, the leaves of which are used as cigarette-wrappers; C. and S.

باجق bachok. Bamboo vessels for carrying milk, water, etc.; C. and S.

باجل bachul. Timid, spiritless. *Ayam b.*: a cock that won't fight.

باجن bachin. Foul, fetid, stinking; the smell of decayed fish.

باخل bākhil. Arab. Covetous, avaricious; Sh. Abd. Mk., 89.

باد bād. Pers. The wind; = *angin*. *Bala bād*: = *di-atas angin*. *Zir bād*: = *di-bawah angin*. See *angin*.

باد bada. Plantain fritters; C. and S.

بادت badut. [Jav. *bodud*.] A jester; a buffoon.

بدر **badar**. A species of edible freshwater fish;
v. بدر

بادس **badus**. (Penang.) A pimp; more usually
barwâ.

بادغ **badang**. A large round bamboo tray or sieve
used either for sifting grain or for supporting
objects put out to dry; cf. *nyiru*.

بادغ **badong**. I. A fish (unidentified).
II. Jav. A sort of gorget or breastplate
worn by a child.

بادق **badak**. A generic name for the rhinoceros.
B. api: a savage legendary rhinoceros, some-
times described as being hairy and red, some-
times as having a luminous horn.

B. gajah: the one-horned (Javan) rhino-
ceros; *rhinoceros javanicus*.

B. himpit: (Kedah) a small tapir.

B. kərbau: the two horned (Sumatran)
rhinoceros; *rhinoceros sumatranus*.

B. raya: a large rhinoceros; a rhinoceros
of the largest type.

B. tampong: (Kedah) a tapir; = (Riau,
Johor) *těnok*.

B. tumang: the rhinoceros, so called from its
three toes.

B. ubi: another name for the *b. gajah*.

Lidah b.: a climbing aroid: *pothus latifolius*.

Sumbu b.: the horn of a rhinoceros.

Sayang anak badağ tampong,

Chuchu kunun badağ raya;

Kanak-kanak yang di-dukong

Si-apa pula bapa diya?

it is sad that the son should be a tapir, and
the grandson a royal rhinoceros; who then is
the father of the child that you hold in your
arms? It is a wise child that knows its own
father; Prov.

بادق **badek**. A kind of small knife sharpened on
one side only.

بادق **badok**. I. Shapeless; of uncertain size
C. and S.

II. A fish (unidentified), the ear of which is
said to bear some resemblance to that of a
man.

بادم **badam**. I. *Bunga b.*: patches on the skin
explained as the symptoms of incipient leprosy.

II. Pers. An almond.

بادن **badan**. The body; see بدن

بادي **badai**. I. Behaviour, carriage, deportment;
C. and S.

II. Drifting together; adhering, of drift-
wood, which collects in masses on the surface
of the water; C. and S.

III. A squall, a sudden gust of wind attri-
buted to the agency of the spirits of the sea;
cf. *badi*.

بادي **badi**. I. A nervous fit; sudden and inex-
plicable fits of trembling, attributed by Malays
to supernatural agency; the sense of being
haunted; the infection of a disease; panic fear;
the ill-luck of a place. *Kěna b.*: to be seized
with sudden fear. *Měmbuwang b.*: to drive
away the evil influences which haunt a spot.

Also *bahadi*; cf. J. I. A., I., 316, 321.

II. (Penang and Kedah.) A small knife or
sickle used in *padi* harvesting.

بار **bara**. I. Live coals; red-hot cinders. *B.*
api: id. *Jangan di-gěnggam bara, rasa hangat*
di-lěpaskan: do not grasp live embers: you will
drop them on feeling the heat; do not fight
against the inevitable; you will only suffer
for it; Prov., Marsd. Gr., 210; Bint. Tim., 16
Jan., 1895.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Gěnggam bara api*
biyar jadi arang: if you grasp live coals, grasp
them till they become mere charcoal; if you
undertake a desperate enterprise, throw your-
self desperately into it; half measures are use-
less in a great crisis; Prov.

Lipān b.: a very venomous red centipede.

II. *Tolak bara*: ballast, Ht. Abd., 65; see
běhara.

III. *Sara-bara*: topsy-turvy; helter-skelter;
Sh. Sing. Terb., 9, 49; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 2;
Ht. Abd., 64, 135. *Chakar b.*: scratched all
over; better *chakar balar*.

IV. [Hind. *barā*.] Great, large (in nautical
terms only used by lascars on European types
of ships).

بارت **barat**. West; the West. *B. laut*: the N.
W. *B. těpat*: due west. *B. daya*: S. W.

Sokong b.: to move a house so as to make it
face west (towards Mecca).

Sěsat b.: confused; muddled; Sh. K. G. T.
9; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Ikan barat-barat: the name of an edible sea-
water fish, *triacanthus strigilifer*; Sh. Ik. Trub.,
7, 19.

Timor běraleh sa-bělah barat: the East turn-
ing West; topsy-turvidom; the reversal of
nature's rules; the Greek calends; Prov.

بارت **barut**. The act of bandaging; a wrapper, a
bandage. *Di-ambil-nya kain lalu di-barut-nya*
pada mata luka: he took a piece of cloth and
wrapped it round the mouth of the wound;
Ht. Hg. Tuw., 95.

Barut is also used for a kind of bodice worn by
a child when he is some months old; cf.
bědong. *B. kěreta* and *b. gantong*: children's
clothes. *B. panjang*: a bandage worn by a
woman after childbirth.

Budağ běrlampin kěna bědong

Běsar sa-dikit měmakai barut:

a child in swaddling clothes wears the *bědong*,
but when a little bigger he puts on the *barut*;
(from a Pantun).

بارس baris. I. A line; a row; a file of soldiers; a diacritical mark.

B. bujor : formation in column (of men).

B. di-atas, b. di-bawah, and b. di-hadapan : the Malay names for the Arabic vowel marks, *fathah, kasr and dlamnah*; Ht. Abd., 145.

B. laksamana : the double triangle (in art).

B. mati : the diacritical mark, known in Arabic as *jazm*.

B. sipahi : a line of soldiers. *Barisan sēr-dadu* : id., Sh. Panj. Sg. *Di-ajar-nya baris* : he taught them drill. *Mēmbaris* : to drill. *Běrjalan běrbaris-baris* : to walk side by side—as opposed to *běrjalan bərbuntut-buntut*, to walk in Indian file.

II. *Baris-baris* : small flying insects; = *bari-bari*, q. v.

بارس barus. The name of a Sumatran port. *Kapor b.* : camphor.

Pokoḵ b. : a tree; *garcinia*, sp.

بارغ barang. Indefiniteness; anything of an indefinite character; things in general; articles with the idea of indefiniteness attaching to them; anything; any.

B. apa : anything whatever; anything that. *B. kata-mu* : anything that you may say; any words of yours.

B. di-mana : anywhere; in any place.

B. bila : whenever. *B. ka-mana* : anywhere; to any place. *Barang ěnam tujoh puloh orang* : some 60 or 70 men. *B. kala* : whenever, Ht. Par. Ptg.; = *b. bila*. *B. kali*; perhaps.

B.-barang : (1) goods; property in general; (2) ordinary; common. *Bukan barang-barang elok-nya* : her beauty was no ordinary beauty.

Barang, at the beginning of a long sentence, gives to that sentence the meaning of the expression of a hope or wish. *Barang di-Ĥeli-harakan Allah daripada sĕgala marabĕhaya* : may God preserve it (my city of Malacca) from all perils! Ht. Abd., 6.

Sa-barang : whatever.

Potong kayu di-tĕpi paya,

Budaḵ-budaḵ mĕmotong rotan;

Tuwan ta'-tahu, di-hati sĕhaya,

Sa-barang kĕhĕndaḵ sĕhaya turutkan :

you do not know that I yield to every inclination which may arise in my heart.

بارغ baring. Extended horizontally at full length; the attitude of a man lying down.

Bĕrbaring : to lie down; to stretch oneself on the ground or on a couch.

Baringkan : to lay down (anyone, e.g., a wounded man) in a horizontal position; to put a man to bed; Ht. Abd., 247; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Mĕmbaringkan* : id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tĕrbaring : lying down stretched out at full length; Sh. Pr. Ach., 11.

بارغ barong. I. A booth; a stall; Sej. Mal., 141, 33; a building of a less temporary character than a *pondok*, but not intended for permanent residence; a term used (as being more polite than *pondok*) for a temporary house occupied by a *raja*, or, in affected humility, by a *raja* when speaking of his dwelling.

Barong is also used of the sheds erected by strolling players or dancers. *Sana-lah orang main barongan* : there are people giving a performance in those booths; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Pokoḵ b. : a tree, *eleocarpus robustus*.

II. With, together with; Cr.

III. (Dutch.) Baron. *B. laksamana* : the lord admiral; Pijn.

IV. A dent in a chain of hills allowing of a pass; a road between hills as distinct from a road on the flat (*lorong*). *Bĕrbarong* : dented, of a range of hills.

بارق barek. Veined; variegated in shade; marks of the same colour but of a different shade visible in paper or cloth under certain conditions of light,—as the water mark in paper or as certain patterns in silk.

Pokoḵ b. : a shrub; *antidesma leucoclades*.

بارق barok. The name of a tribe of Orang Laut.

بارن baran. I. Low swampy jungle. *Babi b.* : the wild pigs infesting marshes.

II. *Baran-baran* : also *bĕbaran* : a shell (unidentified).

بارو barau. I. *Barau-barau* : a singing bird; Ht. Raj. Sul., 1; (unidentified).

II. *Ikan barau-barau* : a fish, *priacanthus blochii*. Also *sĕbarau*, and *bĕbarau*.

بارو baru. I. A sea-shore tree, the wood of which is used for various small articles and the bast as fibre; *hibiscus tiliaceus*; Sh. Lamp., 43.

B. China : the common wormwood; *artemisia vulgaris*.

B. gunong : a tree (*paritium simile*, according to Crauford).

B. landaḵ : an ornamental shrub; *hibiscus mutabilis*.

B. laut : the common *baru*; *hibiscus tiliaceus*; also *guettarda speciosa*.

Ikan bunga b., or *ikan daun b.* : an edible saltwater fish (unidentified).

II. New; see *bĕharu*.

- باره** **barah.** Boil; abscess; ulcer; tumour.
B. batang: a long glandular tumour.
B. batu: a hard roundish boil or tumour which does not break.
B. ėmpang: a large internal abscess.
B. gajah: an eruption of small internal abscesses.
B. kĕlawar: an abscess under the armpit.
B. kĕpala bĕruwang: an abscess on the shoulder or knee.
B. kĕpala harimau: an abscess or gathering under the ankle bone.
B. kundor buroĕ: an abscess above the knee, the inflammation of which extends past the knee to the calf.
B. nangka: an abscess on the calf.
B. raja: a malignant tumour.
B. siseĕ: a kind of boil resulting in a scaly eruption.
B. sisip: a liver abscess bursting into the lung.
B. ular: a long bubonic inflammation.

باره **baroh.** Land low-lying as compared with the position of the speaker; land below one; relatively low-lying land; the sea, the sea-coast, relative to people living a little inland; the lower slopes of a hill relative to the upper.

باري **barai.** An edible saltwater shell-fish (unidentified).

باري **bari.** I. *Bari-bari*: small flies which are very fond of fruit. *Tuboh-nya kĕchil sapĕrti bari-bari*: a body small as that of a fruit-fly; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 28.

II. Arab. The Creator, God. *Firmān bārī*: the Creator's command; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 51. *Yā bārī*: Oh God, the Creator! Muj., 16.

III. Pers. A complimentary epithet; excellent, noble; see *bĕhari*.

IV. A moveable hatch or planking in a Malay boat.

باز **bâz.** Arab. Hawk.

بازر **bâzar.** Pers. Bazaar; usually *pasar*.

باسغ **basong.** I. Pointed excrescences from the roots of certain trees like the *bĕrĕmbang* and *pĕrĕpat*. Also *bangsong*.

II. A cylindrical envelope of bark for raw sago; cf. *tampin*, q. v. Also *bangsong*.

III. Half seasoned; hard outside and soft within, of wood.

IV. *Buwal basong*: empty chatter; C. and S.

V. A set of twenty-four; a double dozen; a collective equal to two dozen.

باسل **basal.** A kind of yellowish swelling following certain diseases; jaundice. This word is used as an equivalent of the Arabic **برقان** (jaundice) in the Hay. Haiw.
B. api: erysipelas.

باسو **basau.** I. Hard to the teeth when, to be good, it should be soft (as an underdone potato).

II. Anæmic; C. and S. = *basal*?

باسه **basah.** I. Wet, steeped in water, saturated with moisture. *Ta'-payah basah kaki tangan*: it is not difficult to get one's hands and feet wet; it is not difficult to be generous with the money of others; Prov. *Sadikit hujan banyak yang basah*: a little rain but many wetted; much cry and little wool; Prov. *Karam bĕrduwa basah sa-orang*: two men are wrecked, but only one gets wet; two men embark on an enterprise and one monopolizes the results; Prov. *Bĕras basah*: wet rice; rice that will fetch nothing; worthless talk; Prov. *Ubat basah*: wet gunpowder; powder that will not go off; a story that "won't wash"; Prov. *Rĕndam ta'-basah*: steeped in water, it will not get wet; you may try to get blood out of a stone but you will get none; a description of a miser; Prov.

B. kuyup: wringing wet; Pel. Abd., 128.

Basahan, kain basah, or kain basahan: bathing clothes; cheap or old garments fit only for wear in the bath. *Kain basah kĕring di-pinggang*: bathing garments allowed to dry on the person; the poverty of a man who has to use the same clothes in and out of the bath; Prov. *Kain jadi basahan*: clothes reduced to use at the bathing place; a descent in the social scale; Prov.

Di-atur pula dĕngan ĕursi,

Tĕmpat makan buwah buwahan;

Laksana bunga jadi pĕraĕsi,

Sa-umĕpama kain jadi basahan:

as flowers reduced to making scent, as clothes reduced to use in the bath; with beauty gone and utility alone remaining; Prov., Sh. Pant. Shl., 2.

Basahkan: to wet.

II. An expression used in cockfighting when a cock has wounded another, or of a winner in gambling when he has "bled" his opponent freely. *Basah-lah aku sa-kali ini*: I have won all I wanted this time.

III. Gently, lightly; see *bĕhasa* II.

باسه **basoh.** Washing, cleansing with water, rinsing. *Sapĕrti ayer basoh tangan*: like water used for washing the hands; a symbol of abundance; Prov., Ht. Abd., 10, 406. *Akan mĕmbasoh kaki tangan*: for washing one's hands and feet; for one's absolute use; Prov., Ht. Abd., 397. *Linchin bagai basoh pĕrahu*: smooth, as when a ship is washed; cleaned out, as a washed down deck (of a man who has lost all his money).

Basohkan: to wash off; to remove by washing; Ht. Abd., 248, 396.

Mĕmbasoh: to wash; to clean by washing.

Mĕmbasohkan: = *mĕmbasoh akan*; Ht. Abd., 389.

Ayer pĕmbasoh kaki: water for washing the feet; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Sh. Kub.

باسي **basi**. I. An allowance over and above the calculated amount; a small extra allowance to allow for contingencies or to keep on the safe side in matters of expenditure.

II. Mustiness, staleness, as the result of anything being kept too long. *Ayer liyor basi*: the dried matter about the mouth on rising in the morning. *Nasi gulai pun hēndak basi*: the curry and the rice are spoiling; Ht. Best. *Kētupat yang sudah basi*: a *kētupat* (Malay dish) kept too long; Ht. Si. Misk., 5.

باشه **bāshah**. [Pers. *badshah*, through Turkish.] A Turkish pasha; Pel. Abd., 149.

باطل **bātal**. Arab. Idle; vain, useless; Sh. Ul., 6; Ht. Gh.

باطن **bātin**. Arab. Hidden; secret; esoteric—the converse of *dlāhir*: obvious. *Tuhan yang mēngētahuwi dlāhir dan bātin*: God who knoweth the revealed and the concealed; Ht. Abd., 279. *Adapun sēgala yang budiman itu apabila iya mēlihat yang dlāhir itu maka di-kētahuwi-nya-lah yang bātin*: the wise, when they perceive the revealed, know the concealed (by inference); Ht. Kal. Dam., 37. Cf. also Sh. Peng., 10; Muj., 28.

باغي **bāghî**. Arab. Tyrant, rebel.

باغت **bangat**. Speed; rapidity; extreme speed; stronger than *lēkas*. *Mērachong kalam janganlah bangat*: do not be too quick over sharpening your pen; Sh. Nasih., 5. *Jika tuwanku hēndak bangat-bangat sēmbōh*: if you, my Lord, desire to be healed with the maximum of speed; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Bangat amat suchi: extreme cleanliness; the maximum of cleanliness; Sej. Mal., 57.

Bangat-bangat: very extreme rapidity; an intensitive of *bangat*; Ht. Isk. Dz.

باغر **bangar**. I. Putrid, of long stagnant water; foul, in the extreme, of the smell of decaying matter.

II. *Ingar bangar*: great uproar; Sh. Ul., 20. Also *engar b.* and *hengar b.*; Ht. Best. See *ingar*, of which it is a variant for intensitive formation.

باغن **bangun**. I. The act of rising to an upright position; the position risen to; the form of anything rising or sloping upwards, such as the shape of a skull (Ht. Mash., 20), or house, or as the formation of written characters; the carriage or bearing of a man. *Tērlalu takut bangun-nya*: he bears himself like a man in great fear; Ht. Best. *Akan orang muda ini bukan sa-barang orang bangun-nya*: as for this young man his bearing is not that of an ordinary man; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Jatoh b.*: falling and rising; stumbling along.

B.-bangun: shape, form; the carriage of a person; Ht. Abd., 237.

B. bangunan: (1) a fortified turret, battlements; (sometimes *mēmbangun*) a crow's nest in a stockade; Sej. Mal., 15; Pel. Abd., 56; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Koris; (2) a scaffolding of any sort; a grand stand; Ht. Nakh. Muda, 58.

Bangunkan: to raise; to make a person rise (from a couch); to erect a house. *Mēmbangunkan*: id., Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Mēmbangun: (1) to rise, to get up; (2) a crow's nest; (3) an indemnity for a murder; pecuniary damages or blood money, supposed to bring the murdered man to life again so far as his relatives are concerned; cf. *diyat*.

II. *Bangun-bangun*: a shrub rather like a croton.

باغو **bangau**. I. A large white bird like a stork; [*ciconia capellata*, Cr.; *bubulcus coromandus*, C. and S.] *Bērapa-kah tinggi-nya tērbang, bangau itu akhir-nya iya hinggap di-bēlakang kērbau juga*: however high the *bangau* may fly, it ends by alighting on the buffalo's back; if a man's tastes are low he will end by returning to them; Prov., Ht. Abd., 115. *Bangau mēlēngong di-tēpi kolam, tut-tut ayer kēring*: while the stork dozes by the brink of the pool, the water suddenly dries up (a riddle descriptive of a lamp). *Maḡ bangau, maḡ bangau, mēngapa kau kurus? Bagaimana ta-kurus, ikan ta'-timbul*: mother stork, mother stork, how come you to be so thin? How can I help being thin when the fish will not rise to the surface?

II. The curved piece of wood fixed to the bow of a Malay sailing boat on which the spars rest when not in use, C. and S.; possibly from I. Cf. *tēntayu*.

باغي **bangai**. The abandonment of a work begun; the leaving undone of a work that should be done. *Akan pēkērjaan sudah tērbangai*: as for the work, it has been left undone; Sh. Ik. Trub., 20.

باف **bapa**. Father (familiar and less respectful than *ayah*).

Kēchil jangan di-sangka anak, bēsar jangan di-sangka bapa: don't imagine him your child when he is young, nor fancy him a father when he grows old; don't bring up a tiger-cub or adopt a son of vicious parents; your kindly feelings will not be reciprocated; Prov. *Saudara sa-ibu sa-bapa*: a full brother.

B. angkat: an adoptive father.

B. bongsu: one's youngest uncle; usually *paḡ su*.

B. mēntuwa or *b. mērtuwa*: father-in-law.

B. muda: an uncle junior in age to one's father; usually *paḡ uda*.

B. randok: (Kedah) a nickname for the tiger.

B. saudara: an uncle.

B. tēngah: an uncle intermediate in age between two others; usually *paḥ ngah*.

B. tiri: stepfather.

B. tunggal: an only uncle.

B. tuwa: an eldest uncle; usually *paḥ uwa* or *paḥ wa*.

Bērbapakan: to take or treat as a father. *Jika tuwan sudi bērbapakan aku*: if you, Sir, will allow me to replace your father, to act "in loco parentis"; Sh. Bid., 102.

Ēmak b., or *ibu b.*: father and mother; parents.

Bapa is also used before the names of animals to signify that they are adult males. *B. kambing*: an old he-goat.

Cf. *bapaḥ*, *bapang*, and *paḥ*.

باڤڠ **bapang**. Father, my father; a form of *bapa* confined to literature and only used when speaking of, or to, one's own father.

باڤڤ **bapak**. Father; see *bapa*.

باقي **bāqī**. Arab. Eternal; abiding; what remains or survives; the balance left over. *Bāqī yang kētiga puloh ribu dinar itu*: that balance of thirty thousand dinars; Ht. Kal. Dam., 361.

باک **baka**. Hereditary qualities; character in so far as it is influenced by heredity. *Tiyada ēngkau mēmbuwang baka*: you have not wasted your hereditary qualities; you are "a chip of the old block"; Pel. Abd., 49. *Mēmbuwang baka ratu hērtawan*: to discredit his wealthy royal ancestors; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Bēbaka: coupling; sexual connection, of animals.

Pēnyakit baka: scrofula.

باکت **bakat**. The eddies or tide rips marking the point of contact of two currents; the traces left in the form of seaweed and driftwood which mark the highest point attained by the last tide; the traces of an inundation; the marks of a past disease by which we may to a certain extent judge of its severity. *Bakat-bakat*: slight markings of small-pox; much marked being *bērtapok*. *Bērombak-ombak bakat*: a choppy sea; tide rips in bad weather; Ht. Best. *Sapērti ombak di-laut di-sorong bakat mēngampar ka-darat*: as waves at sea push on the driftwood and cast it ashore; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Sampai sēkarang ada-lah bakat*: the traces (of the inundation) remain to this day; Sh. Bah. Sing., 5.

باکر **bakar**. Burning; exposure to the direct action of fire; roasting, cooking over a fire. *Bakar ta'-bēraḥi*: burning without flame; simulating love without feeling it; Prov. *Bakar tiyada hangus*: burnt without being consumed; punished without being reformed; not learning wisdom from experience; Prov. *Bakar ta'-bērbau*: burning without smell; telling the truth but not being believed; Prov.

Bakarkan, and *mēmbakar*: to burn; to roast.

Tērbakar: burnt. *Orang tērbakaran*: men whose houses have been burnt; men burnt out (of their homes). *Hati tērbakar*: deeply moved by anger.

Cf. *tunu* and *hangus*.

باکر **bakir**. I. Turned (of milk and other liquids).
II. To settle in a place and seek a peaceful existence; C. and S.

باکڠ **bakong**. A large white flowered lily-like plant, *crinum asiaticum*; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 7.

B. ayer, *b. pantai*, or *bunga rasau b.*, or *b. suwasa*: a common jungle-plant; *susum anthelmicum*. The name *b. ayer* is also applied to a small aroid; *chamoecladon angustifolium*.

باکڤ **bakap**. A fish (unidentified) resembling the *ikan bujok* or *ikan haruwan*, but of a darker colour.

باکڤ **bakup**. Swollen up, as the eyes or lips after a fight; closed by inflammation; swollen with weeping, of the eye.

Orang itu kēna tumbok

Bēngkaḥ bakup bibir mata:

that man has received a heavy blow; his eye-lids are swollen and closed up. *Mata b.*: an eye closed by inflammation; a black eye.

باکي **bakak**. *Kain b.*: a kind of cloth used for women's head dresses.

باکي **bakek**. A pepper; *piper chaba*.

باکي **bakok**. Stupid, inattentive, senseless, unaware of danger. *Orang b.*: a half-witted or stupid fellow. *Burong b.*: a nickname or descriptive name of a species of wood-pigeon which is easily snared. *Ikan b.*: a fish (unidentified).

باکل **bakal**. I. Descent; hereditary social position as opposed to hereditary qualities; cf. *baka*. *Bakal laḥsamana*: descendants of a *laḥsamana*; a family which has supplied a *laḥsamana* to the State. *Sanak-nya dan sanak yang bakal laki-nya*: her family and her husband's family; Laws of Palembang; Simb. Ch., 13. *Mēlihat bakal mēnantu-nya*: seeing his son-in-law's relatives; Ht. Mas. Ed.

II. [Jav. a word giving a future sense to its context.] Intended for; about to be turned into. *B. rumah*: material collected for house building.

باكل **bakul.** A basket; a hamper. *Duwa buwah b.*: two baskets. *Měnjunjong b.*: to carry a basket on the head; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Bakul bėrisi duri*: a basket full of thorns; Sh. Raj. Haji. *Bakul bėramin*: a basket of open network.

Cf. *tėmbakul*, the name of a fish which swims about with its head above water.

باكم **bakam.** A ruby; Kl., C. and S. Cf. *nakam* and *dalima*.

باكو **bakau.** A name applied to mangrove trees, chiefly *rhizophorę*; mangrove swamps; swampy mangrove-covered coast.

Tampak api di-Tanjong Tuwan

Kuwala Linggi bakau-nya rėndah:

we see the light on Cape Rachado and the low-lying mangrove swamps at the mouth of the Linggi river. *Pohun kayu b.*: a mangrove tree; Sej. Mal., 116.

B. puteh: *bruguiera caryophylloides*.

Hutan b.: a mangrove swamp.

Ular b.: a very venomous snake.

باكي **bakai.** *Mandi b.*: (Kedah) washing in fresh water after first washing in salt; the washing of a dead body from the waist downwards.

باكر **bagor.** I. Big; of exceptional height and breadth; tall for his age, as a boy.

II. To scrape the sand on a river sandbank into an enclosure with a low surrounding embankment in which small fish are held captive; C. and S.

باكس **bagas.** Continuous, as a gale of wind.

باكس **bagus.** I. Handsome, pretty, fine; whether of a man's appearance or of that of an inanimate object. *Rumah b.*: fine house. *Kota sa-bagus ini*: so fine a fort. *Bukan-nya dari sėbbab bagus rupa-nya*: not because his presence was handsome; Ht. Abd., 271.

II. Jav. A title of distinction. Also *agus*.

باكغ **bagong.** Clumsy, awkward, especially of the build of a boat; cf. *bagor* and *bagal*.

باكو **bagok.** I. A medium-sized marine fish (unidentified).

II. The name of a monkey; v. *bangkok*.

باكل **bagal.** I. Awkward, too tall, too big. *Ayam b.*: a fighting-cock which is too strong for another and which is therefore not to be pitted against it; a cock not permitted to fight because of its known strength. Cf. *bagong* and *bagor*.

II. The peduncle of a coco-nut; R. v. E.

باكن **bagan.** A platform raised on posts; anything of the nature of such a platform, whether a landing-stage, or a watch-house, or a mere scaffolding for drying fish; the framework in the early stages of housebuilding. In Kedah and P. W. *bagan* is the most common name for a landing-place; = *pangkalan*, elsewhere.

باكو **bagau.** A plant, *xyris indica*; a herb with grassy leaves and yellow flowers.

باكو **bagu.** A plant (*gnetum gnemon*?)

Bagu-bagu: a partition of a fruit; a slice or natural sub-division of a fruit; cf. *ulas*.

باكي **bagai.** Kind, variety, species; (better *sa-bagai*) identical with, forming one species with, similar to. *Pėrmata sėmbilan bagi*: gems of nine varieties. *Bagai chaching kėpanasan*: like a scalded worm; writhing in helpless agony; = *sapėrti chaching kėpanasan*. In Kedah and Penang *bagai* is colloquially used where *sapėrti* would be used in Malacca and Singapore.

Bagai-bagai: sorts, kinds, species.

Bagaikan: as if to; = *bagai akan*. *Rasa-nya arwáh-ku bagaikan hilang*: feeling as if consciousness was about to leave me; Ht. Abd., 364.

Bagaimana: in what way, how (as an interrogative). *Sa-bagaimana*: in whatsoever way, in whatever way. Pronounced *bagimana*.

Bėrbagai: in various ways. *Bėrbagai bagi*: id. *Bėrbagai-bagai muslihat*: in all sorts of ways, by all sorts of means. *Tiyada bėrbagai lagi*: indescribable, incomparable, peerless. *Tėrlalu baik paras-nya tiyada bėrbagai lagi*: great and incomparable was her beauty.

Pėlėbagai: sorts, kinds, species; = *bagai-bagai*.

Sa-bagai: see above. *Sa-bagaiyan*: thus, so, in this manner; Panch., 53.

Bagini and *bagitu*, which are sometimes given as abbreviations of *bagai ini* and *bagai itu*, are probably only variants of *ba'-ini* and *ba'-itu*.

باكي **bagi.** Giving, allotment; division; see *bėhagi*. *Ikan b. b.*: a fish, *platycephalus tuberculatus*.

بال **bala.** I. [Skr. *bālā*.] Soldiery, an army. *Bala tėntara*: an army, troops considered collectively; (pronounced *bala-tėnt'ra*).

II. Pers. Above,—in the expression *bala-bád*, the Persian equivalent of the Malay *di-atas angin*; see *angin*.

III. [Arab. *بلاء*.] Misfortune, injury. *Banyak bala bėsar akan datang*: many great calamities are approaching; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Bėharu juwa tėrlėpas daripada suwatu bala maka di-sambut pula ulėh chėlaka yang lain*: barely had he escaped from one calamity when he fell into the clutches of another curse; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89.

Bala dan aniyaya: misfortune and oppression; Ht. Abd., 12.

Bala bėnchana: misfortune and disaster.

Tolak bala: a sacrifice or other offering to remove a calamity by propitiating the evil spirits causing it. *Bukan-kah tuwan putėri raja hendak buwat tolak bala mėlėpaskan daripada bėhaya nėgėri*: is not the king going to make of the princess a propitiatory offering to remove the calamities of the nation? Ht. Best. *Ayer tolak b.*: sacrificial water, holy water, water to drive away evil influence; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43.

بالت balut. I. Swollen, of the eyes; inflamed with weeping. *Sayang mata yang manis mēn-jadi balut* : it were a pity that those sweet eyes should be dulled with weeping; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mata-nya balut bēkas mēnangis* : her eyes were inflamed—the sign that she had been weeping; Sh. Abd. Mk., 15; Sh. Bid., 87.

Mēmbalutkan : to give a dull inflamed appearance to the eye; Ht. Gul. Bak., 18, 79.

II. Enveloping in an outer cover; coating anything; covering anything in an outer wrapper of a different material. *Di-balut-nya surat dēngan kain kuning* : he wrapped up the letter in yellow cloth; Ht. Abd., 129.

B. rokok : to roll up a cigarette. *B. kētupat* : the wrapper of the *kētupat*.

Cf. *palut* and *barut*.

بالحق bi'l-hakk. Arab. In truth, verily; v. ب

بالر balar. I. Albino whiteness; unnatural whiteness; white patches on the skin of a naturally dark man; the whiteness of a buffalo. *Kērbau b.* : a white or pink buffalo; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Balar puteh atau hitam : white or black patchy discoloration of the skin; Hay. Haiw. *Balar* is used of the colour of the skin, *pasak* of the eyes.

II. *Chakar balar* : scratched all over; see *chakar*.

بالر balor. I. Hard skin; dry and stiff flesh of any sort whether in the form of jerked meat or untanned hide or hard leathery portions of the skin rendered so by continual friction; = *bēlulang*. *Bangsa balor liyat* : a slippery thick-skinned race; a lazy customer whom stirring up will not render industrious; Prov.

II. [Pers. بلور.] Crystal; see *habēlor* and *abēlor*.

بالس balas. I. Sending back anything in the nature of a return, requital or reply; avenging an injury; recompensing a good deed; answering a letter.

Ada hujan, ada panas,
Ada hari boleh balas :

rain there is; there is also fine weather; a day will come when retribution is possible; bide your time; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 88.

Jangan bagai orang bērjudi,
Alah hēndaq mēmbalas, mēnang hēn-
daq lagi :

do not be like a gambler who, when he loses, wants his revenge, and when he wins wants to go on; be moderate, do not become a slave to your pursuits; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 33.

Tahu balas guna-nya : he knows how to bide his time and avenge an injury; Prov.

Kaseh bunga ėmpēlas

Tumboh di-kolam di-sisi-nya ;

Kaseh sahabat tiyada tērbalas

Sa-timbang 'alam dengan isi-nya :

the love of my friend is beyond requital were you even to set in the balance against it the world and all that therein is; Bint. Tim., 27 Feb., 1895.

Balasan : a reply, a requital; Ht. Abd., 36, 211, 410, 412. *Pēmbalasan* : id., Sh. Jub. Mal., 16.

Balasi : to requite, to reply to, to repay an injury; Ht. Gul. Bak., 25, 26.

Mēmbalas : to send back; to give (something) in reply, repayment, or requital. *M. tabek* : to return a salutation. *M. surat* : to reply to a letter. *M. kaseh* : to return or requite affection.

Mēmbalaskan : to give back (something) in return; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 4; Cr. Gr., 37; Ht. Gul. Bak., 126.

II. Eur. Ballast.

بالغ bāligh. Arab. Adult; marriageable; come to years of discretion. *'Akal bāligh* : the knowledge that comes with sexual maturity. *Hujātu'l-bālighah* : mature desires; Sej. Mal., 150. *Ada yang tēngah naik ada yang sudah sampai 'umur-nya bāligh* : some were half-grown, some were adults; Ht. Abd., 268.

بالغ balang. I. A flask or bottle with a thick body and a long narrow neck; a kind of ewer. *Ayer mawar sa-balang* : a flask of rose-water; Sh. Pr. Ach., 10. *Laksana ayer di-dalam-nya balang* : like water in its ewer; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 15. *Pēchah balang di-timpa balang* : the ewer broke when struck by another; Ht. Koris.

II. *Pērahu balang* or *sampan balang* : a vessel with a high freeboard, two masts and four oars,—used by pirates.

III. A missile; the act of throwing. *Di-lempar-nya dēngan-nya balang* : pelting him with missiles; Sh. Pr. Turki, 12. *Tērlalu dēras datang-nya sapēti balang-balang* : his onset was most rapid, like the rush of a projectile; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 85. Cf. *hēmbalang*.

IV. *Balang-balang* : a grasshopper; an equivalent of *bēlalang*, q. v.

V. *Balang-balang* : the mesh of a net, if medium-sized. Cf. *torang*.

VI. [Jav. *walang*.] Mournfulness, melancholy; Ht. Sh. Kub.

VII. *Mēmbalang-balang* : to paddle with short quick strokes. Also *mēmbalam-balam*.

بالغ **baling**. Revolution; moving round a centre; hurling with a twist.

Bolang b.: chain shot; a missile consisting of two bullets united by a chain.

Bërbolang-baling: turning over and over; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 17.

Balingkan: to hurl down, e.g., from a throne; Ht. Mash., 54; to hurl with a rotary movement; cf. *balang*. Owing to the absence of vowel points it is not always easy to see whether this word or *balang* III is meant; cf. Ht. Hamz., 88.

بالغ **balong**. The comb of a cock. *B. ayam*: id; (also) the name of a shrub or small tree; *antidesma ghoesembilla*, in Penang, and *xerospermum wallichianum*, in Pahang.

B. ayam batu: the name of a herb; *pentaphragma begoniaefolium*.

B. batu: a hard small stiff comb without gills.

B. hijau: a large tree; *epiprinus malayanus*.

B. kërang: a comb with three gills.

B. kulit: patches of bark not adhering very closely to the main trunk of a tree; folds of bark—a feature believed to be most unlucky, and to attract the lightning. *Bagaimana pohon ta'tumbang di-panah halilintar sebab balong kulit ada di-batang-nya*: how can the tree avoid falling under the thunderbolt since it has folds of bark upon its trunk; how can a man born unlucky escape misfortunes; Prov.

B. limau sa-ulas: a curved comb without gills.

B. mërga: a rose comb; C. and S.

B. sa-lapis: a long thin single comb.

B. sëraga: a full comb.

B. sireh sa-kapor: a comb in three separate folds, side by side, the central being the largest.

B. sisir: a comb something like the *b. batu*, but with short gills.

Buwang b.: (Johor) circumcision.

II. *Balong bidai*: an evil spirit supposed to live in rivers and to have the form of an open mat in which it envelopes and drowns its victims, C. and S.; the name of a long, thin, very venomous sea-snake, also known as *ular gulong bidai* and *ular balam bidai*, see *bidai*.

بالق **balak**. I. The short hair of an animal.

II. [Arab. بلا.] Misfortune, calamity; see *bala*.

III. [Dutch *balk*.] A beam, a joist, a rafter; Ht. Abd., 28, 93.

بالق **balek**. The reverse of anything; the hinder portion of anything; position at the back; movement back in the direction from which one came. *Di-balek bukit itu*: behind that hill. *Dudok-lah nakhôda itu mënanti-nanti sampai tengah hari lalu iya pulang-lah makan këmudiyân*

iya balek: the captain sat waiting there till midday, then he went home for his dinner and returned again afterwards; Ht. Abd., 43. *Pulang* means return to one's starting-point, home or place of origin, *balek* return to a place already visited but not a point of original departure.

B. adab: disrespect; ill-mannered; the reverse of *adab*, respect.

B. adap: a climbing shrub; *aussenda variolosa*. *Akar b. adap*: a raspberry; *rubus glomeratus*.

B. angin: a common tree; *mallotus cochinchinensis*. *B. angin bukit*: a shrub; *croton sublyratus*. *B. angin laut*: a shrub; *callicarpa lanata*. *B. angin puteh*: a large tree; *macaranga populifolia*.

B. bëlah: upside down; the lower above.

B. daun: a plant (unidentified). *Ayer b. daun*: dead low water the day before the new moon.

B. juru: the ceremony of shaving a child's head at the purification of the mother.

B. kërak: to return to the dregs; to remarry a fully divorced wife.

B. kuning: a shrub; *mallotus macrostachyus*.

B. kuwang: to hang head downwards, as an acrobat from a trapeze.

B. mata: conjuring. *Orang b. mata*: a conjuror. Also *silap mata*.

B. sakit: a relapse.

Bolak b.: going and returning; backwards and forwards.

Bulu b.: the description given of a fowl which appears to have its feathers turned the wrong way.

Chakap bërbalek-balek: transposition of the syllables in speech.

Tonggang b.: heels over head; standing on one's head.

Balekkan: to turn anything round, back or upside down. *Mëmbalekkan*: id. *Tiyang rumah-nya di-balekkan ka-atas*: the pillars of his house were turned upside down; Ht. Abd., 251. *Maka iya-pun mëmbalekkan kèpala-nya ka-bëlakang*: he turned his head to the rear; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Bërbalek: (1) to return; *hujan bërbalek ka-langit*: the rain returning to the sky; raining from earth to sky; a fabulous or impossible contingency; Prov.; (2) to make a return, to requite; Ht. Abd., 15.

Tërbalek: reversed, returned.

بالق **balok**. I. [Port. *felucca* ?] A small sailing craft, a felucca.

II. [Dutch *balk*.] A beam, a joist; see *balak*, III.

III. *Mëmbalok*: to "string" for choice of positions at the game called "main buwah kërās"; C. and S.

بالله **bi'llahi**. Arab. By God, in the name of God.

بالم **balam**. I. *Burong balam*: a bird of the dove or pigeon type; Ht. Koris, Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.) 1; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 4; Sh. I. M. P., 15; Sh. K. G. T., 23.

II. *Dau b.*: a weed, *pouzolzia pentandra*.

III. *Ular b. bidai*: a very venomous sea-snake, better *ular balong bidai* or *ular gulong bidai*.

IV. Dimly visible. *Tampak balam balam*: visible as a distant haze; hazy as distant mountains.

V. *Měmbalam-balam*: to paddle with short quick strokes, as men in a Malay boat race; see also *balang*, VI.

بالن **balan**. I. *Harimau balan daun*: (Kedah) a tree tiger-cat.

II. The large pieces of timber sunk as piles to form the framework of a dam; C. and S.

بالن **balun**. I. To beat with a rattan. *Kěna balun*: to be thrashed.

Lěmbu dogol jangan di-balun,

Kalau di-tandok jatoh těrjěrongkong:

do not thrash a bullock because it is hornless, if it butts you you will fall sprawling down.

Naga b.: a fabulous species of dragon believed by Malays to kill its enemies by striking them with its tail. *Naga b.* is also the name given to a disease of the stomach.

II. Returning to a consciousness of one's terrestrial surroundings after inspired raptures or spirit possession.

III. *B. hijau*: a name given to a number of meliaceous trees; e.g. *dysoxylon cauliflorum*; and *aglaia minutiflora*.

بالو **balau**. I. A large tree producing a good timber much in use. Also *ěmbalau*.

B. bětina: a large tree; *swintonia schwenkii*.

B. batu; *b. bunga*; and *b. telor*: unidentified varieties.

II. *Měmbalau*: to pare off the thorns from a durian.

بالو **balu**. Widowed; a widower, a widow; left desolate, as an orphan.

بالوي **balui**. To draw the game; stalemate; cf. *sěri*.

باله **balah**. Disputing; quarrelling; wordy war; cf. *bantah*.

باله **baloh**. The wooden frame of a drum or of any native instrument of the drum type.

Balohan: the frame of the howdah; Sej. Mal., 18.

بالي **balai**. I. An open building; a hall with a roof but open at the sides; a public hall, as opposed to a residential building; a pavilion: a marquee or temporary structure for the entertainment of guests at a wedding; (sometimes) a caravanserai; (Penang) a police-station.

Balai-balai: a model of a house; a spirit-house used as an *anchak* or receptacle for offerings to spirits.

B. bandong: a double *balai*; a building containing two halls or courts of justice communicating with each other; Sh. Panj. Sg.

B. bayu: a kiosk; Ht. Koris; also *b. pěrangin*.

B. děrma: a hall of charity; a kind of alms-house; Ht. Mash.

B. gambang: a floating pleasure-house; a sort of flower-boat.

B. gěndang: a sort of bandstand; a place reserved for the court musicians.

B. kěmbang: a *raja's* pleasure-house; Sh. Bid., 84; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Par. Ptg.

B. limas: a *balai-balai* with a roof of the shape known as *limas*, q. v.

B. lintang: or *b. mělintang*: a hall facing the fort; Sh. Bid., 89.

B. madat: a sort of watchhouse.

B. měntěra or *b. měntora*: a hall of audience; Ht. Mas. Ed., Ht. Ind. Meng.

B. pandan and *b. těngah*: halls (exact character unknown); Ht. Mas. Ed.

B. pěnghadapan: a hall of audience.

B. pěrangin: an open summer-house.

B. rong or *b. ruwang*: the hall of general assembly in a palace.

Ādat b.: the observances at state receptions.

Gantong di-balai: the ceremonial hanging of curtains round the *sěri balai*; C. and S.

Pěbalaiyan: (1) = *balai-balai*; (2) a seat; Ht. Koris.

Pěnghulu b.: the master of ceremonies at a general audience.

Sěri b.: the raised platform in the centre of the *raja's* audience hall; a place reserved for the very highest officers of state; Sej. Mal., 92.

II. Caressing, fondling; better *bělai*, q. v.

III. *Halai-balai*: utter confusion; confusing; an intensive of *halai*. *Īlmu dan ākal di-halai-balai*: mixing up knowledge and wisdom; of confused intellect; an inaccurate habit of mind; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 2.

Īlmu dan ākal di-halai-balai

Itu-lah tanda orang yang lalai:

inaccuracy of knowledge and unsteadiness of thought are the signs of a man having an idle disposition; Prov.

Pěkěrjaan raja di-halai-balai: allowing state business to be confused by neglect; Sh. Nas., 6.

IV. *Ikan b.*: a fish (unidentified).

V. *Pokoķ b.*: a large shrub; *aralidium pinnatifidum*.

بالي **bali**. I. The name of an important island of the Sunda group.

II. (Chin. *bá-lí*.) The cabin of a junk. *Bilek pĕrbali*: a small cabin-like room; Sh. Peng., 1.

بامي **bami**. [Chin. *bah-mī*.] A dish of vermicelli, pork, and prawns.

بانٹ **banat**. I. *Mĕmbanat*: to strike; to beat; to drub.

II. Wild, forest-covered; thick, of a forest. *Rimba yang b.*: the wilds of the limitless forest; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 27; = *rimba bĕlĕntara*, (Kawi) *wanantara*.

III. See **بنات**.

بانر **banar**. *Sinar banar*: shining, brilliant, bright; an intensive of *sinar*, q. v.

بانر **banir**. I. The buttress-like projections at the base of the trunks of certain trees; these projections, if large, serve on an emergency as a shelter from driving rain.

Chĕlah b.: the space between two of these projections.

Isang b.: the highest point at which one of these projections joins the tree.

II. A division of a net,—twelve of these making up one *utas*, q. v.

بانغ **banang**. Large (of its kind); a word limited in use to certain expressions: *duku banang* (the large *duku* fruit), *siput b.* (a shell, unidentified), *puput b.* (the large *puput* fish), and *jolong-jolong b.* (the large *jolong-jolong* or saw-fish).

بانغ **baning**. The tortoise known as *testudo emys*.

باو **bau**. Smell, odour, scent. *Jauh bau bunga*; *dĕkat bau tahi*: at a distance it smells like a flower, at close quarters it stinks like night-soil; a thing that is fair to look at but becomes repulsive on closer acquaintance; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 48. *Bĕrbau duwa*: smelling of two things; an appearance which though innocent enough in itself suggests that its wearer has been up to mischief; Prov. *Bakar ta'-bĕrbau*: burning without odour; telling the truth without being believed; Prov. *Harum bau-nya*: it smells sweet. *Busok bau-nya*: it stinks. *Tiyada bĕrbau*: scentless. *Mĕndapat b.*: to get wind of anything; to scent, as a wild animal scents its prey.

Bau-bauwan: perfumes; Ht. Gul. Bak., 13; Ht. Abd., 38, 178, 467; Ht. Jay. Lengg., etc.

باو **bawa**. Conveyance in one's possession or charge; conducting, conveying, bringing—but not, properly speaking, carrying. Also *bawa*'.

Mĕmbawa: to bring with one; to conduct or convey; to take; to bring about. *Sokong mĕmbawa rĕbah*: the buttress leads to the fall; trusting to a friend who betrays you; Prov.

B. diri: to run away, to betake oneself off; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Ind. Nata.

B. hāl: to trust to oneself alone; to be thrown on one's own resources; Ht. Abd., 228.

B. hati: to follow the bent of one's inclinations; Ht. Abd., 197.

B. imān: to embrace the Faith; to become a Muhammadan; Sej. Mal., 6; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Muhd. Hanaf.

B. jalan: to lead the way; Pel. Abd., 56.

B. kapal: to manage a ship; to navigate a ship anywhere; Marsd. Gr., 139.

B. lari: to force to fly; to bear off in one's flight.

B. mati: to carry through life—e.g., as a wound, or as a feeling of gratitude.

M. mulut: to go about tale-bearing or slandering.

B. naṣīb: to seek one's fortune; to wander in search of employment; Ht. Gul. Bak., 13; Ht. Abd., 215.

B. nyawa: to save one's life by flight; Ht. Gul. Bak., 88.

M. orang: to gain the affections of people; Sej. Mal., 245.

M. pĕrut: to “cadge” for a meal.

Mĕmbawakan: = *mĕmbawa akan*.

Pĕmbawa: a bearer; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6; a thing borne; Ht. Mash., 65.

Pĕmbawaan: (1) a personal idiosyncrasy; a mannerism; (2) anything brought or borne; e.g., a gift; Ht. Ind. Nata.

باوت **bawat**. I. Inclination downwards, drooping. *Mata b.*: drooping eyelids; sleepiness.

Tali b.: the braces of a ship, Pijn., C. and S.

II. *Payong b.*: (Jav.) an umbrella used as a symbol of rank by Javanese princes, and members of the highest nobility; Ht. Mas. Ed.

The form *payong pawat* also occurs.

باور **bawur** or **baur**. The indiscriminate mixing up of things which should be kept in order; confusion. *Champor b.*: hopelessly mixed up or confused; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Also *champor gaul*.

باوغ **baung**. I. A freshwater fish (*bagrus* sp.).

Rumput janggut b.: a common sedge, *mariscus umbellatus*.

II. Curved like a plantain or chairback; i.e., concave on one side, convex on the other.

باوغ **bawang.** An onion or leek; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 82; Muj., 23, 27.

B. benggala, or *b. bombe*: imported onions.

B. china: garlic; *allium sativum*.

B. hutan: a plant; *crinum asiaticum*; (in Borneo) *scorodocarpus borneensis*.

B. kochi: a leek; *allium porum*.

B. merah: the local onion; *allium cepa*.

B. puteh: = *b. china*.

Karang daun b.: a species of coral.

Rumput b.: a sedge; *timbristylis asperima*.

Siput b.: a shell; *bulia ampulla*.

باوق **bauk.** Covered with hair, of the part of the head under the chin and jawbone; bearded under the chin and behind the jaw; a tuft of feathers under the beak, in a bird.

Chambang b.: a full beard; bearded on the face and neck.

باول **bawal.** The pomfret, *stromateus* sp.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 19. The natives recognize several varieties, notably: *b. chërëmin*, *b. hitam*, *b. këtewas*, or *b. kédewas*; and *b. kuning*.

باولو **baulu.** (Port. *bolo*.) Sponge-cake. *B. ikan*, *b. këmaja*, etc.: names given to these cakes according to the shape of the mould in which they are baked.

Also *buwah ulu* and *bolu*.

باون **ba'un.** Smell, odour, = *bau*, q. v.

باوه **bawah.** Position under; below; the lower side or portion of anything. *Ka-bawah*: downwards; moving to a position below anything. *Di-bawah*: below.

Di-bawah angin: v. *angin*.

Di-bawah duli; *di-bawah kaus*; or *di-bawah chërëpu* (or *ka-bawah*; etc.): humble expressions which really signify that a subject's position is on a level with the dust below his sovereign's foot, but which have come to mean "Majesty," as a royal title.

Baris di-bawah: the vowel point known as *kasrah*.

Yang tērkabawah: the lowest. *Nuraka yang tērkabawah*: the lowest Hell; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2.

باهت **bahat.** A league; a pact; a conspiracy—in a bad sense.

Sa-bahat: united in league. *Sabahatkan*: to conspire. *Bërsabahat*: id.; Arabian Nights, 423.

باهر **bahar.** I. A weight; v. *bëhara*.

II. [Arab بحر .] The sea; v. بحر

باهس **bahas.** I. To knock up against, to be brought to a stop by. *Tërbahas ka-atas apongan*: he fell up against some driftwood.

II. [Arab بحث .] Debate, discussion.

باهغ **bahang.** I. Division, apportioning; C. and S. II. The hot glow of fire; Sh. K. G. T., 9. *Tiyada tërtahan panas bahang api*: unable to withstand the heat and glow of the fire; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.

باهم **baham.** Chewing or masticating in the closed mouth as a tiger is believed to chew earth (Ht. Abd., 216); chewing powdery substances which would not remain in the mouth unless closed; (coarse) to eat, to gorge.

Babi tunggal masok ka-huma,

Makan padi habis di-baham;

Sënjata di-bawa bukan-nya choma,

Gigi-nya mampal, siyong-nya tajam:

the lone boar enters the *padi*-field and eats the *padi* after chewing it well; the weapons it wears are no empty show, its teeth are smooth and its tusks are sharp. *Èmpama puchok dan umbut, tiyada lauk bëharu di-baham*: like the young shoots and the soft heart of trees which are only eaten when curry is not available; things which are only acceptable to the poor and starving; Prov.

باهن **bahan.** A lump of wood chopped off a log or plank (if sawn off, the word *reja* is used); the act of splitting a tree into boards; striking heavily with both hands (Arabian Nights, 57) or right and left; giving a sound thrashing or drubbing. *Bësar kayu, bësar bahan-nya*: when a tree is great, its pieces are great; when a large property is shared, each share is a large property in itself; if a man is great, his dependents are great personages also; Prov.

Di-palu di-bahan sa-hari-hari: getting thrashed and beaten daily; Sh. Bid., 36. *Di-pëgang-nya tangan lalu di-bahan*: seizing his hand and giving him a thrashing; Sh. Peng., 16.

Ikan bahan-bahan: a freshwater fish (unidentified).

باهو **bahu.** I. The shoulder. *Bërapa bërat mata mëmandang, bërat lagi bahu mëmikul*: however heavy a weight may seem to the eye, it is heavier still to the shoulder; a sympathizer's sorrow is less than the sufferer's pain; Prov. *Tangan mënëtak, bahu mëmikul*: while the hand hacks, the shoulder carries; fully occupied, taking full advantage of every resource; Prov. *Lëngan-nya këna luka dari siku-nya sampai ka-bahu-nya*: his arm was wounded from elbow to shoulder; Bint. Tim., 23 Feb., 1895. *Di-gantong-nya di-bahu-nya*: he hung it from his shoulder. *Tërchabut-lah sëndi bahu-nya*: he strained the muscles of his shoulder; Ht. Abd., 253.

B. bidang: broad shoulders; Ht. Raj. Sul., 8.

B. wayang: sloping shoulders; Sh. Bid., 21.

Layar b.: a topsail.

Sa-bahu: belonging to the same coop, set or brood. *Sa-bahuwan*: id.

II. *Ranjuna sutëra bahu*: the Arjuna Sastra Bahu, a famous Kawi and Javanese romance; Ht. Mas. Ed.

III. A Dutch *boww*: a measure of superficies in use in the Netherlands Indies.

باي baya. I. Size; form. *Sa-baya*: equality in size and shape; resemblance in figure and build. *Anak raja-raja muntëri yang sama sa-baya dëngan anakanda*; sons of princes and ministers about the same size as this prince, my son—to be his playmates; Ht. Koris.

Di-panggil-nya dayang ëmpat sa-baya: she summoned four maids of honour like herself in age and size; Sh. Bid., 13. *Kë-lima-nya sa-baya sama muda*: all five were of one size and shape and of the same age; Ht. Best.

II. [Skr. *bhāyā*.] Danger; better *bëhaya*, q. v.

باير bayar. Payment; the act of paying. *Hutang ëmas dapat di-bayar hutang budi di-bawa mati*: a debt of money may be paid, a debt of kindness is a debt through life; Prov., Ht. Abd., 179.

Mëmbayar: to pay; Ht. Abd., 57; Ht. Gul. Bak., 10, etc.

Pëmbayar: payment; Majm. al-Ahk., 82. *Pëmbayaran*: id.; Laws of Palembang, Simb. Ch., 13.

باير bayor. A medium or large tree with small leaves buff-coloured beneath; *pterospermum jackianum*.

B. bëtina: a small tree, *sterculia jackiana*.

B. jantan: a large tree, *pterospermum diversifolium*.

B. laut: a seashore tree, *heritiera littoralis*.

بايس bayas. A common palm, resembling the *nibong*; *oncosperma horrida*.

B. bëtina: a small erect jungle palm; *pinanga scortechinii*.

بايغ bayang. Vague outline or shadow; vaguely defined,—as an image reflected on glass (Ht. Abd., 402), or on a photographic negative (Ht. Abd., 451), or even as outlined on an intervening surface, as a woman's figure is traceable against her dress (Ht. Ind. Jaya), or as the passage of a piece of food can be followed by the expansion of the throat, Ht. Gul. Bak.

Kurus këring sapërti bayang,

Si-apa pun tidak mënaroh sayang:

thin and dried up like a shadow, not a soul will feel the slightest love for her; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 151.

Buntar bayang-bayang: rounded; round with quivering edge; Ht. Raj. Don., 8; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 12.

Bërbayang: in shadowy form or outline.

Tanjong Padang tampak bërbayang: Tanjong Padang appears outlined in shadow; Sh. Ik. Trub., 7. *Bërbayang di-mata*: to have always before the mind's eye; Arabian Nights, 398.

Tërbayang: imaged vaguely, shadowed forth. *Tërbayang di-hati*: imaged in the heart. *Tu-wan tërbayang di-hati beta*: your image is always in my heart; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 20. *Tërbayang-bayang kapada-nya mata*: pictured before the mind's eye; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12.

بايغ bayong. I. (Johor.) A tree (unidentified).

II. *Bayong-bayong*: a scarecrow.

III. To throw; C. and S., Favre,—through Sej. Mal., 211?

IV. *Pisau bayong*: a kind of knife, Kl.; said to be a *pisau wali*.

بايق bayak. Bulkiness which extends to interference with locomotion; extreme corpulence; obesity in a man, unwieldy fat in an animal.

Përahu b.: a boat of unwieldy beam.

بايك baik. Goodness; excellence; of a satisfactory character; in a proper or fitting way. *Yang baik*: good. *Budi yang baik*: a good disposition; graciousness, kindness. *Baik budi*: kindness of character. *Khabar baik*: good news; it is well.

Baik-lah: good; very well; all right; that is as it should be.

Baik-baik: carefully, well. *Jaga baik-baik*: keep a careful look-out; take care; beware.

Baik.....baik: both...and; equally...and. *Baik dalam nëgëri Mëlaka baik dalam nëgëri Singapura*: both in Malacca and Singapore. *Baik jantan baik bëtina*: both men and women.

Sa-baik-baik: as well as possible; however well. *Sa-baik-baik-nya*: just as good as; Arabian Nights, 30.

Baiki, mëmbaiki and *përbaiki*: to repair, to revise, to restore to a satisfactory condition, to improve.

Bërbaik-baikan: reconciled; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 386.

Tiyada akan tërbaiki: beyond repair.

Ta'-baik: not good; bad.

بايم bayam. A name given to several plants used as spinach.

B. badaq: a low jungle shrub: *psychotria malayana*.

B. bëtul: a plant, *amaranthus retroflexus*.

B. duri: a good spinach; *amaranthus spinosus*.

B. ekor kucing: the cockscomb of gardens; *celosia cristata*.

B. hutan: = *b. duri*.

B. merah: the red-leaved spinach; *amaranthus gangeticus*.

B. monyet: white spinach; *amaranthus viridis*.

B. pasir: a spinach; *amaranthus sessilis*.

B. puteh: = *b. monyet*.

B. rusa: an amaranth: *cyathula prostrata*.

B. sëlaseh: an amaranth: *a. caudatus*.

باين bayan. I. A parrakeet, a small parrot-like bird (*psittacus osbeckii*, Cr.) which, from its power to speak, plays a great part in Malay romances. *Di-pěrmāin-nya sapěrti duwa ekor bayan tahu bėrkata-kata*: she made them play together as if they were two parrots that could speak; Ht. Gul. Bak., 43. See also the story of Darmadewa and Darmadewi in the Ht. Sg. Samba (*Malay Fourth Reader*, p. 20).

Hikāyat bayān budiman: the story of the wise Bayan; the name of a collection of tales adapted from the Persian *tuti-nameh* or Hindustani *tota-kahani*.

Ikan bayan-bayan: a fish (unidentified).

II. [Arab. بيان.] Clear, plain, obvious; v.

يان

III. Jav. A waiting-maid in a palace, a maid of honour, = *dayang-dayang*; an expression sometimes used for the first person singular, like *hamba* and *sěhaya*. *Nenek kėbayan*: a sort of old granny or fairy godmother who plays a great part in Malay tales.

Ken bayan and *bayan songket*: names given to Court damsels; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

بايو bayu. I. [Skr. *wayu*.] The wind; the god of the winds. *Bėtara bayu*: the great god Vayu, or the wind; the Sanskrit Aeolus; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Bayu yang lėmah lėmbut dan sėpuih*: a gentle softly-breathing wind; a zephyr; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

Angin indėrabayu: a tempest.

Balai b.: a breezy kiosk; Ht. Koris.

Di-puput bayu: swayed by the breeze; Sh. Ik. Trub., 20; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 12; Cr. Gr., 62.

Bayu is also used as an adjective merely expressing divinity or divine origin after the names of fabulous monsters, e.g. *gėroda b.* (Ht. Sh. Kub.), *pėtala b.* (Ht. Koris), etc.

II. A humble expression of submission or service; a slave; an equivalent of *hamba*. *Hėndak minta pėrhamba ka-bawah duli tuwanku akan jadi bayu kapada paduka anakanda tuwan putėri*: I wish to submit myself to Your Majesty that I may become the humble servant of Her Highness, the Princess your daughter;—a proposal of marriage; Ht. Koris. *Orang istana mėnjadi bayu, orang balai mėnjadi pėnghadapan orang*: courtiers becoming slaves, magnates of the audience halls becoming the retainers of others; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Dėngarkan juga sėmbah-nya bayu*: listen, nevertheless, to the words of your slave (to my words), Ht. Ind. Meng. See also Sh. Pant. Shl., 1.

III. Half stale; between staleness and freshness.

IV. (Johor.) A tree (unidentified).

بايه bayoh. Plurality of wives; the possession of more than one wife (not necessarily illegal); also sexual intercourse, Majm. al-Ahk., 274.

باير banyar. I. Evil odour; unpleasant in smell; cf. *bachin* and *bangar*, which express worse odour.

II. A squall; C. and S.

بايق banyak. Quantity; abundance; much, many. *Banyak orang*: a number of persons. *Orang b.*: many persons; the majority of men.

Sadikit b.: more or less; something. *Dapatlah aku sadikit banyak pėlajaran itu*: I learnt something of what he taught; Ht. Abd., 35.

Maha-banyak: very many; Ht. Hamz., 24.

Sa-banyak: as many, so many, so much. *Adakah sa-banyak bulu ayam jantan itu*: are they as many as the feathers on that cock? Ht. Abd., 272.

Kėbanyakan: the majority; most. *K. manu-siya*: most men. *Timah k.*: common tin.

Mėmbanyakkan: to increase the number of; to augment; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Abd., 97, 316.

Banyak-banyaki: to overcome by force of numbers; to crush by numerical advantage; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mėmbanyak-banyaki*: id.

بايو banyu. Fermented coconut water, used in the process of dyeing silk.

بيارن bėbaran. A shell (unidentified); see *baran*.

بيارو bėbarau. A fish, *priacanthus blochii*; also *barau-barau* and *sėbarau*.

بياري bėbari. The fruit fly; better *bari-bari*; see *bari*.

بياك bėbaka. See *baka*.

بيت bėbat. Wrapping round; enfolding in cloth; girdling.

Bėbatkan: to gird, to enfold or enwind. *Bėbatkan pinggang choba-lah ģngkau*: try to gird up your loins; Sh. Lail Mejn., 6.

Pėrbėbat: enfolded, engirdled, girt round. *Di-dalam rahmat Tuhan pėrbėbat*: wrapped up in the mercy of God; Sh. Lail Mejn., 56.

Bėbat is also used of a road being closed to traffic by a trench or barricade; Pel. Abd., 60.

بيرم bėbėram. (Kedah.) A kind of fish-trap, used for catching small freshwater fish in swamped *padi*-fields and little streams.

بيغ bėbang. A stoppage of the *anus* or *uterus*; inability to get through anything, as when a man tries to get his arm through too tight a sleeve. *Anak kėbėbangan*: (by metaphor) a child cursed from his birth; a child whose very birth was attended with trouble.

- بیل** **bēbal**. Stupid, doltish, slow of apprehension. *Orang yang bēbal yang tiyada bērbatu uji di-tan-gan-nya* : men of dull intellect who have not the touchstone (of good judgment) in their possession; Ht. Abd., 4.
- بین** **bēban**. A burden; a load. *Mēnchari bēban* : to go in search of (other people's) burdens; to put oneself to needless trouble; Prov. *Tiyada bēban batu di-galas* : having no burden he shoulders a stone; needless trouble; going out of one's way to make work; Prov.
- بیوت** **bēbuta**. A plant, *cerbera dollam*, or *c. lactaria*. Also *buta-but*; see *buta*.
- بیوره** **bēboreh**. A yellow ointment for the body; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Ind. Nata; also *boreh-boreh*, see *boreh*.
- بیولی** **bēbuli**. A flask. Also *buli-buli*.
- بیرق** **bēberek**. A bird; a species of flycatcher. *Orang jawa saperti bēberek makan tuma* : the Javanese are like flycatchers, they eat insects; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 46. Also *berek-berek*.
- بیری** **bēbiri**. *Kambing bēbiri* : a sheep, better *biri biri*; v. *biri*.
- بت** **bot**. I. Eng. Boat.
II. Eng. Boot. *Sēpatu bot* : boots.
- بتار** **bētara**. [Skr. *bhattāra*.] Holy; a title given to the greater Hindu divinities worshipped by the Javanese; the title assumed by the rulers of Majapahit. *B. Guru* : Siva, as the supreme Teacher. *B. Kala* : Kala. *B. Bēsnu* : Vishnu. *B. Bērhamma* : Brahma. *B. Tēri* : the Hindu Trinity.
B. Majapahit : the Prince of Majapahit. *Baginda Sēri Bētara* : His Majesty the King; Sh. A. R. S. J., 3; Sh. Sh. Al., 25. *Sēri bētara indēra* : id., Ht. Mas. Ed. *Di-iringkan sēgala bini aji gundeḡ bētara* : followed by all the queens and mistresses of the king; Ht. Sh. Cf. *sangyang*.
- بتاری** **bētari**. A grass sometimes cultivated for its grain; *sorghum saccharatum*.
- بتاف** **bētapa**. How; in what manner. *B. bicharamu* : what is your opinion. *Bētapa tuwan bērtitah dēmikiyan* : why do you say so; Ht. Best.; cf. *apa*.
- بتال** **butala**. [Skr. *bhūtālā*.] The earth. Also **بوتال**
- بتاوی** **bētawi**. Batavia.
Bēlat b. : a variety of the *bēlat* fish-trap; see *bēlat*.

- بتت** **bētut**. The name of an edible saltwater fish.
- بتس** **bētas**. Ripped open; split open under a strain; yielding to pressure, of a seam. Cf. *tētas, rētas, gēntas*, etc.
- بتس** **bētis**. The leg; that portion of a lower limb which lies between the knee and ankle. *Di-bēhagi bētis hēndaḡ paha* : give them a leg and they will want the thigh; give them an inch and they will want an ell; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 99. *Bētis bagai bunting padi* : a leg like *padi* in the ear; the Malay idea of a beautiful leg; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Jay. Lengg., etc.
Jantong b. : the calf of the leg.
Tulang b. : the shin bone.
Bētis is also used of the flank of an army; Ht. Fut. Sh., 159.
- بتغ** **bēting**. I. A long narrow stretch of sand-bank or mudbank near the bar of a river. *Di-tulis-nya batu-batu dan bēting-bēting dan alor-alor itu* : they marked on it (the chart) the rocks and banks and channels; Ht. Abd., 359.
B. bēlunḡor : a long bank.
Cf. *tēbing*.
II. *Mēmbēting* : to dart along the surface of the water (without leaping), of a swarm of fish.
- بتغ** **bētong**. I. Large (in certain expressions only).
Bēlah b. : a long rent down the centre of a piece of cloth or paper.
Buloh b. : the largest variety of bamboo; Ht. Mar. Mah. See *buloh*.
Rumput b. : a kind of grass used as a medicinal herb. *Kataḡ b.* and *kodoḡ b.* : a frog with a deep note. *Tēbu b.* : the largest variety of sugar-cane cultivated in Malaya.
Bagai-mana hari ta'-hujan kataḡ bētong di-dalam tēlaga bērtēriyak sēlalu : how can the day be anything but rainy when the bull frogs keep continually croaking? Prov.
II. The floodgates of a dam; C. and S.
- بتف** **bētāp**. (Kedah.) To move without progress; to beat about against a wind without making any real headway; to change one's attitude without moving one's seat. Cf. *ēmpul*.
- بتق** **bētāk**. I. *Bētāk-bētāk* : a skin disease. Also *bēteḡ-bēteḡ*.
II. *Juru bētāk* : a caretaker; Pijn.
- بتق** **bētek**. The *papaya* fruit; *carica papaya*; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8.
B. bēlulang : a hard variety.
B. bubor : a soft variety.
B. rambai : a hemaphrodite variety.
Bēteḡ-bēteḡ : a skin disease; also *bētāk-bētāk*.

بتق **bětok**. I. Burnt by acids or chemicals; Kl.

II. The name of a fish; Pel. Abd., 49, 132; J. S. A. S., VIII., 131.

بتل **bětul**. Accuracy; correctness; directness; the true or direct way of doing anything; straight; erect; right; as it should be; rightly. *Měnulīs Kurān dēngan bětul-nya*: to write the Koran accurately. *Bongkok bēharu bětul*: a humpbacked man just become erect; a beggar on horseback; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92.

Bětulkan and *měmbětulkan*: to put right; to straighten.

Běrbětulan: in proper condition; with accuracy.

بتوتو **bětutu**. I. An edible freshwater fish.

II. (Malacca.) A small tree; *eurya acuminata*.

بتہ **bětah**. I. Recovered from an illness, restored to health. *Hati di-dalam duka ta'-bětah*: to be unable to recover from one's sorrow; to be broken-hearted and get no better; Sh. Sh. Al., 20.

II. The name of a tree; Kl.

بتي **bėti**. *Bėti-bėti*: a tree; *eugenia zeylanica*.

بتیک **bětēka**. [Arab. بطیح.] A plant, *citrullus edulis*.

بتین **bětina**. Female, of animals, and sometimes (colloquially) of human beings. *Sa-pasang, sa-ekor jantan sa-ekor bětina*: a pair, one male and one female; Ht. Abd., 90.

Běrkilat ikan di-dalam ayer aku tahu jantan bětina-nya: let a fish but flash its scales in the water and I will tell you whether it is a male or a female; I know the man (or matter) so well that the least clue reveals the rest; Prov. See J. S. A. S., I., 93, and Ht. Koris.

Bah b.: a heavy freshet succeeding a first and slighter flood; C. and S.

Kasau b.: the larger rafters.

Kětam b.: a plane.

بجان **bějana**. [Skr. bhājana.] A vat; a large basin or bowl used for mixing or working up ingredients; a basin to work in, as distinct from a mere receptacle for a liquid; Muj., 4, 18; Sh. Dag., 2; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Cr. Gr., 79; Ht. Best.

Also *bajan* and *bějanah*.

بجانہ **bějannah**. See *bějana*.

بجنگ **bujangga**. I. [Skr. bhujāṅga.] A dweller in solitary places; a hermit; a solitary being, half dragon, half man. *Maka bērapa lama-nya Shah Kubād pun bērtēmu dēngan lima orang bujangga...Maka bujangga kēlima itu-pun mēla- yang bērambang-rambang di-tēngah tasek itu*: some time afterwards Shah Kubad came across five *bujanggas*; and the five *bujanggas* flew soaring about the centre of the lake.¹ *Jogi bērhamman pērbujangga*: Yogis, Brahmins, and hermits; Ht. Mas. Ed.

II. Celibate; solitary; = *bujang*. *Raja-raja yang bujangga*: unmarried kings; Ht. Ism. Yat., 177. Cf. *bujangga*, I.

III. A kind of puff made of *pulut* rice and eaten with syrup.

بجسان **bijaksana**. [Skr. wicaksana.] Common sense; practical wisdom; sensible, sound in one's views; prudent, often with a sense of chastity; (less commonly) skilful, having a mastery of any art. *Tērlalu bijaksana kapada hāl mēmanah*: a master of the archer's art; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Also *bijak laṅsana*.

بچار **bichara**. [Skr. wicāra.] Consultation; deliberation; discussion; the facts of a case; the history of any business; talk; discourse; conversation, speech or language; (Straits Settlements) a legal proceeding; a case in the civil or criminal courts. *Hilang budi bichara*: loss of prudence and reflection—as in the case of a man inflamed by love or passion. *Ma'alūm-lah tuwan bichara mimpi itu*: you, Sir, know the story of that dream; Ht. Gul. Bak., 113. *Maka fikir raja itu bēnar-lah bichara laṅsamana*: and the king reflected: "what the *laṅsamana* says is true;" Ht. Ind. Nata. *Bagaimana bichara anak-ku*: what is your opinion, my son? Ht. Sh. Kub. *Rumah polis ya-itu tēmpat bichara*: a police-court, that is to say, a court of justice; Ht. Abd., 226.

Sa-bichara: similarity of terms or conditions. *Jikalau mēnang hamba sa-bichara hamba-lah*: if I win let it be the same with me; let me have the same terms if I am successful; Ht. Isk. Dzul.

Běrbichara: engaged in the discussion of any matter.

Měmbicharakan: to discuss, to thrash out by discussion.

Těrbichara: argued out.

بچق **běchak**. I. Indistinct in colouring.

II. Slush, muddiness; better *bechak*, q. v.

¹ Ht. Sh. Kub., 175; note the use of *orang* as the numeral coefficient of the word, these *bujanggas* being the children of the king of the mountains, *raja gunong baginda raja mega indēra di-awan*. In the same passage they are spoken of as *bujang*.

بحق **běchok**. An edible saltwater fish, *julis lunaris*.

بحث **bahath**. Arab. Debate, discussion; = *bahas*, II; q. v.

بحر **bahar**. Arab. The sea; = *laut*. *Bahar mas dan perak*: an ocean of gold and silver; Ht. Hamz., 61. *Sapĕrti laut bahar rupa-nya*: like the great sea; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Akar b.: a marine animal; v. *akar*.

Laut baharu'llah: (1) God's ocean; the ocean of God's kindnesses to man; (2) the Great Ocean believed to lie at the foot of Mt. Kaf; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Baharu'l-'āshikīn: the ocean of lovers; love; Ht. Best.

Lobok bahar: the cavities of the sea; a name for cannon in the language of sorcerers.

بحري **baharī**. Arab. Sea-faring; appertaining to the sea; Sej. Mal., 399.

بخت **bakht**. Pers. Fortune. *Bad-bakht*: evil fortune; ill-starred; usually corrupted to the form *běděbah*, q. v.

بختيار **bakhtiyār**. Pers. Fortunate. *Hikāyat b.*: the name of a well-known Malay classic.

بخشیش **bakhshīsh**. Pers. A gift.

بخل **bakhīl**. Arab. Covetous; Ht. Fut. Sh., 25, 124.

بچه **bakhiyah**. Pers. Embroidery; to embroider; see *bēkiya*.

بد **bad**. Pers. Evil; bad. *Bad-bakht*: ill-starred, unlucky; v. *bakht*, and *běděbah*.

بدأ **badā'**. Arab. Commencement, beginning.

بدار **bədara**. [Skr. *badara*.] A name given to several trees with plum-like fruits; Sh. Ch. Ber., 5; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Koris; Sej. Mal., 19; Kam. Kech., 8, etc.

B. china: the jujube; *zizyphus jujuba*.

B. hutan: a climbing shrub; *strychnos* sp. near *pubescens*.

B. laut: a sea-shore shrub; *ximenia americana*. *Akar b. laut*: a thorny seashore shrub; *randia fasciculata*.

B. pahit: a shrub with bitter bark; *eurycoma latifolia*.

Buwah b.: is also the name given to a sweet-meat made of *těpong pulut* and eggs, and served up with sugar.

بدوي **bədawī**. [Arab. *badawī*.] A nomad; a Bedouin; Ht. Fut. Sh., 21; Ht. Ism. Yat., 149; cf. *badwī*.

بدبه **běděbah**. [Pers. *bad-bakht*.] Ill-omened; accursed; ill-starred; unlucky; = *chēlaka*. *Anak b.*: this accursed child; this child born to bring misfortune on others; Ht. Gul. Bak., 5, 82. *Si-běděbah*: this accursed individual; Ht. Ism. Yat., 108. *Hai pĕrĕmpuwan sundal bēděbah tiyada tahu malu*: you profligate rascally woman to whom shame is unknown; Ht. Kal. Dam., 59.

بدداري **bidadari**. [Skr. *widyādari*.] A celestial nymph, a nymph of Indra's heaven. These nymphs were the attendants upon Indra and ministered to his pleasures (Ht. Gul. Bak.); they were also the presiding genii at the union of lovers (Sh. Bid., *et pass.*). The best known of these nymphs were Nila Utama, and Sakarba.

The name *bidadari* is also given to the *houris* of the Muhammadan heaven; Ht. Fut. Sh.; Bust. Sal.

The form *bidiyadari* also occurs.

بدر **badar**. Arab. The full moon. *Chēhaya kamar lailatu'l-badar*: the brightness of the moon on a bright moonlight night; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 35. *Laksana punggok bĕrahikan badar*: like the owl in love with the moon; Sh. Sh. Al., 35.

Badar is also the name of a plain in Arabia where a great victory was won by Muhammad.

Batu b.: a stone from this field of battle polished and set as a gem.

بدعه **bida'ah**. [Arab. *bid'ah*.] Heretical; lying; deceiving; Sh. Ibl., 3, 10; Sh. Dag., 16; Ht. Raj. Sul., 8. *Bida'ah anak Tĕrĕngganu*: the people of Trengganu are liars; Prov.

بدغ **bědong**. Swathing, swaddling (Ht. Gh., Ht. Best.); a swaddling cloth; a swathing band for a newly-born or extremely young infant; a wrapper worn round the waist during the first few months of a child's life, the *barut* being worn afterwards.

B. lilit: a swaddling cloth with a long tape or string at the end to fasten it with.

B. lipat: a long swaddling cloth without a tape, worn like a cummerbund. *Tali b.*: id.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

بدق **bědak**. A Malay cosmetic or toilet-powder made of rice-meal perfumed with flowers or rosewater.

Bĕrbědak: powdered with this cosmetic; Ht. Bakht., 73; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Bědaki: to powder any surface; Sej. Mal., 135; Ht. Bakht., 75.

Bědakkan: to cover (anything) with this cosmetic powder; to use any powdery substance as a cosmetic; Sh. Ul., 13.

Mĕmbědak: to use powder.

B. muntah bĕlut; *b. sampu*; *b. sawan*; *b. sĕjok*; *b. wangi*: powders used as cosmetics for children.

B. pĕmbuwang daki: a face powder used medicinally.

بدق **bĕdok.** A kind of big drum made out of a hollowed section of a tree trunk and used to beat the watches on, to call people to prayer, to give a warning or alarm, and for other similar but non-musical purposes.

Sometimes known as *gĕndang raya*, and (Province Wellesley) *gĕdok*.

بدل **bĕdal.** A blow with a smooth rod or rattan, a blow which leaves a mark but does not cut the flesh. *Laksana ular kĕna bĕdal*: like a switched snake (with its back broken); a proverbial description of impotent struggling.

Tĕrangkaĕ-rangkaĕ kanan kiri

Laksana ular kĕna bĕdal (bĕdai);

Hajat gagak nak jadi nuri

Ta'sĕdar diri-nya makan bangkai:

writhing about to the right and left like a snake when struck with a switch; the crow would like to be a parrot but does not realize that it is only fit to eat carrion. *Bĕdal* in Kedah would be pronounced *bĕdai*; hence the apparently faulty rhyme.

Orang jahat kĕna bĕdal,

Lĕbam sĕhaja tiyada pĕchah:

the wicked man has had his beating; he is black and blue, but his skin is unbroken.

Mĕmbĕdal: to switch, to administer such blows.

بدل **bĕdil.** The use of firearms; a firearm. *Ubat b.*: gunpowder. *Mĕmasang b.*: to let off firearms; Ht. Abd., 73. *Layar di-pasang, bĕdil gĕmuroh*: the sails have been set, the parting shots have thundered; Cr. Gr., 60.

بدن **badan.** Arab. The human body; the body in contradistinction to the soul.

Bĕrchĕrai-lah nyawa daripada badan: the soul has been severed from the body; Ht. Abd., 23. *Rosaĕ badan karĕna pĕnyakit, rosaĕ bangsa karĕna laku*: disease ruins the body, conduct ruins inherited virtues; Prov., Ht. Ind. Jaya.

بدن **bĕdan.** Reddish itchy spots on the body; a minute pustule not as large as a pimple or mosquito bite, nor as the result of prickly heat; cf. *bintat* and *roman panas* or *tahi panas*.

بدوري **bĕduri.** I. [Skr. *vaidŭrya*.] A precious stone, an opal; better *baiduri*, q. v.

II. A war-vessel; one of the various types of piratical craft used by Malays; Ht. Raj. Don., 11.

بدوڪڻ **bĕdukang.** A freshwater fish; (unidentified); Ht. Abd., 110. Also *bĕlukang*.

بدون **biduwan.** ¹ [Skr. *widwān*.] A singer; a musician; a dancer. *Maka biduwan yang baik suwara-nya pun mĕnyanyi-lah*: a singer with a sweet voice then sang; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 169. *Rĕbab di-tareĕ uleh biduwan akan pĕngulit raja bĕradu*: the viol was played by the singer to lull the *raja* to sleep; Ht. P. J. P.

In Kedah the word is pronounced *bĕdwan*. The word is also applied to the singers at the *bĕrhantu* ceremonies and (Penang) to a dance of eight performers in costume.

بدوند **biduwanda.** I. A royal messenger; an orderly; a pursuivant under the control of the *bĕntara*. *Biduwanda kĕchil atau suroh-suroh-kan raja*: pages or royal messengers; Sej. Mal., 87. *Baginda-pun bĕrtitah kapada sa-orang biduwanda mĕnitahkan dĕmikiyan*: the sovereign gave the following order to one of his messengers; Ht. Bakht., 23; cf. *biduwan*.

II. The name of certain tribes (*suku*) in the Peninsula; Ht. Abd., 396.

بدوي **badwi** or **baduwi.** Arab. A Bedouin; a wandering nomad of the desert; a bad character, a scoundrel, Ht. Mash. Also *bĕdawī*, q. v.

بدي **bĕdiya.** A spangle; Cr.; C. and S.

بديداري **bidiyadari.** [Skr. *widyādari*.] A heavenly nymph; v. *bidadari*.

بدین **budiman.** [Skr. Adj. of *buddhi*.] Possessed of wisdom; wise; prudent; sagacious; the adjective of *budi*; Ht. Abd., 16, 454. *Hikāyat Bayan Budiman*: the Malay version of the *Tuti-nameh* or parrot tales; v. *bayan*. *Hikāyat Raja Budiman*: the story of the Wise Raja; a Malay *pĕnglipor lara* tale.

بر **bor.** I. [Dutch *boor*.] A bore; a common auger.

II. (Onom.) The sound of anything falling into water; cf. *chĕbor*, *dĕbor*, and *lĕbor*. Also *bur*.

برا **bĕra.** Flushed, swollen in the face, whether from shame or from pain; a face-ache, neuralgia; slightly spoilt (of food). Also *bĕraĕ*.

برات **bĕrata.** [Skr. ?] An idol; = *bĕrhala*. *Tĕmpat mĕmuja bĕrata*: an idolatrous temple; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mas. Ed.

¹ This word is often confused with the next (*biduwanda* I); e. g. *di-suroh-nya sa-orang biduwan pĕrgi mendapatkan Indra Nata*; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Biduwan yang baik suwara-nya pun (bĕnyanyi-lah)*; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sh. Mard.) *bangkit-lah mĕnari*; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11. *Sa-orang biduwanda mĕmĕtek dandi*; Ht. Sri Rama.

- براغن** **bĕrangan.** I. Realgar.
B. puteh : white arsenical oxyde.
 II. The chestnut ; *castanopsis*.
B. antan : *quercus oideocarpa*.
B. babi : oaks generally, but more particularly applied to *quercus lamponga*, and *q. rassa*.
B. babi hutan : *quercus encleisocarpa*.
B. duri : a chestnut ; *castanopsis javanica*.
B. gajah : a chestnut ; *castanopsis* sp. ?
B. padi : an oak ; *quercus spiccata*.
B. papan : *castanopsis hulletti*.
- براغي** **bĕrangai.** *Pĕrahu b.* : A Malay piratical craft with a peculiar boarding-bridge and grappling-irons in the bows.
- براف** **bĕrapa.** In some quantity ; to some indefinite but appreciable extent ; (with a certain interrogative intonation) how much. *Maka bĕrapa lama-nya* : after some time. See *apa*.
- براق** **burāk.** Arab. The legendary animal on which Muhammad is believed to have ridden to heaven ; see *بورق*.
- براکه** **bĕrakah.** Proud, haughty, self-important ; Kl. v. *akah*.
- براکن** **bĕragan.** *Mati bĕragan* : death without trace of injury or of the change from life to death ; dead, but exactly retaining the look of life, as insects destroyed by chemical exhalations ; v. *akan*.
- براگی** **bĕragi.** *Burong b.* : the name of a bright-plumaged bird, the painted snipe ; Muj., 60. Also *burong mĕragi* ; see *ragi*.
- برام** **birama.** An elephant ; Ht. Koris (where the word is made to rhyme with *lama*) ; = *biram*, q. v.
- برامن** **bĕramin.** *Bakul b.* : a peculiar globular basket or coop hung from the roof to protect its contents from rats.
- برانی** **bĕrani.** Boldness ; pluck ; bravery ; daring and impetuous courage. *Tiyada bĕrani iya pulang* : he had not the courage to return. *'Alāmat bĕrani* ; or *tanda b.* : a sign of courage. *Malu bĕrani, mati takut* : ready to risk shame but not life ; a coward, Prov. *Orang yang bĕrani-bĕrani* : a very daring man. *Di-bĕrani-bĕranikan hati-nya* : he mustered up his courage ; he nerved himself up ; Sej. Mal., 56.

*Bukan di-pandang bĕsar dan tinggi,
 Daripada hati juga bĕrani :*

it is not to be seen in build and in height, courage comes from the heart alone ; Sh. Pr. Ach., 15.

Batu b. ; or *bĕsi b.* : the loadstone ; magnetic iron. Also *batu bĕsĕmbĕrani*.

B. lalat : Parthian courage ; the pluck of a man who flees but is ever ready to turn on his foe. Also *lari lalat*.

Cf. *sĕmbĕrani*.

براهي **bĕrahi.** Love ; in love. *'Ashĭk b.* : the passion of love. *Chinta b.* and *dĕndam b.* : the longings of love ; desire. *Maka baginda pun bĕrahi akan sa-orang dayang-dayang* : the prince fell in love with a Court damsel ; Sej. Mal., 76.

Bĕrahikan : (1) = *bĕrahi akan* : to be in love with another, Ht. Gul. Bak., 101, 116 ; (2) to cause another to love you.

See also *rahi*.

بربان **bĕrbana.** A tabor or tambourine ; usually *rĕbana*, q. v.

بربت **bĕrĕbat.** A tree, *sonneratia acida* ; better known as *pĕrĕpat*, q. v.

برت **bĕrat.** Heaviness ; weight ; the sensation of weight as an impediment to motion ; crushed down by weight ; heavy ; (by metaphor) difficult, troublesome, interfering with progress. *Ringan tulang bĕrat pĕrut* : light bones make a heavy stomach ; activity leads to a good meal ; energy leads to success, Prov. *Bĕrapa bĕrat mata mĕmandang bĕrat lagi bahu mĕmikul* : however heavy a weight may seem to the eye, it is heavier still to the shoulder ; a sympathizer's sorrow is less than a sufferer's pain ; Prov.

Kĕpala-nya bĕrat : he was dull-witted or slow-witted. *Hukuman-nya bĕrat kapada orang miskin, dan ringan kapada orang kaya* : his sentences were heavy for the poor and light for the rich ; Ht. Abd., 291.

Kĕbĕratan : pregnancy ; Sh. Bid., 3 ; Sh. Abd. Mk., 74 ; Ht. Sh., 203. Also *burĕn* ; the burden of royalty ; Mahk. Raj., 81.

Mĕmbĕrati : to charge (in court) ; Majm. al-Ahk., 123.

Mĕmbĕratkan : to burden ; to hinder ; to interfere with the progress of anything ; Ht. Abd., 23.

Pĕmbĕrat : anything that interferes with or prevents ; a hindrance ; a preventive talisman. *Tuwan putĕri Khatifah mĕmbubuhkan tuwan putĕri Sĕri Udara pĕmbĕrat supaya jangan jadi bĕrsuwamikan Koris Mĕngindĕra* : the Princess Khatifah had laid a preventive charm upon the Princess Sri Udara to prevent her marrying Koris Mengindra ; Ht. Koris.

برتم **bĕrtam.** A kind of palm ; *eugeissona tristis*.

برته **bĕrteh.** A way of toasting rice. *Bĕras b.* : rice toasted in the husk ; Ht. Abd., 113 ; Ht. Mar. Mah., 7 ; Ht. Sh. Kub., 16. See *rĕteh*.

برج **burj.** Arab. Castle, turret; Ht. Isk. Dz.; a station of the Zodiac. *Burju'l-aṣad*: Leo, as a sign of the Zodiac.

The signs of the Zodiac play a considerable part in Malayo-Arabic divination and are popularly known as the *bintang duwa bēlas* or "twelve stars," though properly constellations; see *bintang*.

برجت **bērchat.** A fish (unidentified); C. and S.

بردس **bērdus.** Breadth round the waist; prominence of the stomach;—stronger than *bunchit*, q. v.

بردو **bordu.** [Port. *bordo*.] Gunwale (of a ship); (sometimes) the hatches over a ship's hold.

برزق **barzak.** Arab. 'Ālam *barzaq*: the other world; Hades.

برس **bēras.** (1) Rice, husked but uncooked; cf. *padi*, and *nasi*; (2) a measure for diamonds, (the weight of a grain of rice?)¹ *Tikus jatuh ka-dalam gēdong bēras*: a mouse fallen into a granary; great good luck; Prov., Ht. Abd., 10. *Taruh bēras di-dalam padi*: put your rice in *padi*; an injunction to secrecy; Prov., J.S.A.S., I., 88. *Bēras basah*: wet rice; worthless rice; a symbol for useless lies or a story that will not "go down"; Prov.

B. bērtch: toasted rice; v. *rēteh* and *bērtch*.

B. bunga nyior: the grain contained in the flower of the coconut.

B. bunga pinang: the grain in the flower of the areca-nut; also *b. mayang pinang*. Used at a *raja*'s funeral.

B. kunyet: rice stained with saffron—much used in wedding and other ceremonies.

B. pētas: (coll.) all kinds of rice and stores of grain. Cf. *lauk-pauk*.

Bēlalang b.: a species of grasshopper (unidentified); Ht. Raj. Don., 56.

برس **bēris.** Eng. The bridge of a ship.

برس **bērus.** Eng. Brush.

برست **bērsat.** Gone astray—of food which gets into the wind-pipe. Cf. *sēsāt*.

برست **bērsit.** Sudden appearance, sudden projection into view; = *bērsil*, q. v.

برست **bērsut.** A sudden scowl, as the result of an unpleasant thought rising in the mind.

¹ Cf. the following Pantuns:

*Che' Ali pērgi ka-Lingga
Kēna angin gēlombang barat;
Kalau tuwan biyasa bērniyaga,
Bērapa bēras satu kērat?*

*Kayoh pērahu dari pangkalan,
Sērta sampai bēharu di-ikat;
Kalau 'nak tahu timbangan intan
Lapan bēras satu kērat.*

برسل **bērsil.** Sudden appearance; suddenly issuing into full view, as a snake emerging from a hole or as a ship from behind a cape. Cf. *jēngol*.

برسن **bērsin.** Sneezing; to sneeze. *Bērsin dan batok*: sneezing and coughing; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 18. *Lalu iya bērsin-lah sērta mēmbuka mata-nya*: then he sneezed and opened his eyes; Ht. Sg. Samb.

برسه **bērēseh** or **bērseh.** Clean; free from impurities; cleanliness, the state of being clean. *Mēmbērēsehkan*: to cleanse; to rid of impurities; Sh. Lamp., 15.

برص **baras.** Arab. Leprosy.

برغ **bērang.** I. (Daik.) *Bērang-bērang*: an otter, *lutra vulgaris*. Also (Riau) *bēmbērang*, and (Kedah) *mēmbērang* or *mēmērang*.

II. *Buloh bērang*: a bamboo, *dendrocalamus strictus*.

برغ **bēreng.** *Bēreng-bēreng*: (Onom.) A species of gong; a Chinese musical instrument; Ht. Abd., 313.

برغا **bērēnga.** Larvæ of insects to be found in or on decayed animal matter. *Maka bērēnga-pun puteh mēmuteh sa-gēnaḥ badan-nya*: maggot-larvæ shewed up white over all his body; Ht. Raj. Don., 53. See also *rēnga*.

برغت **bērangta.** Jav. Love, passion; = *bērahi*, q. v. *Gila b.*: the madness of love, madly in love; Ht. Raj. Don., 50. *Taman b.*: the Garden of Love; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Pēnglipor b.*: the consoler of love sorrows; Sh. Panj. Sg.

برغتي **bērangti.** Love, = *bērahi* and *bērangta*. *Gila b.*: madly in love; Ht. Mas. Ed. 'Ashīk b.: id., Sh. Panj. Sg.

برغس **bērēngos.** Jav. Moustache; = *misai*, q. v.

برغسغ **bērangsang.** To excite or rouse to courage; to hearten up with heating food or strong liquor or martial music; see *rangsang*.

برغسل **bērengsel.** [Dutch *hengsel*.] A hinge, e.g., of a door; a joint—as between bones; hinged; see *engsel*.

برغگل **bērēnggil.** Saw-edged, knobby, crenelated; v. *ēnggil*. Cf. *ringgil*.

برغو **bērēngu** or **bērēngau.** A musical instrument, a wind instrument. *Di-tiyup orang-lah najirī dan bērengu*: the state clarions and bugles were blown; Ht. Isk. Dz.

برق **bĕrak.** I. The suction of mud and similar substances. *Tĕrbĕrak*: sucked under, as a man in a quicksand.

II. Facial inflammation; see *bĕra*.

برق **bĕrek.** (Kedah.) *Bĕbĕrek*: to chatter, to talk long-windedly and nonsensically.

برق **bĕrok.** The Malayan baboon, *macacus nĕmĕ-strinus*; Ht. Abd., 77; Sej. Mal., 118; Ht. Bakht., 53; Ht. Sh. Kub., etc.

Sĕrah b.; or *b. mĕnghantar hāṣil*: figurative expressions for the mumps.

Tabong b.: a plant (*nepenthes*, sp.).

برقسا **bĕraksa** or **buraksa.** I. [Skr. *wrĕksa*.] *Pohun kayu b.*: a large tree; *cassia fistula*; Ht. Kal. Dam., 66; Ht. Sh. Kub., 40; Ht. Nakh. Muda, 19; Ht. Sh. Mard.

II. *Kuda b.*: a sort of legendary Pegasus or supernatural steed; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Jaya Lengg.; Ht. Ism. Yat. *Burong b.*: id., Ht. Jay. Asm.

برقع **burka**. Arab. A veil worn by women on and after the pilgrimage to Mecca. Often corrupted to *bĕrgoḵ* or *bĕrkoḵ* or *mĕrgoḵ*.

برقندان **barkandān.** Pers. The festivities preceding the fast of Ramazan.

برك **bĕrik.** Eur. A brig.

بركت **bĕrkat.** [Arab. *barkat*.] The blessing of God; blessedness; blessing—in the sense that the favour of God rests on anything, making it a source of happiness to others. *Di-taroh-nya nama anak-nya itu Shaikh 'Abdu'l-kadīr dari sĕbab mĕngambil bĕrkat nama bapa-nya*: he gave his son the name of Shaikh Abdulkader that the boy might receive the blessing of God which rested on his father's name; Ht. Abd., 7. *Dĕngan kasihan Allah sĕrta dĕngan bĕrkat guru-ku*: by the favour of God and his blessing on my teacher; Ht. Abd., 52. *Dĕngan bĕrkat* is also used with the meaning of "in virtue of."

The word *bĕrkat* is also used of the presents of food to be taken home given by a host to his departing guests at a funeral or wedding feast. If the host is of royal rank, however, the word *tābaḵ* is used.

بركس **bĕrkas.** A tied bundle; a number of articles united into a parcel by having a cord passed round them; tying up. *Sapĕrti tandok di-bĕrkas*: like horns tied together in a bundle; a story the details of which will not hold together; Prov. *Tĕlah tĕrbĕrkas itu lalu jatuh tĕrguling-guling*: after they had been tied up, they kept rolling out; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Di-tĕbas-nya sa-orang sa-bĕrkas: they cut down a bundle each (of undergrowth); Ht. Abd., 107.

بركخ **bĕrkong.** *Sampan bĕrkong*: a boat divided into watertight compartments by planking stretching across the boat up to or near the gunwale; see *kong*.

بركن **bĕrkek.** *Burong bĕrkek*: (Riau, Johor) the common snipe. Also (Kedah) *burong tĕtiroḵ*.

بركن **bĕrkoḵ.** I. [Arab. برقع.] A veil worn by female *hajis*; also *bĕrgoḵ* and *mĕrgoḵ*.

II. (Malacca.) A large wild pigeon.

برك **borga** or **burga.** *Ayam b.*: the jungle fowl; also *ayam bĕroga* and *ayam hutan*.

بركن **bĕrgoḵ.** [Arab. برقع.] A veil worn by women on and after the pilgrimage to Mecca; also *bĕrkoḵ* and *mĕrgoḵ*.

برلين **bĕrliyan.** Eng. A brilliant; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Intan dan bĕrliyan*: diamonds and brilliants.

برم **bĕram.** I. The generic name for fermented liquors made from rice or other grain; rice-spirit; Ht. Ind. Meng., 139.

II. A fish-trap for use in the flooded *padi*-fields and small country streams; also *bĕbĕram*.

برما **bĕrma.** [Skr. *brahma*.] I. The god Brahma. *Bĕtara Bĕrma dewa*: id., Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Bĕrma saḵti*: a mighty God, said by Dr. Van der Tuuk to be distinct from Brahma; see his notes on the Hikayat Maharaja Boma (*Hikayat Sang Samba*); Tijds. N. I., XXI., pp. 91-101.

Kutika b.: one of the Kutika Lima or Five Ominous Times; the period of the day presided over by the god Brahma.

II. Redness—associated with the colour of blood. *Tanda b.*: redness caused by suffusion of blood. *Orang b.*: a tattooed person; (from *bĕrma III*?)

III. Burma. *Orang b.*: a Burmese.

برمبغ **bĕrĕmbang.** A tree growing on the seashore bearing a sour round fruit; *sonneratia acida*. This tree is constantly alluded to in pantuns, e.g., Sh. Pant. Shl., 5; Ht. Sh. Kub. (in five places), etc.

B. bukit: a large tree, *duabanga sonneratioides*.

B. jantan: a tree, *randia densiflora*.

Akar b.: a climbing plant, *tæniochlena griffithii*.

برمبغ **bĕrombong.** Globular expansion; conical shaped; funnel shaped; v. *rombong*.

برمين **bĕrĕmban.** Cross-laths in a fence; Kl., Pijn.; see *rĕmban*.

- برمي **běřemi.** A small scented herb, the native "water-cress"; *herpestes monniera*.
B. hutan : *limnophila conferta*.
- برنت **běřanta.** I. A river boat rowed by means of long sweeps or oars.
II. [Skr. *anta*.] *Běřanta inděra* : of divine nature, divine; *běřanta loka* : earthly; see *anta*.
III. [Skr. *bhārata*.] *Běřanta yuda* : the name by which the Bharata Yuddha is known to educated Malays.
- برند **běřanda.** [Port. *veranda*.] A balcony, a verandah, Ht. Abd., 273, 296; an open gallery on a ship, Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26; the captain's bridge, Sej. Mal., 329.
- برند **běřinda.** The sum total; the full number; the entire household; Kl., Pijn.
- برندځ **běřandang.** I. To light up, at night; to throw light on the scene; to extemporize a torch to light the way; cf. *andang*.
II. Bare, exposed, C. and S; plain, visible, Kl.
- برندل **běřandal.** I. Jav. A robber; a brigand.
II. A heavy curved sword of Banjarmasin make.
- برندي **běřendi** or **běřandi.** Eng. Brandy; Ht. Abd., 88.
- برنس **běřenas.** Promising fine growth or development; growing up finely as young shoots; rapidly developing, as an eruption of small-pox pustules; inflated to the utmost extent, as a bladder, or as the cheeks.
- برنس **barnis.** Eng. Varnish; European or Chinese varnish; cf. *sampang*.
Sapu barnis : varnishing.
- برنځ **běřenang.** To swim; v. *řenang*.
- برنيآك **běřniyaga.** [Skr. *bāñjya*.] To trade; v. *běñiyaga*.
- بروني **běřoti.** Laths, in a lattice or in any similar construction; laths constituting a framework on which anything is nailed. Also *běřoti*.
- بروج **burūj.** Arab. Castles, signs of the Zodiac, Mahk. Raj., 161; Ht. Fut. Sh., 59; the plural of برج, q. v.
- بروچي **běřochi.** The adjectival form of Broach, the name of a town in India from which a certain cloth fabric is exported. *Sarwāl b.* : trousers made of this cloth; Ht. Ind. Nata.

- برودو **běřudu.** A tadpole; also *řemudu*.
- بروس **běřuwas.** I. A strong scented shrub or tree; *premna cordifolia*. Also *běbuwas* and *buwas-buwas*.
II. *Ikan b.* : a fish (unidentified).
- بروغ **běřuwang.** The Malayan bear, *ursus malayanus* : Ht. Ind. Nata., 24.
- بروك **běřuga, běřoga** or **biruga.** *Ayam b.* : the jungle-fowl. Also *ayam borga*; *ayam hutan*; and *ayam dēnaḡ*. *Ayam běřuga itu kalau di-běři makan di-pinggan mas sakali-pun ka-hutan juga pērgi-nya* : even if you offer a jungle-cock food from a golden plate he will fly off to the jungle; irreclaimable; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 89.
- بروكو **běřugu.** A small side verandah or balcony in a Malay house; Kl.
- برون **baruna.** [Skr. *warūna*.] The Hindoo Varuna, the God of the sea; cf. (etymologically) *Uranus*.
- برونق **běřonok.** A marine worm or animal. *Laksana běřonok běřminyak-minyak* : oily as a *běřonok*; a descriptive epithet applied to a very fat man.
B. pisang : *colochirus anceps*.
B. landar : *haplodactyla molpadisides*.
- بروني **běřunai.** Brunei; Borneo. *Pěřahu b.* : a Brunei ship. *Orang b.* : a native of Brunei.
- بروي **běřohi** or **běřowi.** (Riau.) Arrowroot.
- برهال **běřhala.** [Skr. ?] An idol; an image of a Chinese or Hindoo divinity; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Sa-buwah rumah běřhala* : an idolatrous temple; Ht. Gul. Bak., 118.
- برهان **burhân.** Arab. Demonstration, proof; Sh. I. M. P., 4, 11.
- برها **běřhamma** or **běřahma.** [Skr. *Brahma*.] Brahma, the great Indian divinity, who, however, plays a subordinate part in Malay romances as compared with Siva. *Bětara běřhamma* : the great God Brahma; Ht. Sg. Samb.; also *bětara běřma*. See *běřma*.
- برهان **běřahmana, běřahman** or **běřhamman.** [Skr. *brahmana*.] A Brahmin; an ascetic; a priest of a heathen divinity; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 15; Ht. Gul. Bak., 119; etc.
Běřahman Jakěni, běřahman Jakětun, Bětapa kěras di-puchoḡ api; Chukup hari bilangan tahun, Bělah dada-nya běharu mati :

the Brahmin *Jakēni*, the Brahmin *Jakētun* underwent severe penance in the darting points of flame, and when the days and years (of his penance) were accomplished, his heart broke and then only he died.

In some cases the name *Bērahmana* is given to the God Brahma or even to a great divinity (*bētara*) generally.

بري **bērai**. *Chērai-bērai*: Scattered in small parties; broken into small detachments, as a defeated army; see *chērai*.

بري **bēri**. I. Bestowal; the act of granting or giving; letting, allowing. *Di-bēri-nya-lah idzin*: he gave them permission. *Di-bēri tahu*: he let (them) know; he gave information. *Di-bēri-nya orang masok*: he allowed people to come in.

Bēriyan: gift, dowry; see *infra*.

Mēmbēri: to give, to grant, to allow, to bestow. *M. tabek*: to give greeting; to salute. *M. sumpah*: to administer an oath.

Bērikan and *mēmbērikan*: to give, to grant.

Pēmbēriyan: gift; Ht. Abd., 264, 265, 274, etc.; dowry in the sense of the sum paid by the bridegroom to the wife's parents; Ht. Zaly.; marriage settlements. Also *bēriyan*.

II. *Bēri-bēri*: fruit-flies; better *bari-bari*; see *bari*.

بريت **bērita**. [Skr. *wārta*.] Tidings; news. *Sam-pai sēkarang tiyada khabar-nya dan bērita-nya*: up to the present time there are no news or tidings of him; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Apa bērita sēgala anak istēri kita*: what news of our families; Ht. Ism. Yat., 87. *Dēngarkan b.*: listen to my tale; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 1.

Pēmbērita: a news-giver; "news" as the title of a newspaper. *P. bētawi*: *The Batavian News*; — the name of a vernacular paper. Cf. *warta*.

بريد **barīd**. Arab. Messenger.

بريد **bērida**. [Skr. *wrēddha*.] Old; veteran; experienced. *Muntēri bērida*: experienced councillors.

بريغ **bēriyang**. *Daun bēriyang*: a plant, *archytea vahlii*; better *daun riyang-riyang*; see *riyang*.

بريغن **bēringin**. The waringin tree; *figus benjamina*; Ht. Jaya. Lengg.; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc. *Akar b*: *figus pisifera*.

بريه **boriah**. [Hind بوريا.] A topical song; v. بوريا

بزوري **bizurai**. [Port. *vice-rey*.] Viceroy.

بسان **busana**. [Skr. *bhusana*.] Raiment, clothing; ornamental dress.

بست **bēsut**. I. A sudden contraction of the brows; = *bērsut*, q. v.

II. To strike; J. S. A. S., VIII., 127.

بستاري **bēstari**. Well-bred; mannerly; polite; accomplished. *Muda bēstari*: young and well-bred; Cr. Gr., 50; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 18.

بستان **bostān** or **bustān**. Pers. A pleasure garden; = *taman*. *Bustānu 'l-ārijin*: the garden of the learned—the name of a book. *Bustānu 'l-kātibin*: the garden of scribes—the name of a treatise on letter-writing. *Bustānu 's-sālatin*: the name of a well-known Malay classic. The above-mentioned names are hybrid, *bostān*, though Persian, being admitted into the Arabic language and pronounced *bustan*. *Di-buwat bostān tēmpat bērsuka*: he made a garden, a place for enjoying himself; Sh. Sh. Al., 38.

بستي **buste**. Eng. Bow-stay; a nautical term.

بسر **bēsar**. Large; great in size; bulky; greatness without reference to moral qualities.

Orang b.: a headman; a chief. *Tuwan b.*: the head of an office; v. *tuwan*. *Bapa-ku itu bēsar-lah dalam nēgēri Mēlaka*: my father grew up (spent his boyhood) at Malacca; Ht. Abd., 8. *Maha bēsar*: most great; very great; Cr. Gr., 64; Ht. Abd., 12, 465.

B. hati: presumption; pride of place or purse; Ht. Abd., 39; Cr. Gr., 63; Ht. Gul. Bak., 149.

Kēbēsaran: (1) greatness of station, rank or position; (Ht. Abd., 400); a distinguished honour; (Ht. Abd., 461); the emblems of rank, such as the regalia of a king or the insignia of a sorcerer (*pawang*). *Bintang k.*: the star of a knightly order. (2) Pride, presumption; Ht. Abd., 115, 259, 270.

Mēmbēsarkan: to exalt; to aggrandize; to augment; to enlarge. *M. diri*: to talk big; to boast; Ht. Abd., 96, 114, 143, etc.

Pēmbēsar: an enlarger; Muj., 71.

بسغ **bēsing**. I. (Onom.) The sound of a projectile whizzing through the air; to hurl a stone from a sling.

II. Full of food, having eaten one's fill; Pijn.

بشرفت **buspērit**. Eng. Bowsprit.

بسکت **bēskat**. Eng. *Baju b.*: a vest, a waistcoat.

بسکت **biskut**. A biscuit. *Sa-biji b.*: one biscuit; Ht. Abd., 364.

بسم **bismi**. Arab. In the name of; by the name of; v. *bi*.

Bī'smi'llahi: in the name of God. *Bī'smi'llahi'r-rahmāni'r-rahīmi*: in the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate; the common exordium to a Malay written document or story.

بِسْمِ bismil. Arab. *Kurân bismil*: a Koran so copied that every *juz* covers the same amount of space.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ bi'smi'llahi. In the name of God; v. *bismi*.

بُسُود busanda. Old; stricken in years.

بِسْنُو bisnu. [Skr. *wishnu*.] The great Hindu divinity Vishnu, the Preserver. *Sang Yang Bisnu*, *Bĕtara Bisnu*, *Dewa Yang Maha-Bisnu*, and *Bĕtara Yang Maha-Bisnu*: id.
Kutika Bisnu: one of the divisions of the *Kutika Lima*.

بَسُوط basûta. A silken fabric of Surat.

بِئْسِ bĕsi. Iron.

B. batang: bar iron.

B. bĕrani: magnetic iron. Also *batu bĕrani*.

B. chabang: a Chinese pronged weapon.

B. kawī: manganese.

B. khĕrsânî: Khorassan iron; fabulous iron deemed to possess almost magic powers.

B. lantai: plate iron; iron planking.

B. lintang: iron in long thin strips.

B. mawas: rude iron used by wild aboriginal tribes.

B. rantai babi: v. *babi*.

B. tunggal: = *b. khĕrsânî*.

Batu b.: granite, or any similar hard rock.

Pandai b.: a blacksmith.

Tahi b.: rust.

Tukang b.: a blacksmith; = *pandai b.*

بَسِيت boseta. Port. A basket; Pel. Abd., 150.

بَسِيط basîf. Arab. Homogeneous throughout; consisting of one element only.

بَسِيطَه basîtah. Arab. Element, surface.

بَسِيكِر bĕsikor. An edible saltwater fish (*bĕsiko*, Kl.; *bĕsikau*, Pijn.).

بِشَارَة bishârat. Arab. Good news.

بَصَر basar. Arab. The sense of seeing, conspicuousness.

بَصِير basîr. Arab. Clear-sighted, bright, sharp.

بَطْل batal. Arab. Vain, useless.

Mĕmbatalkan: to nullify, to render useless; to futilize.

بَطَالَة batâlah. Arab. Vanity, uselessness.

بَطْرِيق batrifk. Arab. Patrician, patriarch; Ht. Fut. Sh., 14.

بَطْم butum. Arab. The terebinth tree.

بَطْن batan. Arab. Belly, interior, hidden.

بَعَث ba'th. Arab. *Mĕmba'thkan*: to send.

بَعْد ba'd. Arab. After. *Wa ba'da-hu*: and after that; = *kĕmudiyan daripada itu*. *Ba'd hajj*: after the pilgrimage to Mecca; Pel. Abd., 154.

بَعْض ba'dl. Arab. Certain (in the expression: a certain person); some one.

بَعِيد ba'id. Arab. Distant. *Karîb dan ba'id*: those near and far; Sh. Lamp., 23.

بَغْل baghal. Arab. A mule; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Fut. Sh., 57.

بَغْه bughah. Arab. Rebel; Majm. al-Ahk., 357.

بَغِير bighair. Arab. Separate, different from, solitary; Ht. Ism. Yat., 62.

بَغ bang. I. [Pers. *بانگ*.] Also *ĕbang*. The call to prayer by means of the big drum (*bĕdoḡ*); Sh. Ibl., 5; Sh. Lamp., 5; Sh. Abd. Mk., 77; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 77.

II. Red. *Bateḡ b.*: a pattern of sarong in which red predominates; Pel. Abd., 59, 71. Cf. *bangbang*, *mambang*, *ĕbang*, etc.

بَغ bung and bong. Onom. A deep booming sound; cf. *dĕbung* and *lĕbung*.

بَغْبَغ bangbang. Red; cf. *bang* and *ĕbang*. *Bĕr-payong kartās bangbang mas*: with a red umbrella embroidered with gold; Ht. Sh., 148. *Kĕtara bangbang wetan*: the Eastern glow was seen; Sh. Panj. Sg.

بَغْس bĕngis. Cruelty; heartlessness; cruel; callous; indifferent to the sufferings of others. *Tĕrlalu bĕngis laku-nya dĕngan tiyada mĕnaroh kasihan*: their behaviour was most heartless, and they had not the least pity; Ht. Abd., 268.

Kĕbĕngisan and *pĕmbĕngisan*: callous cruelty; Ht. Gul. Bak., 14, 27.

بَغْسَا bangsa. [Skr. *wansa*.] Racial, as distinct from political, national distinctions; distinctions of blood; descent, especially in the sense of noble descent. *B. hindu*: the Hindu race. *B. China*: the Chinese, whether Straits or China-born. *Rosaḡ bangsa karĕna laku*: bad habits destroy inherited virtues; Prov., Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Bĕhasa mĕnumjokkan bangsa*: manners reveal descent; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 54.

Bĕrbangsa: well born. *Orang yang bĕrbangsa*; a member of a good family; Marsd. Gr., 210.

Also *bangsawan*.

Mĕmbangsakan: to classify with regard to nationality; Majm. al-Ahk., 109.

بڠساون **bangsawan**. [Skr., the adjective of *wansa*; v. *bangsa*.] Of good birth; of noble descent (Sej. Mal., 36); a term of endearment (Ht. Ind. Meng.); a kind of native comic opera; a theatrical performance by natives on the lines of a European opera; descended from (Sej. Mal., 57).

بڠسات **bangsat**. The position of a rogue or vagabond; a tramp, a pauper; without visible means of sustenance.

Anak raja bĕrjalan sĕsat,
Mati ikan di-atas karang;
Sĕhaya miskin lagi pun bangsat
Tidak layak kapada orang:

I am poor and a vagabond; I am no fit companion for others.

بڠسڠ **bangsong**. Pointed excrescences from the roots of certain trees, such as the *bĕrĕmbang* or *pĕrĕpat*. Also *basong*.

بڠسل **bangsal**. A shed; an easily erected and easily removable structure of wood or *atap*, intended for use as a shop or as a stable, or as a residence for a gang of coolies, or for any similar purpose; Ht. Abd., 311.

بڠسل **bungsil**. A very young coco-nut used as a plaything for small children.

بڠسو **bongsu**. Youngest born; the youngest member of a family whether male (Ht. Abd., 14) or female (Sej. Mal., 99). *Hujan b.*: a very local shower. *Gĕrham b.*: a wisdom tooth.

Paḱ b.; and *maḱ b.*: (youngest uncle and aunt respectively) are usually contracted to *paḱ su*, and *maḱ su*.

Bongsu, as a name given to the youngest member of a family, is often transformed to *busu*.

بڠسي **bangsai**. Much decayed; barely holding together—of wood, as in the case of an old fallen tree trunk in the forest or of a stranded and abandoned hulk on a reef.

Padi b.: *padi* of which the husk is not entirely removed.

بڠسي **bangsi**. The name of a Malay musical instrument; a kind of flute or flageolet of bamboo; Sej. Mal., 144; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Raja Sul., 6; Sh. Sri Bun., 3, 74; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5; Sh. Abd. Mk., 86; Sh. May., 14; etc.

Buloh b.: id.; Ht. Raj. Don., 8.

بڠڠ **bĕngang**. I. (Onom.) Singing or humming noises in the ear. Cf. *bĕngal* and *bĕngap*.

II. Too small, too tight, of clothes which have been outgrown.

بڠڠ **bĕngong**. Confused; absence of mind; loss of presence of mind under excitement. *B. alang*: id.

بڠڠ **bĕngap**. Artificial and temporary dullness of hearing, as when a piece of cotton-wool is put in the ear; dull, of the ring of a coin when the metal is bad.

بڠڠ **bĕngĕk**. A catch in one's breath; a constant break in respiration as the result of illness or weakness but not of physical exertion; asthma.

بڠڠ **bĕngok**. I. *Tĕrbĕngok*: with head bent and shoulders contracted, as a man in extreme mental depression; dejected in mien.

II. Goitre, swollen neck; an equivalent of *bĕgok*, C. and S.

بڠڠ **bingka**. *Kuweh b.*: a Malay cake made of flour, coconut milk, eggs and palm sugar. *B. kukus*, *b. pulut*, and *lĕmping b.*: varieties of this cake.

بڠڠ **bĕngkara**. *Hudang bĕngkara*: a large species of prawn. Also *hudang mĕngkara* and *hudang kara*.

بڠڠ **bĕngkarak**. I. A skeleton; cf. *rangka*.

II. Left unfinished; abandoned while still unfinished; a vulgar variant of *bĕngkalai*.

بڠڠ **bĕngkarong**. A generic name for skinks; the common skink, *mabuia multifasciata*. Also *mĕngkarong*.

Patahan b.: cramp; an attack of cramp.

بڠڠ **bĕngkasa**. A kind of fish; Kl., Pijn., C. and S. [*mĕngkasar* ?]

II. A trap; Kl., Pijn., C. and S. [*jĕrat bingkas* ?]

بڠڠ **bĕngkalis**. An edible freshwater fish. Also *mĕngkalis*.

بڠڠ **bĕngkalai**. The abandonment of a work while it is still unfinished. *Tinggal b.*: to remain unfinished; Ht. Koris.

Sa-bĕrang Pĕrai tanah yang rata,
Buleh bĕrjalan sa-kĕhĕndak kaki;
Bĕngkalai tĕrtinggal janggal di-mata
Pantang tukang pĕsudahkan bahagi:

it has remained unfinished, offending the eye, the maker being forbidden to complete and deliver it.

Also *mĕngkalai*.

بڠكاوڠ **bĕngkawang.** A fern; *gleichenia linearis*; also *gleichenia hermanni*.

بڠكاوان **bĕngkawan.** A kind of lath used in thatching; the lath used as a measure or numeral coefficient for counting *ataps*. *Tĕtak buloh akan bĕngkawan*: cut down bamboo to make *atap* laths; Ht. P. J. P. *Atap sa-bĕngkawan*: a strip of thatching. *Naik di-bumbong atas bĕngkawan*: to climb to the ridge pole over the *ataps*; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 5. Also *mĕngkawan*.

بڠكايڠ **bĕngkayang.** Glutted with food; gorged; stuffed.

بڠكت **bangkit.** Rising; the act of rising, either literally or metaphorically, as of a man rising from the dead or of feelings surging up in the heart. *B. bĕrdiri*: to rise to an erect position. *Bĕrbangkit-lah kĕtakutan*: a panic arose. *Di-bangkitkan Allah daripada-nya mati*: may God raise him from the dead; Sh. May., 18.

Hantu b.: a sheeted ghost; = *hantu bungkus*, q. v.

Kuwĕh b.: a cake made of arrow-root, flour, eggs, white sugar, and suet, cooked in a mould.

بڠكت **bangkut.** Stunted in growth; insufficiently developed in some respect. *Tandoĕ b.*: with a stunted horn,—used to describe a buffalo one of whose horns is stunted as compared with the other. *Sĕmambu b.*: a Malacca cane one of the joints of which is dwarfed as compared with the others; a stick with two joints very close together (a peculiarity believed to bring good luck). *Nyior b.*: a coco-nut tree part of which is stunted.

بڠكر **bangkar.** Toughness, hardness—applied to *durians* and *jack-fruits*, the flesh of which will not ripen into softness; stiff, of a dead body; the *rigor mortis*.

Also *mangkar*.

بڠكر **bangkir.** *Bongkar bangkir*: continually raising, heaping one thing over another; a frequentative of *bongkar*, q. v.

بڠكر **bĕngkar.** Spontaneous opening, usually by the force of elasticity when pressure is removed, as in the case of a spring uncoiling itself; or as the folds of a parcel sometimes rise on the string being cut; or, again, under the influence of heat, as grain does when boiled.

بڠكر **bongkar.** Heaving up, raising anything heavy from a lower to a higher level; digging up; the turning up of soil in *padi*-planting. *B. kota*: the digging up of a fort, the destruction of a fort; Sh. Panj. Sg. *B. kubu*: id., e.g., by blowing up the foundations; Ht. Abd., 67, 470. *Bongkar dari dalam tapa-nya*: to rise from a state of complete mental

abstraction; Ht. Ind. Meng. *B. lari*: (slang) to get up and run; to make a bolt of it; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Mari di-tareĕ dĕngan-nya akar,
Akar bĕrikat di-tĕpi-nya bukit;
Di-dalam hati chinta bĕrlengkar,
Jika di-bongkar tĕrlalu sakit:

come and tear it out root and all, though its root be fixed to the edge of the hill; love is coiled around my heart and painful indeed would it be to root it up; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12.

Mĕmbongkar: to haul up or heave up. *M. sauh*: to haul up the anchor. *M. bukit*: to dig up a hillock.

Bongkarkan: to have anything pulled up and removed.

Tĕrbongkar: heaved away; hauled up.

Bongkar-bangkir: (1) turning everything in a room topsy-turvy; (2) the recalling of past favours by way of a reproach to a faithless friend.

B. karang: the name of a fabulous skate which could carry away reefs in its mouth.

بڠكرڠ **bĕngkerang.** A tree (a species of *garcinia*?); also called *mĕngkerang*.

Rumput lidah bĕngkerang: (Sungai Ujong) a grass; *fuirena glomerata*.

بڠكس **bangkas.** A certain pattern (yellow flecked with black) of plumage in a fighting-cock.

بڠكس **bingkas.** I. Springing up, rising up; recovery; elasticity; rapidity of recovery. *Jĕrat b.*: a snare that has been sprung but has caught nothing. *Tiyada b.*: he has no recuperative power, of a man who is always getting relapses of illness. *B. bangun*: to spring up.

Yang hĕndaĕ ka-darat lalu bĕrbingkas,
Hĕndaĕ bĕrjalan sigĕra lĕkas:

those who wished to go ashore sprang past, wishing to proceed with as much speed as possible; Sh. Lamp., 42.

II. A technical term used in weaving; the exhibition of the pattern on a stick with the silk threads in various colours rolled round it.

بڠكس **bingkis.** I. A present accompanying a letter; a complimentary gift or offering sent by one *raja* to another; a present sent—as distinct from one presented by the giver in person; Sej. Mal., 52, 150; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 72.

Bingkisan: id.; Sej. Mal., 49; Ht. Kal. Dam., 436; Ht. Koris; Ht. Best.; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Sh. Sri Bun., 75; Sh. Bid., 88, 120.

II. *Bungkus-bingkis*: all kinds of parcels—an alliterative collective of *bungkus*, q. v.

بڠكس **bongkas** or **bungkas**. The rise of the lower portion of anything from a nearly horizontal to a vertical position; *e.g.*, the rise of the root fibres on a tree being blown down, or the rise of the buried end of a stake on the stake being borne over by the current.

بڠكس **bungkus**. The rolling up or folding up of anything into a parcel, package or bale; a packet, a bundle.

Bungkusan: a package. *Membungkus*: to make up a parcel.

Bungkus bingkis: all kinds of parcels.

Hantu b.: a ghost which returns in its corporeal form, and wearing grave-clothes, to revisit its old home or haunts; Ht. Abd., 154. This ghost is so called because it is believed to be fettered by the bands round the grave clothes, and to progress by rolling along the ground like a bundle of bones. Also called *hantu bangkit*, *hantu golek*, and *hantu kochong*.

Těpong b.: a cake made of *těpong jawi*, coconut milk and *inti*.

بڠكڠ **bangkang**. I. Wide apart; stretching out in opposite directions.

Kala b.: the large black forest scorpion.

Kětam b.: a species of crab.

Tandoḡ b.: horns which do not curve in towards each other; horns the points of which are very wide apart.

II. Jav. Contradiction; verbal opposition; unwillingness to acquiesce in what others say.

III. Left unfinished; neglected before completion—of a work. *Bangkang* is less refined than *běngkalai* but less coarse than *běngkarak*.

بڠكڠ **bangkeng**. A kind of large round lacquered box for holding clothes and other valuable property; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41; Ht. Ind. Meng.

بڠكڠ **bangking**. To fall, as a spear that has missed its mark; C. and S.

بڠكڠ **bangkong**. *Parang b.*: a Bugis parang; a short, broad-bladed knife.

بڠكڠ **bengkang**. I. *B. bengkoḡ*; zigzagging; crooked; Ht. Abd., 4, 204, 336. *B. bengkong*: id.

II. Too small for the purpose for which it was constructed—of an aperture.

III. A cake or sweetmeat made of *těpong jawi*, coco-nut milk, sugar, etc. Also *bingkang* and *bekang*.

بڠكڠ **bengkeng**. Peevishness; irritability; snap-pishness. *Anak sěndiri di-sayang*; *anak tiri di-bengkeng*: one's own child is loved; one's step-child is snapped at; Prov.

Bengkengi: to be angry or peevish with; to snap out angrily at a person; Ht. Si Misk., 80.

بڠكڠ **bengkong**. I. The tissue between the leaves and stem of the sago palm.

II. Crooked. *Bengkang b.*: *v. bengkanḡ* and *bengkoḡ*. Cf. *parang bangkong*. *Yu b.*: a species of dog-fish; Ht. Raj. Don., 46.

III. A girdle; a kind of long cummerbund; Sh. Laili Mejn., 26; J. S. A. S., VIII., 114.

بڠكڠ **bingkang**. A cake; = *bengkang* III, q. v.

بڠكڠ **bongkang**. Stretched out to its full length and breadth; spread out to its full extent, as distinct from being huddled up—of a corpse. Cf. *bongkeng*.

بڠكڠ **bongkeng**. Lying forward, face downwards, with knees drawn up—of a dead body, especially of a floating corpse. Cf. *bongkang*.

بڠكڠ **bongkong**. I. *B. kayu*: a large parasitic growth on the trunk of a tree.

II. A soft cake wrapped in plantain leaves; Bint. Tim., 6 March, 1895.

بڠكڠكڠ **běngkongkong**. A saltwater fish, *chrysophrys calamara*. Also *běkukong*.

بڠكڠ **běngkak**. Inflammation; a swelling; swollen. *Lain běngkak lain mēnanah*: the abscess was one thing, the running quite another; he aimed at one thing and got something quite different; Prov., Ht. Si Misk., 141.

B. bakup: swollen—of the eyelids; a black eye.

B. bēngkil: swollen all over; covered with contusions and swellings, as a boy's face after a fight; Ht. Abd., 25, 342; Pel. Abd., 43; Ht. Mar. Mah., 56.

بڠكڠ **bengkok**. Crooked; bent; not straight. *Jangan-lah tuwan-tuwan pikir kalau tēbu itu bengkok manis itu-pun bengkok juga*: don't imagine, gentlemen, because a sugar-cane is crooked that sweets must also be crooked in shape; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 97.

Bengkang b.: zig-zag; not in a straight line; Ht. Abd., 4, 336.

بڠكڠ **bongkak**. Arrogance; pride; self-assertiveness; overbearing behaviour. *Pěrkataan b.*: overbearing language; Sh. Bid., 115. *Těrlalu bongkak pėlanoḡ jěnaka*: this tricky mousedeer is too arrogant altogether; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 18.

B. pūngah: very arrogant; an intensive of *bongkak*; Ht. Jur. Bud., 6; Ht. Fut. Sh., 163.

بڠكوك **bongkok**. Bent; bowed, as an old man; humpbacked; curvature of the spine; a stoop, either as the result of age or of excessive sedentary work. *Běruban sërta bongkok*: grey and bowed with years; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 4. *Bongkok bēharu bētul*: a humpback who has just become erect; a beggar on horseback; a man who is suddenly raised to a high position for which he is entirely unprepared; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92. *Di-mana kayu bongkok di-sana lah hēndak mēniti*: wherever a branch is conveniently crooked, there will the traversing be; a pigeon is made to be plucked; Prov. *Orang tuwa bongkok bawa tombak rambu*: an old humpback with a tasselled lance; a lobster. *Orang tuwa bongkok pakai baju bēsi*: an old humpback with a coat of mail; a tortoise.

B. udang: a slight stoop in a young man; the scholar's stoop.

B. kēdek; or *b. tērkhēdek*: a stoop, accompanied by a prominent stomach.

Timun b.: a kind of pumpkin.

Mēmbongkok: to stoop; (by metaphor) to humble oneself.

بڠكل **bangkal**. I. A large tree; *cenolophon parvifolius*; [*nauclea orientalis*, Pijn.] Also *b. paya*.

B. bukit: a tree with greenish white flowers; *mastixia junghuhniana*.

II. *Pēmbangkal*: a village headman; an inferior Javanese title; Ht. Sh.; also *pēmbakal*.

بڠكل **bēngkil**. Projecting above the natural surface, as a boil or swelling.

Bēngkak b.: covered with bumps of all sorts and sizes; v. *bēngkak*.

Cf. *bēnjol*, *benjil*, *bongkol*, *ēnggil*, *ringgit*, etc.

بڠكل **bongkol**. A dome-shaped protuberance; the hump on a camel or on an Indian bullock; a swelling of larger size than that described by *bēngkil*, q. v. Also *bonggol*.

بڠكل **bungkal** or **bongkal**. I. A measure of weight (832 grains); especially for precious metals; a *tahil* or 16 *mayam*, or, approximately, 1½ oz. *Bērbungkal-bungkal emas*: *bungkals* of gold, i. e., comparatively large quantities of gold; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 11.

II. A common jungle tree; *randia arisophylla*.

بڠكم **bongkam** or **bungkam**. A drug or talisman to silence a hostile witness by making him tongue-tied when he tries to give evidence against one. *'Azimat pēmbongkam*: id. Also *bukam*.

The *'Azimat pēmbongkam* consists of four talismans tied together by an arrangement of strings so that one is worn on the chest, one on the back and one at each side. The strings pass over the shoulder and form a St. Andrew's cross over the chest and back.

بڠكو **bangku**. [Port. *banco*.] A bench; a stool (Sej. Mal., 109); a seat or stool without arms or back. The word is also used of the long chair or couch of an European (Ht. Abd., 124, 296), and of the rack in a torture chamber (Ht. Abd., 61). *Sa-buwah b.*: a bench.

Pokok b.: a tree, *eugenia maingayi*.

بڠكودو **bēngkudu**. A generic name for a number of trees, esp. *morinda tinctoria*; Ht. Ind. Meng. See *mēngkudu*.

بڠكوڠ **bēngkuwang**. The common screw-pine, *Pandanus atrocarpus*. See *mēngkuwang*.

بڠكولن **bangkulun**. [Jav. western, from *kulun*, west.] Bencoolen. Corrupted usually to (Riau) *bangkulu*, (Johor) *bēngkulu*, and (Singapore) *bangkahulu*.

بڠكولو **bangkulu** or **bēngkulu**. Bencoolen; = *bangkulun*, q. v.

بڠكونڠ **bēngkunang**. The largest variety of dwarf deer; *tragulus napo*; Ht. Abd., 88.

بڠكه **bangkah**. A single black mark put on the forehead of a young child to protect it from evil spirits; the caste mark on a Hindoo. Cf. *pankah*.

بڠكه **bengkah**. A vigorous blow with a stick or anything of the same character, which is relinquished as the blow is struck; to strike and let go your weapon; to strike one top with another.

بڠكه **bungkah**. A piece; a block.

بڠكهولو **bangkahulu**. (Singapore.) A corruption by erroneous etymology of *bangkulun*, q. v.

بڠكي **bangkai**. A carcase; the dead body of an animal. *Anjing ulang bangkai*: the dog going back to (the consumption of) his carcase; a man relapsing into filthy tastes; Prov. *Umang-umang bangkai*: a hermit crab; a small crab taking up its quarters in the shell of a dead shellfish; a man decked out in borrowed plumes; Prov. See *umang*.

Anjing bēruleh bangkai: a dog that has got hold of a dead body; a snarling and jealous person; Prov. *Anjing gunggong bangkai*: id.

Bangkai is used, contemptuously and coarsely¹, of the dead body of a man. *Takut-kan hantu pēloḥkan bangkai*: to hug the corpse for fear of a ghost; out of the frying-pan into the fire; Prov.

Kēmbang b.: a flower; *amorphophallus variabilis*.

Sēnggugut b.: a disease of women; v. *sēnggugut*.

¹ Thus, in the *Hikayat Sang Samba*, the dead bodies of Arjuna and his comrades are spoken of by his friends as *mayat*, while the term *bangkai* is applied to the corpses of their foes.

- بڠكاي** **bingkai**. Rim, border; the highest hoop of a barrel; the rim of a shield; a rattan laid along the gunwale of a boat or on the edge of a cover, tray or vessel by way of removing its asperity and sharpness; Pel. Abd., 113.
- بڠگال** **benggala**. Lower Bengal;—but often loosely applied to the whole of the Calcutta Presidency; Ht. Abd., 387. *Tuwan bēsar jëndēral Benggala*: the Governor-General of India. *Ubi b.*: imported potatoes. *Pisang b.*: a kind of banana.
- بڠگالي** **benggali**. Bengalee; appertaining to Bengal; the adjective of *Benggala*, q. v.; Ht. Abd., 103.
- بڠگل** **benggal**. Knobby, protuberant, dome-shaped. *Benggal-benggol*: id., (intensified). *Benggal-benggil*: id., but with smaller bumps or protuberances.
- بڠگل** **benggil**. A slight bump or protuberance on the forehead or elsewhere. *Benggal-benggil*: covered with small bumps and swellings, as a boy after a fight.
- بڠگل** **benggol**. A large swelling, bump or protuberance; cf. *benggal* and *benggil*.
- بڠگل** **bonggol**. A dome-shaped protuberance such as the hump on a camel's back; see *bongkol*.
- بڠگي** **banggi**. I. Jav. Treason; treachery; = *durhaka*.
II. [Chin. *bān-jī*.] A kind of lattice work or balustrading of glazed earthenware on windows, doors, balconies, etc. Also *banji*.
- بڠگل** **bēngal**. Temporary dullness of hearing, as when water gets into the ears. Cf. *bēngap*, and *bēngang* I.
- بڠگلا** **bangēla**. Eng. *Rumah bangēla*; or *rumah bangēlo*: a bungalow; a one-storied building with a verandah.
- بڠگل** **bangēlas**. Unpartitioned—of an interior; empty, as a house the interior of which is not divided into rooms; giving an open unobstructed view.
- بڠگلو** **bangēlo**. *Rumah bangēlo*: a bungalow; = *bangēla*, q. v.
- بڠگلي** **bungēlai** or **bongēlai**. A ginger, used in medicine; *zingiber cassumunaar*.
- بڠغه** **bēngah**. I. Stretching one's body to its full height when sitting, so as to look over an intervening obstacle; holding one's head up; (by metaphor) stuck up, conceited.
II. [Penang.] Short of breath, as the result of exercise; also *mēngah*, q. v.

بڠغه **bēngēh**. (Kedah.) To hiss, of a cat.

بڠفتا **baftā**. Pers. A kind of calico.

بڠف **bap**. (Onom.) A dull sound, such as that of a man falling on sand or mud. Cf. *dēbap*, *lēbap*, *gēlēbap*.

بڠفاني **bupati**. [Jav. from Skr.] A very exalted Javanese distinction; (literally) a "lord of the land"; a great noble.

بڠفال **bupala**. [Skr. *bhupāla*.] Prince. *Ariya bupala* and *indēra bupala*: legendary ministers of Sang Nila Utama in the *Sejarah Melayu*.

بڠق **bak**. I. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of a slap on the shoulder.

II. An abnormal rise of water-level caused by a river in flood meeting a strong tide and heavy sea; a periodical drift in the sea caused by the monsoon. Cf. *bah* and *sēbah*.

بڠق **bok**. I. Jav. Also *boḵ ayu*: a title given to an old lady when addressing her; = *ēmbok*, mother.

II. (Kedah.) A fishing-rod.

III. A kind of carpet.

بڠق **buk**. I. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of a coco-nut falling on soft or muddy ground.

II. Eur. Book. Also *buku*.

بڠقا **bakā**. Arab. Eternal, eternity. *Dari nēgēri yang fanā ka-nēgēri yang bakā*: from a perishable to an eternal kingdom;—a polite way of describing the change at death; Ht. Abd., 12, Marsd. Gr., 143. *Dāru 'l-bakā*: the Everlasting Habitations.

Bakā itu hērti-nya juwa,

Hērti-nya kēkal kēadaan-nya:

as for the meaning of *bakā*, it means eternal existence; Sh. I. M. P., 12.

بڠقب **bukbak**. (Onom.) The sound of a heavy fall broken from time to time; the sound of a loudly beating heart; going "pit-a-pat." Also *buk bap*, and *duk bap*.

بڠقني **bakti**. [Skr. *bhakti*.] Loyalty,—especially to God; the reverence and love of a man for his Creator, or of a subject for the person of his sovereign. *Bērbuwat bakti*: to act loyally.

Bērbakti: loyal, devout; Ht. Abd., 440.

Kēbaktiyan; loyalty; Sej. Mal., 133; Ht. Abd., 15, 331, 374.

بچا bokcha. [Turk. *buḡchâ.*] A bag, scrip, or wallet; Ht. Jay. Asm.; Ht. Jah., 49; a satchel such as the satchel of a school-boy; Ht. Hamz., 19. *Bĕrhala sĕmuwa-nya di-masokkan ka-dalam bokcha-nya*: he put all the idols into his wallet; Ht. Hamz., 15. *Bokcha kĕsakti-yan*: a magical wallet, a sort of 'Fortunatus' purse; Ht. Ahm. Md., 52.

Bawa bĕluwam, bĕrsama bokcha,

Bĕrtandang desa sa-bĕlah barat:

take up your bag, take up your wallet, and set out wandering towards the West.

بقل bakdul. [Hind. ?] A bearing-rein.

بقره bakarah. Arab. One head of cattle; one animal.

بقل bakal. Arab. Greens; vegetables.

بقي baki. Arab. Balance, surplus; = بقية.

بقية bakiyah. Arab. Balance; surplus.

بكاتل bĕkatul. A kind of broth, Kl.; (Riau and Kedah) *bubor katul*.

بكارة bakarat. Arab. Virginity, maidenhood.

بكاكك bĕkakak. A bird (unidentified); Sh. Ch. Ber., 10.

بكاكق bĕkahak. The ejection of phlegm from the throat; v. *kahak*.

بكت bĕkat. Tightly filled up; closed up so as almost to exclude air; stuffed up, as a box which contains as much as good packing can compress into it. *Pĕnoh bĕkat*: full to tightness, as the neck of a bottle into which a cork has been pressed. Also *pĕkat*.

بكر bikir. [Arab. *bikr.*] A maiden; virgin; maidenhood. *Baik janda atau pun bikir*: whether formerly married or still virgin; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 48. *Orang yang bĕharu kahwĕn sama bikir*: a man newly wedded to a maiden; Muj., 45. *Yang tiyada tĕrbuwang bikir-nya*: who had not yet lost their virginity; Ht. Sh. Mard.

بکس bĕkas. The impression left by any body or action; the trace or mark of anything; the vessel or wrapper in which anything has been or is usually placed. *Mata-nya balut bĕkas mĕnangis*: her eyes were inflamed—the sign that she had been weeping; Sh. Bid., 87. *Di-pinta surwatu bĕkas hĕndaḡ di-buboh ayer*: asked for a vessel to put water in; Ht. Best.

B. bau-bauwan: a scent-bottle; a vessel for perfumes; Ht. Ism. Yat., 161.

B. pinang: the bowl containing the requisites for betel-chewing.

B. tangan: (1) handwriting; (2) the effect of a blow with the hand. *Jurutulis yang baik bĕkas tangan-nya mĕmulis*: a writer whose handwriting was good; Ht. Abd., 85. *Tahan-lah bĕkas tangan-ku baik-baik*: do your best to resist the force of my blow; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 60; cf. also Ht. Hamz., 52.

B. tapak gajah: the footprints of an elephant; Ht. Ind. Nata.

B. tuboh: a garment,—garments being often exchanged as keepsakes by Malay lovers; Ht. Koris.

Dari pĕkan, lalu bĕrlaboh,

Lalu bĕrhĕnti di-kĕdai Jawa;

Mĕmohunkan kain yang bĕkas tuboh

Ganti tuwan dĕngan-nya nyawa:

I ask for a garment which you have worn that it may take the place of my lover and my life; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 16.

Bĕkas is used in Netherlands India in the sense of "formerly," "late," "ex-"; *bĕkas pĕnghulu*: formerly a *pĕnghulu*. *Tĕmpat bĕkas mahaligai*: the old site of the palace; the site where the palace had stood; Ht. Al., 40.

Kĕbĕkasan: the (painful) results of something; the traces left by a foolish act.

بکغ bĕkang. Unbent; opened out—as a hook made of bad steel which gives and allows the fish to escape; cf. *bangkang*.

بکو bĕkak. The pairing or coupling of animals; v. *bĕbaka* and *baka*.

بکل bĕkal. I. Materials for consumption or use on a journey, whether actual food (Ht. Abd., 292; Sh. A. R. S. J., 3; Sh. Lamp., 28; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 3; Ht. Ism. Yat., 49; Sh. Put. Akal., 19) or money (Ht. Abd., 12; Ht. Kal. Dam., 407) or clothes (Ht. Kal. Dam., 407) or weapons (Sh. Lail. Mejn., 26) or even (rarely) the actual steed or conveyance (Ht. Gul. Bak., 46).

Bĕkalan: id.; Sh. Bid., 53; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8; Ht. Abd., 102.

Pĕrbĕkalan: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 142; Ht. Abd., 292.

Bĕkalkan: to provide (anything) by way of stores for a journey; Ht. Koris. *Mĕmbĕkalkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 12.

II. *Pĕrbĕkal* or *pĕmbĕkal*: (Jav.) a village official. *'Ādat p.*: village law; Ht. Ism. Yat., 49.

بکل بکم bĕkil. An edible saltwater fish.

bĕkam. A light red discoloration as the result of a blow, cf. *biram*; the mark left by the pressure of a fairly sharp instrument upon the flesh, provided the skin is not broken; cupping; blood-letting; the opening of a vein.

بكو **bĕku.** Congealed, frozen—as water; coagulated, as blood. *Ayer b.:* ice. *Hampir-lah sudah bĕku gĕrangan ayer mata patek:* my tears are nearly coagulated; Ht. Sh. The word is also used of the traditional Nile turning to blood or coagulating; Mith. Sar., 52.

Bĕku didalam hati: an unpleasant sensation; an anxious feeling; one's blood running cold; one's heart standing still; Ht. Abd., 184; Ht. Koris.

Hujan b.: hail; Tam. Perm., 27.

بكوڭ **bĕkukong.** A saltwater fish; *chrysophrys calamar*; also *bĕngkongkong*.

بكي **bĕkiya.** *Jahit b.:* a kind of double-stitch; v. *kiya*.

بكم **bakim.** Arab. Dumb.

بكان **bĕgawan.** [Skr. *bagāwan*.] Blessed; fortunate—a title given to certain minor divinities or major heroes of Hindu mythology; a title inferior to *Bĕtara* but greater than *Sang*, and used rather with reference to power than to merit.¹

Sĕri Bĕgawan: the title given in ancient Java to an abdicated prince; Sh. Panj. Sg.

بكاڤ **bĕgahak.** A fish (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII., 120.

بكر **bĕgar.** [Arab. *بأكور*.] Hardness owing to being plucked too early—of a fruit; hard, as a bad potato that won't soften when boiled, as certain leaves that do not lose their stiffness when exposed to the action of hot water. Cf. *ganyut*.

In Kedah the word is used, by metaphor, in the sense of a hard proud man.

بكن **bĕgok.** A swelling on the neck; a kind of goitre.

بکمان **bagaimana.** How; in what way; v. *bagai*.

بکند **baginda.** [Skr. *bahagyanda*: the fortunate; cf. *bĕhagiya*.] A title given in romantic literature to princes, whether reigning themselves or merely members of reigning families, and in religious literature to the first four caliphs, especially Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law. Colloquially, the title is usually given to a ruler by conquest as distinct from a ruler by right of birth. The title is also given to the Gods of the old Hindu mythology, and to the Prophet. *Baginda rasul Allah:* the Prophet of God, Muhammad; Ht. Raj. Kh., 4.

بكي **bagi.** To; giving to; see *باكي*.

بکيت **bagitu.** Thus; so; in that way; = *ba'-itu*.

بکين **bagini.** Thus; so; in this way; = *ba'-ini*.

بل **bol.** I. Eng. A bowl. *Mangkok b.:* a large bowl.

II. The globular masses of water bubbling up from a geyser, spring or fountain; globular masses of steam shooting up from a chimney; the agitation on the surface of a stream marking the existence of a spring underneath. Cf. *buwal*.

III. *Jambu b.:* a fruit-tree; *eugenia malaccensis*.

بلا **bĕla.** I. Support; sustenance. *B. pĕlihara:* bringing up, nurturing — of bringing up children, looking after anyone in disease, etc.

Mĕmbĕla: to bring up; to nurture; to sustain.

Tĕrbĕla: nurtured, brought up.

II. [Skr. *bālā*.] Soldierly, army; see *بال*.

III. Arab. A plague; a general calamity; v. *bala*.

بلا **bilā.** [Arab. *bi:* = *dĕngan*; and *lā:* = the negative *ta*.] Without; = *dĕngan tiyada*.

بلات **bĕlabat.** Single-stick; see *bĕlēbat*.

بلات **bĕlata.** *Ikan b.:* a fish; better known as *ikan pĕlata*, q. v.

بلاتق **bĕlatek.** The Java sparrow; *fringilla oryzivora*; Cr., *padda oryzivora*, C. and S. Also *jĕlatek*, and *gĕlatek*.

بلاتق **bĕlatok.** The Malayan wood-pecker; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 4. Also (Kedah) *pĕlatok*; cf. *patok*. *Punggor rĕbah bĕlatok mĕnumpang mati:* the dead tree falls and the wood-pecker that lives on it is killed; the fall of a prince means the ruin of his courtiers; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 69.

B. batu: *picus tristis*; Horsf., Cr.; *meiglyptes tristis*, C. and S.

B. bawang: *picus bengalensis*, Cr.; *brachyptermus aurantius*, C. and S.

B. lalat: *picus analis*; Cr.

B. rimba: *muelleripicus pulverulentus*, C. and S.

Jalan b.: to walk along bowed as an old man whether from age or as a mark of respect.

بلاتي **bĕlati.** [Hind. from Skr. *vilayati*.] Foreign; European; imported (from distant countries—as distinct from Indian or Malay made goods.

Tali b.: hempen rope. *Tĕmbakau b.:* tobacco prepared in the European way, as distinct from *tĕmbakau Jawa*.

¹ E.g., in the Ht. Sg. Samba the title of *Bĕgawan* is given to certain evil spirits (*Raksasas*) in the service of *Bhauma*, as well as to celestial divinities like *Narada*.

بلاچق **bělachak.** I. (Kedah.) *Ikan bělachak*: a fish (unidentified). *B. minyak*: a variety of this fish.

II. Common, because plentiful; C. and S.

بلاچن **bělachan.** A kind of preserve made of dried prawns and fish; Ht. P. J. P., Muj., 65.

Sapĕrti kĕra kĕna bělachan: like a monkey smeared with shrimp-paste; fidgety; Prov.

بلاچو **bělachu.** Unbleached cotton cloth; also *kain mĕntah*. *B. kĕlarai*, and *b. minyak*: varieties of unbleached cloth.

بلادو **bĕladau.** A broad dagger; a short sword of a Turkish type. *Pĕdang b.*: id., Sej. Mal., 188, 234.

According to C. and S. the term would seem to be also applied to a small dagger which can be secreted in the hair.

بلادو **bĕladu.** (Kedah.) *Burong bĕladu*: a bird (unidentified); = (Riau, Johor) *burong bĕlĕdu*: q. v.

بلارم **bĕlaram.** [Arab. *balgham*.] (Kedah.) Phlegm, mucus; v. بلغم.

بلاسه **bĕlasah.** I. Repeated blows with a rattan; the bastinado.

II. A river fish-trap used in Kedah.

بلاغة **balâghat.** Arab. Eloquence, rhetoric.

بلاغ **bĕlanga.** A large unglazed earthenware cooking vessel; a chatty; Ht. Koris, Ht. Abd., 104, 132, etc.

Dayong tudong b.: long sweeps with round blades such as are occasionally used by Tamil *tongkang* men.

بلاغن **bulangan.** A thorny shrub; *gmelina villosa* and *canthium horridum*; v. *bulang*.

بلاك **bĕlaka.** Quite; thoroughly; altogether; to the bitter end. *Muda bĕlaka*: quite young. *Bohong dan bodoh bĕlaka*: altogether lying and foolish; Ht. Abd., 72. *Gĕnap bĕlaka dalam bĕhasa Mĕlayu*: thoroughly versed in Malay; Ht. Abd., 50.

بلاكڭ **bĕlakang.** The back; the posterior; the rear; the hinder portion; (by metaphor) the future; posterity.

B. tangan: the back of the hand.

Buwang b.: to run away; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Di-bĕlakang: behind, on the back, in future. *Orang orang yang di-bĕlakang*: future generations; Ht. Abd., 89. *Hinggap di-bĕlakang kĕrbau*: alighting on a buffalo's back.

Mĕmbĕlakang: to have one's back turned towards anything; to turn the back on anything; Pel. Abd., 34. *Mĕmbĕlakangi*: id.; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 26. *Mĕmbĕlakangkan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Tulang bĕlakang: the backbone; the dorsal vertebræ.

بلاكڭ **bĕlaking.** Eng. Blacking; tar; coal tar; Muj., 35. Also (Riau) *bĕlangkin*, and *bĕlakin*, Kl.

بلاكن **bĕlakin.** Eng. Blacking; = *bĕlaking*, q. v.

بلال **bilâl.** Arab. A muezzin, a caller to prayer—so called from the name of the first man who performed this duty in the days of the Prophet. In Java, the word *modin* (properly *مودين*) is used.

بلاڭ **bĕlalang.** A generic name for crickets, grasshoppers, locusts, *et hoc genus omne*. The following varieties are recognised: *b. bĕras* (Ht. Raj. Don., 56), *b. chĕngkadok*, *b. daun*, *b. gambar*, *b. gok*, *b. hantu*, *b. jamban*, *b. jarom*, *b. jongkong*, *b. kĕmahang*, *b. kunyet*, *b. mĕnĕrong*, *b. mupor*, *b. padi*, *b. patong*, *b. pikat*, *b. polong*, *b. ranting* (*phasma gigas*), *b. sakachong*, *b. sireh*, and many others.

Bĕlalang tĕlah mĕnjadi lang: grasshoppers have become kites; the mean have become great; Prov. *Di-tĕmpat tiyada lang kata bĕlalang aku-lah lang*: in a place where no hawk is, the grasshopper will say: "I am a hawk;" a triton among minnows; Prov.

Gigi b.: black teeth.

Ikan b.: a fish, *exocetus mento*.

Mata b.: prominent eyes.

Paha b.: the thigh of a grasshopper, a simile for a much admired curve of a thigh.

Paĕ b.: a mythical personage famed for the good luck which saved him from the scrapes his folly kept getting him into. *Mujor paĕ b.*: the devil's own luck.

Pĕtai b.: trees with red curled pods; *pithecolobium microcarpum*, and *pithecolobium angulatum*.

بلاق **bĕlalak.** To have the peculiar staring look common to people with diseases of the eye; to have a fixed gaze or look about the eyes.

بلاله **bĕlalah.** Given up to gluttony. Stronger than *pĕlahap*, q. v.

بلالي **bĕlalai.** The trunk or proboscis of an elephant. *Bĕlalai-nya sapĕrti kĕpala ular hĕndaĕ mĕmagut*: its trunk was as the head of a snake when about to strike; Ht. Sg. Samb.

بلانق **bĕlanak**. A saltwater fish, *mugil cannesius*, of which the following are names of varieties: *b. angin*, *b. bakau*, *b. jumpul*, *b. kamoḥ*, *b. kĕdĕ-ra*, *b. puteh*, and *b. rapang*.

Mata b.: the core of a pattern of lines on the cushion of a finger. *Pusat b.*: id.

Pasir b.: good holding-ground for anchors.

بلو **bĕlawā**. A kind of large sword; V. d. W.

بلاھق **bĕlahak**. To make a noise in one's throat when eating; to cough up but not eject from the mouth.

بلبت **bĕlēbat**. I. A cake made of tapioca and rolled in banana leaf. Also *kuweh lĕpat* and *kuweh bĕlēpat*.

II. Striking (in contradistinction to thrusting in fencing); single-stick play as opposed to fencing with foils. Also *bĕlabat*.

بلبس **bĕlēbas**. A small smooth lath laid horizontally across the frame of an *atap* wall to serve as a support for the *atap*; the horizontal as opposed to the perpendicular portions of a framework, cf. *jĕrĕjak*; a portion of a Malay loom used to connect pieces of cloth; a ruler, an instrument for ruling lines.

بلبو **bĕlēbau**. The administration of a switching by a man standing up to a man lying down flat on the ground; belabouring.

بلبل **bulbul**. Pers. The Indian nightingale; Bost. Sal.

In Kedah this name is given to an imaginary bird believed to reside in the stomach of a crocodile.

بلت **bĕlat**. Any sort of net with long narrow interstices formed by tying together rattans or long laths; chicks; the peculiar nets used with fishing stakes; (by extension) fishing stakes or traps for fish, generally consisting of a framework forming a series of enclosures (*kurong*) into which the fish wander, being led or driven from one into another by means of rows of stakes leading to the trap until they are practically confined in the last enclosure and are caught by raising a net (*daun*) lying on the bottom of the enclosure. The *bĕlat* or net proper is placed round the framework. *Sapĕrti ikan dalam bĕlat*: like a fish in a trap; "in a hole," "up a tree"; Prov.

B. angkit-angkit: chicks; = *bidai*.

B. bĕtawi: a fish-trap with three or five enclosures (*kurong*), the netting being strong and intended for large fish, while the trap itself is an outshore one.

B. jĕrĕmal: (Kedah) a fish-trap in the shape of a square, one side being left open to face the ebb tide. Fish are attracted into it by expanding rows of stakes which direct the course of the fish into the trap. In Riau and Johor this trap is known by the name *tuwas*.

B. kangkang: a small river fish-trap something on the lines of the *b. kĕdāh* or *b. bĕtawi*, but of miniature size and delicate framework.

B. kĕmbang: an outshore fish-trap on the lines of the *b. bĕtawi* and *b. kĕdāh*, but not as large as the *b. bĕtawi*.

B. kĕdāh: an inshore fish-trap on the lines of the *b. bĕtawi* and *b. kĕmbang*.

B. langai: a bag net running up and down six bamboo posts.

B. lengkong: a fish-trap (unidentified).

Tongkang b.: the boat used for constructing the framework of a fish-trap and for conveying and driving in the necessary piles (*turus b.*).

Bĕlat is also used of a splint for a wounded arm formed by fastening rattans or laths to one another, so as to form a framework relatively rigid in its length but which can be rolled round the arm as regards its breadth.

بلت **bĕlit**. Formation into coils; the coil of a snake (Ht. Sg. Samb.; Cr. Gr., 78; Ht. Koris), or of an elephant's trunk (Ht. Abd., 75; Ht. Ind. Jaya), or of anything of a sinuous and flexible character, as a necklace (Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Nata) or as a shawl wrapped round the neck (Sh. Ibl., 12), or as a lasso enfolding an enemy (Ht. Sg. Samb.), or as the winding appearance of some rivers (Ht. Mar. Mah.). *Sa-bĕlit*: a coil. *Bĕrantai tujuh bĕlit*: in a chain of seven coils, Ht. Ind. Nata. *Sapĕrti ular bĕrbĕlit-bĕlit laku-nya*: like a snake when coiled up; a simile for an angry man.

Mĕmbĕlit: to coil round.

بلت **bĕlut**. An eel. *Ikan b.*: id; Sh. Ik. Trub., 7. *Sapĕrti bĕlut pulang ka-lumpor*: like an eel returning to his mud; a man who goes out to seek his fortune and returns home as poor as when he started; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 141. *Bĕlut jatoh ka-lumpor*: an eel dropped into mud; a man who has been dropped on his feet; a lucky drop into one's own element; Prov. *Bagai bĕlut di-kĕtil ekor*: like an eel when its tail has been nipped; off like lightning; Prov. Ht. Raj. Don., 10.

Jahit tulang b.: herring-boning (in sewing).

بلجي **balchi**. *Nĕgĕri balchi*: Beluchistan; Ht. Kal. Dam., 338.

بلخ **balakh**. Arab. Haughty; supercilious.

بلد **bald**. Arab. A city, a town.

بلدا **bĕlēda**. A sweet broth; a sweet gruel.

بلدان **buldân**. Arab. Cities, towns; the plural of *bald*, a city.

بلدو **bělědu**. I. [Port. *veludo*.] Velvet. Also *běludu*, and (Kedah) *kain baldu*.

II. *Burong bělědu*: a bird (unidentified); Sh. Bur. Pungg., 6; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 3; Sh. Bid., 49.

Also (Kedah) *burong běladu*.

بلده **bělědoh**. *Těbělědoh*: (Kedah) presenting a large appearance; filling up the landscape; looming large; = (Riau, Johor) *těrběludoh*.

بلدي **baldi**. A bucket with a handle; a horse-bucket.

بلديو **baladewa**. Skr. The name of the father of Krishna (in the Ht. Sg. Samba).

بلديو **baldewa**. *Něgěri b.*: the Maldives; Ht. Mar. Mah.

بلر **bėl̥ar**. I. Mischievous—of children; constantly playing truant; uncertain; unreliable.

II. *Měmbėl̥ar*: to creep everywhere in great numbers, as ants.

بلر **bėl̥or**. I. Hardened, of skin; preserved by drying, as dried fish or dried meat; v. *balor*.

II. [Pers. بلور.] Crystal; see *habėl̥or* and *abėl̥or*.

بلس **bėl̥as**. I. Pity, mercy, sympathy; *b. hati*: softening of the heart; kindly sentiments. *B. kasihan*: pity.

Měmbėlaskan hati: to allay hard-heartedness; to arouse feelings of pity; to sympathize. *Bagai-bagai chumbuwan yang mēmbėlaskan hati*: varied endearments to arouse sympathy; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. A word used in the formation of the numerals from eleven to nineteen inclusive; e.g., *sa-bėl̥as*: eleven; *duwa bėl̥as*: twelve; *tiga bėl̥as*: thirteen; etc.

بلس **bėl̥us**. Free to go in and out; unobstructed; loose, of the base of a pillar or mast.

بلس **bolsa**. Port. A clothes-bag. Also *bolsak*.

بلسان **balasân**. Arab. Balm; especially "balm of Judah"; balsam. Also بلسم.

بلست **běl̥ěsit**. (Onom.) The sound of a switching; to switch; a switching described by its sound. Cf. *běl̥ěbau*, and *běl̥asah*.

بلسق **bolsak**. (Port. *bolsa*.) A clothes-bag. Also *bolsa*.

بلسم **balsam**. Arab. Balm, especially "balm of Judah"; balsam; see بلسان.

بلغ **balagh**. Arab. To reach a certain point; a mark in a book where one stops reading.

بلغم **balgham**. Arab. Phlegm, mucus; Muj., 50. Also (Kedah) *bėl̥aram*.

بلغ **bėl̥ang**. Spotted; variegated; mottled; piebald; striped; alternation of colour. *Harimau mēnunjoḵkan bėl̥ang-nya*: a tiger showing his stripes; a man revealing his true character; J. S. A. S., XI., 66.

Kuda b.: (Singapore) a piebald horse; (Penang) a zebra, as known through travelling circuses.

B. běr̥intek: spotted as a leopard; spotted in very small spots.

B. chěchak: spotted, as the greyish-coloured wild cat. *Siput bėl̥ang chěchak*: a kind of shell covered with spots; *terebra mascaria*.

B. kasau: striped, as a tiger.

B. tēbuwan: marked by rings, as the skin of certain leopards.

Sakit b.: a disease in which white blotches are produced on the skin.

Cf. *bėl̥ak* and *pėl̥ang*.

بلغ **bėl̥ong**. I. (Kedah.) Tall for his age, of a boy; over-rapidly developed, of a tree or fruit. Also *mėl̥ong*.

II. (Kedah.) *Bėl̥ah bėl̥ong*: the name given to a bird (unidentified) or insect (C. and S.) the note of which is heard at night and is believed to be supernatural; v. *bėl̥ah*.

بلغ **bėl̥eng**. Jav. Broken pottery; an equivalent of *tēmbekar*, q. v.

بلغس **běl̥engas**. I. Insipid; that has lost its taste.

II. Sticky, of the body after bathing in salt water.

بلغست **běl̥engset**. Exposure of the inside of the lower eyelid—as the result of ophthalmic disease. Also *bėl̥enset*, and *pėl̥enset*.

بلغسغ **bėl̥ongsong**. A fabric of mixed silk and cotton; a kind of cloth made at Palembang. Also *longsin*.

بلغكت **běl̥engket**. Inseparably attached; fastened; joined; linked together.

بلغكر **bėl̥ungkor**. The name of an edible salt-water fish (unidentified). *B. pasir*; *b. paya*; *b. pisang*: varieties of this fish.

بلڭكس **bělangkas.** I. The king-crab; *limulus moluccanus*. *Bagai kěroncho dēngan bēlangkas*: like the king-crab and its mate; a symbol for affection; Prov.

Buntut b.: a nickname given to the lower portion of the head-dress of Malay and Baba women.

Ekor b.: the tail of the king-crab; a descriptive name given to three-sided blades or pins. *Di-mana-kah dapat ekor bēlangkas*: where did you get those hairpins? (*chuchok sanggul*). *Dauu ekor b.*: a herb; *gnetum brunonianum*. *Pědang ekor b.*: a three-sided rapier.

Tělor b.: the eggs of the king-crab. *Bunga tělör b.*: a plant, *sida carpinifolia* and *mæsa ramentacea*.

Yu bēlangkas: a shark, so called from the shape of its tail.

بلڭكڭ **bělengkong.** *Pědang b.*: a sword of very flexible steel; a sword that will bend till point and handle meet; v. *lengkong*.

بلڭكڭ **bělongkang.** I. A large river boat much used at Pontianak.

II. Harness for draft cattle.

بلڭكڭ **bělongkeng.** A kind of small edible snail.

بلڭكن **bělangkin.** Eng. Blacking, tar; = *běla-king*, q. v.

بلڭكو **bělēngu.** Fetters; shackles; Ht. Mar. Mah.

بلق **bělak.** Mottled, as the grain of certain woods; spotted (with large spots), as opposed to merely dotted with points of a different colour (*barek*, q. v.); white spots on the human body, = *sopak*, q. v. Cf. *bělang*.

بلق **bělek.** The act of turning up the upper eyelid or turning down the lower eyelid with the finger; cf. *belek*, and *běleugset*.

بلق **bělok.** Eng. A large pulley; a block.

بلقس **balkis.** Arab. The legendary name of the Queen of Sheba. *Putěri b.*: id.

بلڭ **bělēlang.** To give a sidelong and upward glance; to look to the side with the eye slightly raised; cf. *jěling*.

بلم **bělām.** I. *Bělām api*: a piece of wood kept burning (where matches are not available) to supply a light whenever required.

II. (Onom.) *Chělum bělām*: tramping in and out; familiarity; making oneself at home in a house.

III. *Bělām-bělām*: dusky; gloom; twilight.

بلم **bělum.** I. Not yet. *Bělumkan*: id.; Sh. Yat. Nast., 160. *Bělum lagi*: not yet, not even yet. *Bělum pěrnah*: never yet. *Bělum sampai*: not yet arrived. *Ingat antara bělum kěna jimat antara bělum habis*: think before the event; take thought before all is spent; look before you leap; Prov. *Sa-bělum*: until; so long as . . . not. *Sa-lagi bělum*: id.

Bělum is often used as a mere negative, especially in reply to a question. *Bělum chukup*: insufficient.

II. *Bělāh bělum*: a stick insect, C. and S.; v. *bělāh*.

بلمار **balmara.** A certain tool used by a brazier when turning the pot on a sort of lathe.

بلان **bilamana.** Whenever, at whatever time; v. *bila*.

بلبڭ **bělambang** or (Kedah) **bělěmbang.** A truss; a soft cord for binding up a sheaf of anything; a rough lath or unplanned plank.

بلبڭ **bělimbing.** Ridged longitudinally; the shape of an object which has long ridges running from one end to the other; a name given (owing to their appearance) to a well known fruit, *averrhoa bilimbi*, and to the leathery turtle, *dermochelys coriacea*.

B. buloh: another name for the fruit, *averrhoa bilimbi*.

B. bėsi, *b. bulat*, *b. hutan*, *b. kěris*, *b. kěra*, *b. pěnjuru*, *b. pipit*: names for a tree with dark red acid fruits; *connaropsis monophylla*.

B. kěmbola, *b. manis*, *b. batu*: names for the fruit, *averrhoa carambola*.

Akar b.: a climbing plant with lilac flowers and scarlet and black peas.

بلبڭ **bělombang.** The swell of the sea; = *gělombang*, q. v.

بلڭي **bělumpai.** Not yet, not yet arrived; an abbreviation of *bělum sampai*.

بلڭق **bělěmak.** A kind of owl with a mournful note. *Suwara-nya mēnangis sapěrti kukok bělěmak*: her voice was plaintive like the owl's note; Ht. Sg. Samb.

بلن **bělin.** A species of very small edible eel.

بلنتار **bělantara.** [Kawi: *wanantara*.] The jungle. *Hutan b.*: a boundless waste of forest; the jungle; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 6, 8, 30. *Rimba b.*: id.

بلنتس **běluntas.** A sea-shore shrub with lilac flowers; *pluchea indica*, or *conyza indica*. Also *b. paya*.

B. bukit: a large tree with small deep green leaves; *erythroxylon burmanicum*.

B. padi: (Malacca) a small shrub with large pale violet or white flowers; *clitoria cajaneifolia*.

بلنتڭ **bělĕnting**. Stretched or expanded to breaking or bursting point; v. *lĕting*.

بلنتق **bĕlantek**. A kind of spring-gun or trap for large animals; also (Kedah) *pĕlantek*.

B. ĕmbat: (Johor) a spring seizing the victim by the leg.

B. pangkong: a spring-trap striking an animal on the head.

B. parap; or *b. paraḡ*: a spring-trap with an arrow or javelin.

B. paut: another form of trap using a javelin or arrow.

B. sembat: a spring-trap like the *b. embat*, but violently upsetting an animal besides seizing its leg.

Bintang b.: a constellation—the Hyades.

بلنتق **bĕlontok**. An edible sea-water fish, *gobius viridipunctatus*.

بلنتق **bĕluntok**. *Orang tuwa bĕluntok*: an old man with young ways. Also *orang tuwa suntok* and *orang tuwa luntok*.

بلنتن **bĕlantān**. A club, baton, or cudgel; a shillelagh; a stick increasing in thickness the further it extends from the handle; cf. *antan*.

بلنتن **bĕlintan**. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).

بلنته **bĕlantah**. Rice half cooked, half raw; = *jĕlantah* or *biji limau*.

بلنج **bĕlanja**. Cost of sustenance; allowance for expenditure; salary; expenses. *Bĕlanja pada sa-bulan sa-ribu tiga ratus ringgit*: an allowance of \$1,300 per mensem; Ht. Abd., 330.

Bĕlanjakan and *mĕmbĕlanjakan*: to expend, to disburse.

بلنجر **bĕlunyor**. To stretch oneself, to extend the limbs; v. *unyor*.

بلنجو **bĕlinjau**. (Kedah.) A tree yielding an edible fruit (unidentified).

بلند **bĕlanda**. Dutch. *Bĕlanda minta tanah*: a Dutchman asking for land; a hard bargainer; Prov.

Awan b.: pictorial or carved foliage; foliation in art.

Ayam b.: a turkey; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Ayer b.: mineral water.

Batu b.: crystal; paste (for artificial diamonds.) *Dahulu intan sĕkarang jadi batu bĕlanda*: formerly diamond, now paste; a fall in the social scale; Prov.

Duriyan b.: the soursop, *anona muricata*.

Kartās b.: European-made paper.

Kuching b.: a rabbit.

Nĕgĕri b.: Holland.

Orang b.: a Dutchman.

Also *holanda*, *wilanda*, *wolanda* and *bĕlanduwi*.

بلندڭ **bĕlandong**. I. A bird (unidentified).

II. Too big; loosely hanging on the body—of clothes.

بلنست **bĕlenset**. Exposure of the inner portion of the eyelid; also *bĕlengset*, q. v.

بلو **bĕlau**. I. An edible saltwater fish (unidentified).

II. *Bĕlau-bĕlau*: blinking—as the eyes when affected by too great brilliancy; trying to the eyes—of certain wavy patterns of ribbed silk. Cf. *kilau* and *tĕlau*.

III. [Dutch *blauw*.] Blue.

بلو **bĕlu**. I. Jav. *Bĕlu-bĕlai*: to chatter; to converse.

II. *Bĕrbĕlu-bĕlu*: with reddish or bluish spots on the body, from sudden cold or after immersion in very cold water.

بلور **bĕlubor**. A place partitioned off from the rest of a room for use as a rice bin or store; a locker in the bows of a boat; the Malay equivalent for a gabion; a kind of limekiln; a large earthenware jar used as a measure of capacity or for storing *padi*.

Cf. *lubor*.

بلوتي **bĕloti**. A lath; v. *bĕroti*.

بلودق **bĕlodok**. Projecting, prominent—of the eyes. *Ikan b.*: the name given to a fish with very prominent eyes; *platyglossus* sp.

بلودق **biludak**. A venomous snake (unidentified), Kl., Pijn.

بلودل **bĕludal**. A sweetmeat; a kind of *apam* made without eggs; v. *apam*.

بلودو **bĕludu**. Velvet = *bĕlēdu*, I., q. v.

بلوده **bĕludoh**. (Riau, Johor.) *Tĕrbĕludoh*: looming large before the eye, prominent, filling up the landscape; = (Kedah) *tĕbĕlēdoh*.

بلور **balūr**. Pers. Rock crystal. Also *habĕlur* and *abĕlur*, q. v.

بلورتي **baluwarti**. [Port. *baluarte*.] Bulwark; rampart, fortified wall; Sh. Panj. Sg.

بلوس **bĕluwas**. A fish (unidentified), Kl.

بلوسق **bĕlusok**. A snake-like fish (unidentified).

بلوغ **bulūgh**. Arab. Full age, majority, being of age.

بلوكر **bělukar.** I. Secondary jungle; scrub; Ht. Abd., 78; Ht. Sg. Samba.

B. muda: scrub of from 3 to 10 years' growth.

B. tuwa: scrub of over 10 years' growth.

II. A kind of fish-trap used in rivers.

بلوڪڻ **bělukang.** An edible saltwater fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 11.

بلوڪف **bělukap.** A mangrove; *rhizophora mucronata*.

بلولت **bělulut.** I. A sweet made of young *kabong* fruit and sugar.

II. Burdened with fruit; thickly covered with fruit—of a tree.

بلولڻ **bělulang.** A skin, a pelt dried in the sun but not preserved in any more careful way; patches of hardened skin on a bullock's neck as the result of the pressure of the yoke,—or on the shoulders of a carrier who uses a carrying pole. *Bělulang kěring*: a dry hide; a synonym for a miser; Prov. *Pěmidang bělulang*: the frame on which a skin is stretched for drying.

بلولڻ **bilolang.** A ship used by Macassar traders.

بلولق **běluluk** or **bělolok.** Fallen in quantities (of fruit) Ć. and S.; v. *bělulut*.

بلوم **běluwam.** A kind of scrip or wallet used by Buddhist priests; a large sack of leather or cloth such as is carried by a Buddhist priest to stow away offerings of food made him by his co-religionists.

Tuwam di-layor di-puchoḵ api,

Hěndaḵ tuwam bětul pusat;

Bawa běluwam, měnjadi sami,

Pakaiyan kuning, masoḵ di-wat:

take a bag for offerings, make yourself a Buddhist priest, and in your yellow robe enter the Watt (Siamese temple).

بلوهن **bělohan** or **balohan.** (Properly) the frame of the howdah; v. *baloh*. *Tali bēlohan*: the strap passing under the neck of the elephant and securing the howdah against slipping back, *tali rěnut* being the belly-band and *tali rěngga*, the crupper.

بلوي **běluwai.** Drawn, of a game, Kl., Pijn. Cf. *sěri*.

بله **bělah.** I. Splitting, cleaving; division into two portions; cloven; divided. *Bagai pinang di-bělah duwa*: like an areca-nut split in two; as like as two peas; Prov. *Bělah dada lihat hati*: (ironically) cleave my breast and look at my heart; I can do no more to convince you; Prov.

B. bětong: a long rent down the centre of a piece of cloth.

B. lěmang: (Kedah and Perak) the name of a feast in connection with the *sěmangat padi* ceremonies.

Baji b.: a wedge for severance, in contradistinction to a wedge for filling up an interstice (*baji rapat*).

Baju bēlah dada: a jacket opening in front the whole way down and not at the neck piece only.

Sa-bēlah: one side of this division; one of the two portions. *Kěduwa bēlah*: both sides, both portions. *Kěduwa bēlah tangan*: the hands on both sides; both hands. *Sa-bēlah měnyěbēlah*: on one side and on the other; on both sides; Pel. Abd., 65; Ht. Abd., 323.

Sa-bēlah is also used to express that the situation of a place is indefinite in every respect except in that of approximate direction. *Sa-bēlah tanah Jawa*: somewhere in the direction of Jawa. *Pěrgi Bombé sa-bēlah sana něgěri*: he went to Bombay or to some place in that direction; i.e., he was transported.

Měmbēlah: to split. *Sapěrti halilintar mēm-bēlah bumi*: like the thunderbolt cleaving the earth, a common symbol in romances for the sound of a stentorian voice.

II. *Bēlah bēlong*: (Kedah) a bird said to be a species of owl, the note of which is supposed to give warning of supernatural visitation. According to Ć. and S., *bēlah bēlum* is a species of stick-insect.

Bēlah bēlong bunyi malam,

Bunyi di-atas bumbong pěngghulu;

Allah bēlum di-jadikan 'alam

Sěhaya sudah běrjanji dahulu:

the *bēlah-bēlong* is crying at night, crying from the roof of the *pěngghulu*'s dwellings; before God ever created the earth, my promise was plighted awaiting thee.

بلي **bělai.** Dalliance; fondling; caressing. *Pujoḵ b.*: flattering and caressing. *Chumbu dan bělai*: id. *Pangku b.*: taking on one's knees and fondling. Also *balai* (Sh. Bid., 71; Ht. Sh. Kub., etc.); but *bělai* is the form in colloquial use.

بلي **běli.** Purchase; buying. *Běrjuwal běli*: selling and buying; trade; business.

Měmběli: to purchase; Ht. Abd., 354.

Pěmběli: a thing to buy another with: a thing to be given in exchange for another; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 72.

Pěmbėliyan: the purchase; the thing bought. *Hěrga pěmbėliyan*: the purchase-money.

بليا **běliya** or **baliya.** [Skr. *bālya*.] Fresh; young and fresh; in the bloom of youth. *Muda b.*: young and blooming. *Eloḵ b.*: handsome and youthful; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13.

بليبت **bělibat.** A double-bladed paddle; a paddle with a blade at either end. Also *gělibat*.

بلیبر **bělebar.** An edible fruit (unidentified). Also *bělewar*.

بلیبس **bělibis.** The Malayan teal, *anas arcuata*; Ht. Abd., 286.
Ikan b.: a fish, *teuthis oranium*.

بلیبن **běliban.** I. The ropes which swing round the davits on a ship.
II. (Penang.) A thick woollen comforter worn round the neck; a neck-cloth.

بلیت **běliyat and bēliyut.** Twisting; v. *liyat* and *liyut*.

بلیتر **běleter.** (Kedah.) To chatter; to talk long and nonsensically.

بلیتغ **bělitong.** *Siput b.*: a kind of shell-fish. *Pulau b.*: the island of Billiton.

بلید **bělida.** A saltwater fish; *notopterus kapirot*. *Apa kēnang pada bělida*; *sisek pun ada, tulang pun ada*: what is the use of envying the *bělida* fish because it has both scales and bones; what is the use of imitating the wealthy who have resources which you do not possess; Prov.

بلیدغ **bělidang.** A saltwater fish shaped like an eel (unidentified); C. and S.

بلیدق **běledok.** (Penang.) *Chengkok-běledok*: crooked, zigzag; = *bengkang-bengkok* and *cheng-kang-chengkok*.

بلیر **bělera.** A weaver's shuttle; a bar connecting two pillars so as to strengthen them by mutual support.

بلیرغ **bələrang.** I. Sulphur.
B. bang: realgar; sulphate of arsenic.
Akar b.: a creeper (unidentified); J. S. A. S., III., 96.
Asap b.: sulphur fumes, believed to be a great specific for diseases.
Ular b.: a very venomous sea-snake.

Lobok dalam jangan di-selok
Takut tērpatoḥ ular bələrang:

do not go groping about deep pools in the water lest you may be bitten by the *ular bələrang*.

II. A kind of ceremonial shaking given to a woman in the seventh month of pregnancy; = *lenggang pērut*.

بلیرغ **balerong.** A *raja*'s hall of general audience; the great hall in which general assemblies are held, ambassadors are publicly received, and investitures are made; see *balai* and *ruwang*.
B. bēsar and *b. agong*: id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

بلیسه **bělisah.** Fidget; restlessness; continual movement—of a man who cannot keep still even when seated.

بلیغ **běliyong.** A hatchet; a kind of axe the blade of which is fastened to the handle in a peculiar way. The handle is curved and bends back near the blade, while the tang of the blade rests in a cleft of the handle to which it is tied by a number of string wrappings. *Bawa-lah uleh-mu bēliyong ini ka-Majapahit pērsēmbahkan kapada saudara kita*: take this hatchet to Majapahit and present it to our brother (the Sovereign); Sej. Mal., 53. *Habis kapak bērganti bēliyong*: when the axe is worn out, a hatchet appears to replace it; a thing arriving in the nick of time; Prov., Ht. Ind. Meng. *Kapak mēnyēlam bēliyong*: the axe diving after the hatchet (both remaining at the bottom); throwing good money after bad; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 61.

Puting b.: the tang of a hatchet, Ht. Sh.; a descriptive name given to a number of conical or spiral objects. *Angin puting b.* (or often simply *puting b.*; Sh. Tab. Mimpi): a waterspout. *Siput puting b.*: a spiral shell.

بلیق **běliyak.** Turning up or exposing the whites of the eyes—as a man in the agonies of being choked; fixed in direction but starting out of the head, of the eyes. *Mata-nya pun dibēliyak-bēliyakkan-nya*: he made his eyes staring and prominent; Ht. Hamza, 47. *Maka Dewa Pērkasa pun tērbēliyak mata-nya dan tērjutor lidah-nya*: Dewa Perkasa's eyes started out of his head and his tongue out of his mouth (as he was throttled); Ht. Sh. Kub.

بلیکت **bělikat.** The scapula; the shoulder blade; Ht. Abd., 407; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Di-ambil nyawa uleh malaikat,
Kaluwar daripada pēhak bělikat:

when the soul is taken by the angels, it leaves (the body) by the way of the shoulder blade; Sh. May., 3.

Urat b.: the dorsal muscles. *Urat b. panjang*: a lazy man.

بلیکس **bělikas.** A roll of silk or cotton thread.

بلیکو **běleko.** [Chin. *béh-lê-ko*.] A sort of glutinous inspissated syrup.

بلیکو **běliku.** A sharp bend in a river's course. Cf. *biku, siku, bēledok*, etc.

بلیکه **bělekeh.** (Kedah.) Smeared, dirty—of the face after eating; = (Riau, Johor), *bērsēlekeh*.

بلیگو **běligu.** Jav. The wax gourd, *benincasa ceri-fera*. Also *kundor*.

بلين **bĚliyan.** I. The "Billian" tree; the well-known Borneo iron wood; *eusideroxylon schwageri*.

B. wangi: a tree; *dichopsis obovata*.

II. The name given to a class of women who exorcise evil spirits by dancing and incantations; female *shamans*.

Hantu b.; (or simply *bĚliyan*): the spirits exorcised by these females, especially the "tiger-spirit." These spirits are probably Sakai spirits.

III. A brilliant; also *bĚrliyan*, q. v.

بليو **bĚliyu.** An appellation given to persons whom one does not wish to name for fear of the name attracting attention to what is being said,—*e.g.* when one is speaking of a tiger in the jungle or of a prince in his own dominions.

بليور **bĚlewar.** A tree (unidentified); also *bĚlebar*.

بليه **baliyah.** Arab. Proof, trial, hardship.

ف **bam.** I. Arab. Bass; a bass voice; the deeper sounding side of a drum. Also *ĕbam*.

II. Cross-tree; the cross-beam of a rudder or of some oars; a "knee" used in ship building; the bar of a bullock-cart; the thwart which supports the masts; the hole through that thwart.

Patah kĕmudi dĕngan bam-nya: the rudder is gone and so is its cross-piece; the game is up; Prov., Ht. Ism. Yat., 79.

III. To sleep—in the language of the nursery. *Pĕrgi bam*: go to bed—said to a child.

ف **bem.** To puff out the cheeks.

ف **bum.** Eng. A boom (of a vessel).

Jib bum: the jib boom. *Pĕlanjib bum*: the flying jib boom.

The boom at the base of the mainsail of a cutter or sailing boat is properly *pĕkaki layar*.

بب **bomba.** Port. A pump; the hose of a fire-engine; a fire-engine; Ht. Abd., 459.

Juru bomba kain: a laundry man; a "dhoby;" Muj., 46.

ببارن **bĚmbaran.** A kind of litter or sedan; Kl.

ببايغ **bĚmbayang.** *Buntar bĚmbayang*: rounded; roundish with quivering or wavy edge; Ht. Raj. Don., 22; better *buntar bayang-bayang*.

ببيت **bembet, or bimbit.** The act of carrying, with the hand and arm hanging down, as one carries a hand bag; carrying a bag; carrying a pig by the tail; Sh. Jub. Mal., 9.

بيغ **bambang.** Flat and broad as a mirror, or as the full moon appears to be; cf. *ambang*.

Ikan bambangan: a fish (unidentified); Pel. Abd., 127.

بيغ **bembeng.** The act of lifting a bowl on one hand; lifting any large globular object, using one hand, not two.

بيغ **bimbang.** I. Anxiety; solicitude; the cares and troubles of love. *Mĕnaroh b.*: to be troubled with love; Marsd. Gr., 208. *Bĕrhati b.*: anxious; Sej. Mal., 97.

*Kalau tuwan pĕrgi Pĕlembang,
Langsong masok ka-dalam kota;
Tuwan jangan bĕrhati bimbang,
Adinda tiyada bĕrubah kata:*

my lord, do not be anxious about me, your love will never be false to her word.

Bimbangan: a liaison; Cr., C. and S., (s. v. *bimbangan*); Kl. (s. v. *bambang*).

Bimbangan: to have a liking for any one; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 11; Sh. Ul., 12.

Mĕmbimbang: to cause solicitude or anxiety; Muj., 36.

II. (Singapore.) To marry; = *kahwĕn*.

بيغ **bombong and bumbong.** Swelling up; rising in conical mass; a roof, the ridge of a roof; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 3, 5, 13; J. S. A. S., II., 147.

Dinding ada bumbong tidak: walled but not roofed; coated but hatless.

Bumbongan: a roof; Ht. Abd., 251; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 79; Sej. Mal., 33; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 5.

Tulang bumbong: the ridge pole. *Tulang bumbongan*: id. *Ayer di-tulang bumbongan kamana turun kalau tidak di-chuchoran atap*: where is the water on the ridge of a roof to descend to, if it does not run to the eaves; natural laws and tendencies are naturally followed; Prov. J. S. A. S., XI., 73.

Bĕrbumbong and mĕmbumbong: to rise in swelling mass; to swell up. *Ayer-nya naik mĕmbumbong-bumbong*: the water kept swelling up; Ht. Raj. Don., 71.

Cf. *jĕrumbong* and *mumbong*.

II. A water vessel made from a joint of bamboo; Cr., cf. *tabong*.

بب **bĚmbam.** I. The process of roasting in hot ashes. *Di-bĚmbam bukan tĕrong*: not a brinjal which you can roast in ashes; you cannot do anything; powerless; Prov.

II. A tree; *mangifera taipan*, C. and S.

III. A freshwater fish; = *pĕnaram*, C. and S.

بين **bĕmban.** A tree; *clinogyne grandis*; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 18; Ht. Ind. Nata, 134; J. I. A., II., 182. Also *b. gajah*.

B. ayer: (Selangor) a tree; *clinogyne dichotoma*.

B. kĕlichap: (Selangor) a name given to a few shrubby plants including *clinogyne grandis*, and *clinogyne dichotoma*.

Buku b.: the knots of the *bĕmban* tree, a descriptive name given to the knots which serve as buttons on a Chinese garment.

Buwah b.: the berries of the *bĕmban*. *Sapĕrti buwah bĕmban masak*: like the ripe berries of the *bĕmban*; a simile for tears; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. A freshwater fish; = *bĕmbam*, III.

III. A conical shaped fish-trap; C. and S.

بين **bambun.** A small animal (unidentified) said to be something like a weasel or ferret; a name sometimes given to the (imported) mongoose.

بين **bumbun.** A hut of twigs in which a hunter or trapper hides himself while decoying game by whistling.

ببو **bambu.** The bamboo; the Malacca cane; better *buloh sĕmambu* (*si-bambu*); Ht. Abd., 268, 316, 317, 382; Sh. Lamp., 17. *Sĕnapang bambu*: a bamboo gun barrel; a threat which frightens no one; Prov.

ببو **bumbu.** Jav. Mixed drugs or spices; Pel. Abd., 44; = *rĕmpah*.

بي **bombe.** Bombay;—a place associated in the native mind with penal transportation. *Mĕmbuwang ka-nĕgĕri Bombe*: to transport; to criminally banish; Ht. Abd., 369. *Mĕmbuwangkan ka-nĕgĕri Bombe*: id., Ht. Abd., 461. *Pĕrgi Bombe sa-bĕlah sana nĕgĕri*: he went to Bombay or to some place in that direction; he was banished (to the Seychelles.)

Bawang Bombe: large imported onions.

بنتار **bomantara.** (Kawi.) The firmament; the vault of heaven.

بن **ben.** I. Eng. Band; a band of musicians.

II. *To' ben*: (Kedah) an old humbug or joker; an old man who is always playing the clown.

بن **bin.** Arab. Abbreviation of *ibn*, son. *Mat Salleh bin Mat Tahar*: Mat Salleh, the son of Mat Tahar. *'Abdullah bin 'Abdulkādir*: Abdullah, the son of Abdulkader.

بن **bun.** I. Dutch. A large metal pail, with a cover, for *sireh* leaves.

II. Arab. The coffee bean.

III. *Pantun sa-tali bun*: a string of pantuns. *Tali bun*: a sort of ode of which all the lines rhyme together.

بنا **bĕna.** A tidal bore; a tidal wave.

بنا **binā'.** Arab. Building, edifice; Majm. al-Ahk., 74.

بنات **banāt.** I. Hind. Woollen cloth; broad cloth. *'Ainu'l banāt*: a hybrid expression; the name of a very valuable cloth in romances; Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Gul. Bak., 69, etc.;—often corrupted in colloquial form to *indal banāt*.

II. [Arab. Plur. of *bint*.] Daughters.

بناتڠ **binatang.** An animal; living beings generally, exclusive of men; a term of abuse, when applied to men. *Binatang yang liyar*, or *b. yang buwas*: wild beasts; Bost. Sal. *Binatang-binatang liyar sapĕrti burung ayam hutan dan rusa*: wild animals like jungle fowl and deer; Ht. Abd., 88. *Binatang yang jinak*: domestic animals; Bost. Sal.

Cf. *banat* and *bĕlantara*.

بنار **bĕnara.** I. A laundry man; a washerman; a dhoby. *Tĕmpat bĕnara mĕmbasoh kain*: a place where washermen clean clothes; a dhoby ghaut; Ht. Kal. Dam., 275.

Mĕmbĕnara: to wash (clothes); Majm. al-Ahk., 141, 142.

II. [Arab. *manārah*.] A minaret.

بناس **binasa.** [Skr. *winasa*.] Ruin; destruction; bringing to naught;—whether of physical deterioration, moral fall, or financial ruin. *Ikut hati mati, ikut rasa binasa*: to give way to one's desires is death, to give way to one's passions is destruction; Prov. *Kota Mĕlaka habis-lah binasa*: the Fort of Malacca was utterly destroyed; Ht. Abd., 67.

Binasakan: to destroy; Sh. Raj. Haji; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 65, 216. *Mĕmbinasakan*: id.

Kĕbinasaan: ruin, destruction.

بنالو **bĕnalu.** A common half-climbing shrub with red berries, occurring usually on the sea-coast; *henslowia lobbiana*.

B. api: *loranthus crassus*; a mistletoe believed to consume the plant on which it grows.

Also *dalū*, *mĕndalū*, *nalū* (Ht. Koris), *kĕmĕndalū*, and *bĕndalū*.

بنت **bint.** Arab. Daughter. *Bintu 'l-bahr*: a mermaid. *Binti*: daughter of. *Halimah binti Mat*: Halimah, daughter of Mat.

بنتا **bĕnta.** Ulceration on the upper lip; a small pimple or boil on the upper lip.

بنتر bantara or **bëntara**. [Skr. *awantara*.] A herald; a marshal of the court; a bearer of the state weapons.

B. kanan; *b. kiri*; *b. dalam*; *b. luwar*: marshals of the court with certain specified duties.

Bëntara empat puluh bërdiri di-këtapakan balai akan mënjunjong titah raja dan mënnyampaikan sëmbar sakaliyan orang ka-bawah duli baginda: forty *bentaras* stood on the threshold of the court ready to carry out the sovereign's behests and to convey the petitions of all to His Majesty; Sej. Mal., 87.

بنتاغر bëntangor. The name given to a number of medium or large trees of the *calophyllum* class.

B. batu; or *b. besar*: *calophyllum pulcherrimum*.

B. bunga: *c. inophyllum*.

B. bunut: *c. spectabile*.

B. merah: *c. wallichianum*.

B. rimba: *c. macrocarpum*.

بنتال bëntala. [Skr. *bhütälä*.] The earth.

بنتاوس bëntawas. *Akar b.*: a climbing plant (unidentified).

بنتت bantat. The posterior, the anus; usually *patant*, q. v.

بنتت bantut. Prevention; frustration; rendering abortive; the nipping of anything in the bud; preventing a boil coming to a head or driving in an eruption; stopping any disease before it has run its regular course. *Supaya bantut pëkërjaan putëri*: this matter relating to the princess has been brought to nothing; Sh. Ul., 32.

Mëmbantutkan: to frustrate; Arabian Nights, 131.

بنتت bintat or **bintit**. A small swelling, pimple or pustule, such as the result of a mosquito or gnat bite. Cf. *bintil*.

بنتت buntat. The petrification of animal or vegetable substances; stones found in the bodies of animals and (sometimes but not always) deemed to be possessed of talismanic properties. *Buntat gëmala*: a bezoar stone of this character when possessed of talismanic properties. *Buntat hëndak jadi gëmala*: the bezoar wants to become a talisman; legitimate and praiseworthy ambition; Prov.

*Tuwan ëmpama buntat gëmala,
Jatoh di-mana tiyada chëla*:

you, Sir, are like a lucky bezoar which escapes injury wherever it falls; Prov.

بنتت buntut. The posterior—of men and animals, Sej. Mal., 93; (rarer) the stern of a ship.

B. kërïs: the small ferrule at the bottom of a *kërïs* sheath.

Bërjalan bëruntut-buntut: to walk in Indian file; Pel. Abd., 43, 76.

بنتر bëntar. *Sa-bëntar*: a moment; an instant; a very short period of time. *Dëngan sa-bëntar*: in a moment; Ht. Abd., 13. *Sa-bëntar di-Mëlaka sa-bëntar di-Singapura*: one moment at Malacca, the next in Singapore.

بنتر bëntor. I. Bowing, bending, giving; also *lëntor*, q. v.

II. A small trap or net for catching crabs.

بنتر buntar. Dome shaped, or (more correctly) the shape of a very oblate hemispheroid; also *bundar*.

Buntar-binchut: prominent, projecting—of the forehead.

Buntar bayang-bayang or *buntar bëmbyang*: roughly elliptical or rounded with wavy edges; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 12; Ht. Raj. Don., 8, 22.

Buntar is also used of a beard being clipped into roundness, Mahk. Raj., 167; and of roundness generally. *Adapun sëbab matahari itu sëntiyasa buntar kërana iya sëntiyasa sujud*: the cause of the sun's roundness is that he is eternally bowing (before the Throne of God), Bost. Sal.

بنتر buntor. Sated, gluttoned with food.

بنتس bëntas. Tearing up and dashing down; cf. *banting*.

Di-bëntas-nya sa-buwah bukit kapada hulubalang dewa: he dashed down a hill upon the soldiers of the God; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Bëntasi: to tear up and dash down; Ht. Sh. Kub.

بنتس bentes. Tripping up an opponent in wrestling. *Bërbentes*: to lock shins; to wrestle leg against leg; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 36. Also *benteh*.

بنتغ bantang. *Bunting b.*: very heavy with child; in the last month of pregnancy; v. *bunting*. Also *bunting sarat*.

بنتغ banteng. A wild ox, *bos sondaicus*; Sh. Jub. Mal., 15.

بنتڠ banting. I. *Mëmbanting*: to take up and dash down; to knock two things one against the other. *Maka tẽrtawa-lah Nyayi Ramidah sambil mëmbanting-banting kaki sëraya bẽr-pantun*: Nyai Ramidah laughed and struck her feet together, and then uttered a pantun; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Sapẽrti ombak mëmbanting diri-nya*: as waves beating against one another; useless or ineffectual rage; Prov.

Banting is also used to describe the process of threshing *padi* by beating the grain against the sides of a box.

II. A native sailing-vessel with two masts.

III. Assistance to complete anything; co-operation; taking in hand for another, undertaking for another;—a stronger expression than *bantu*.

IV. A dock.

بنتڠ bẽntang. Extension; spreading out over anything.

Mẽja bẽratur di-tẽngah majlis

Majlis di-bẽntang hamparan sakhlát:

the table is spread in the midst of the hall of meeting, the hall that is covered with carpets of rich thick cloth; Sh. Pant. Shl.

Bẽntangi: to spread (a carpet); Sej. Mal., 51. *Mẽmbẽntang*: id.; Sej. Mal., 96; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Mẽmbẽntangkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 5. *Mẽmbẽntang khaimah*: to pitch a tent; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Tẽrbẽntang: spread out. *Sapẽrti tikar sudah tẽrbẽntang*: like a mat which has been spread out; Sh. May., 17.

بنتڠ benteng. A fort; a battery; a redoubt; Sh. Pr. Turki, 8.

B. sasaran: a target.

Benteng is also used of the permanent breast-work over which a cannon is fired on a ship, the moveable gun-shield being *apılan*.

بنتڠ bintang. A star; a heavenly body; a constellation; the star of an order of knighthood.

B. babi: Venus.

B. barat: Venus, as an evening star.

B. bẽlantek: the Hyades.

B. bẽrapit: a double star.

B. bẽrasap: a comet; also *b. bẽrekor*.

B. bẽridar: a planet; a wandering star.

B. duwa bẽlas: the signs of the Zodiac.

B. kala: Scorpio.

B. kẽbẽsaran: the star of an order of knighthood; Sh. Pr. Ach., 7.

B. kẽtika: the Pleiads.

B. mayang: Virgo.

B. siyang: the morning star.

B. tẽmabor: the Milky Way.

B. timor: Venus as the morning star.

B. tujoh: the Pleiads.

Bintang tujoh tinggal enam,

Jatoh sa-biji di-Manjapahit:

of the seven stars but six remain, a star is fallen in Majapahit; the lost Pleiad.

Bintang is also used as a descriptive prefix to the Arabic names of planets, stars, and constellations; e.g., *bintang mushtarĩ*: Jupiter; *bintang al-asad*: the constellation Leo.

Harimau b.: the common leopard; *felis pardus*.

Raja b.: the ruling heavenly bodies; i.e., the sun, the moon, and the five planets known to the ancients (exclusive of the earth).

Siput b.: a species of shell.

Bẽrbintang-bintang: (applied to a roof) full of holes, cracks and crevices which let in daylight, giving the roof the appearance of a starry sky; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Bintang bintangan: id.

Bintang merah or *bintang kuning* is the name given to a climber with red star-like flowers, *mussoenda variabilis*.

بنتڠ bintong. A tree (unidentified) with a useful bark.

بنتڠ buntang. I. Staring, 'starting out of the head, as the eyes of a dying or choking man. *Maka raksasa itu-pun tẽrbuntang-lah mata-nya ka-atas sapẽrti orang hẽndaq mampus*: the raksasa's eyes turned up and grew fixed like the look of a man about to die; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Mata-nya tẽrbuntang tiyada tẽrkẽlip*: his eyes grew fixed; they did not blink at all; Ht. Sh., 13.

II. A putrid carcase floating in the sea.

III. A weaver's rod.

IV. The red long-nosed monkey of Borneo, as distinct from the white [*khalásĩ*].

بنتڠ bunting. Pregnant; with child:—an expression applied to animals and women of the lower ranks, but not as polite as *hamil* or *mẽngandong*.

B. bantang: advanced pregnancy.

B. kẽrbau: a long pregnancy; a ten months' pregnancy.

B. padi: the early stages of the grain in ear, —the delicate curve of the ears of *padi* at this time being a simile for an extremely beautiful calf (of the leg); Ht. Sg. Samba; Ht. Jay. Lengg., etc.

B. pẽlandok: the appearance of the mouse deer in pregnancy—a descriptive expression for the moon at its ninth day.

B. sarat : pregnancy in its most advanced stage; Ht. Abd., 267. Also *b. bantang*.

B. tēlinga : a swelling in the ear.

Mandi b. : to ceremonially wash the abdomen in pregnancy; Ht. Raj. Don., 6. Also *mandi tiyan*.

Bunting is also used in the sense of *fetus*, Majm. al-Ahk., 418, or unborn child, Majm. al-Ahk., 205.

Mēmbuntingkan : to be pregnant with. *Tat-kala aku mēmbuntingkan ēngkau* : when I was pregnant with you (a mother speaking to her child); Ht. Ind. Nata.

بنتق **bĕntok**. Curving; curved—of a long hard substance; a numeral coefficient of curved objects such as rings, spurs, fish-hooks, etc. *Sapĕrti taji di-bĕntok* : like the curved artificial spur (of the fighting-cock),—a simile for a beautiful eyebrow; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sa-puloh bĕntok chinchin* : ten rings; Sej. Mal., 153. *Chinchin sa-bĕntok* : a ring; Ht. Ism. Yat., 58.

بنتق **bintak**. *Pĕrahu b.* : the name of a type of vessel used by pirates. Kl.

بنتق **bintek**. *Bintek-bintek kulit* : very small dark heat spots; see *bintat* and *bintil*.

بنتق **buntak**. Short, stumpy,—of things broad in proportion to their height or length; beamy, of a ship.

Cf. *buntal* and *buntar*.

بنتل **bantal**. A cushion; a native pillow.

B. sĕraga; *b. susu ari* or *b. suwari*; *b. susun*; *b. kopek*; *b. pĕloĕ*; *b. guling*; *b. kĕmbong*; *b. sandar* : varieties of pillows.

Bĕrbantal lĕngan or *bĕrbantalkan lĕngan* : to use the arm as a pillow,—an expression applied either with a meaning of extreme confidence or affection, to lovers sleeping on each other's arms (Ht. Koris), or, ironically, to extreme poverty and destitution when a man has nothing but his arm to use as a pillow (Cr. Gr., 80; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 8; Sh. Ul., 36). *Bĕrtikarkan api bĕrbantalkan ular* : with fire for a sleeping mat and snakes for a pillow,—an expression descriptive of the condition of the wicked in a future life; Ht. Kal. Dam., 77.

Bantal is also used as a measure for thread; v. *tukal*.

Bantal-bantal : a patch of rainbow when that patch is near the apex of the arch and looks like a horizontal band of light; cf. *tunggul-tunggul*.

Salah b. : a wry neck; a stiff neck in the morning.

بنتل **bintal, bintil** and **bintul**. A sty in the eye; a pustule; a pimple.

Cf. *bintek* and *bintit*.

بنتل **buntal**. Ball like; blown up; expanded like a bladder; shaped like a sphere or spheroid.

Ikan b. : the name of a fish; *ostracium cubicum*. Cf. *buntar*. *Bagai buntal kĕmbong* : like a blown out *buntal*-fish; big outside but empty inside; a metaphor for showy emptiness; Prov.

بنتل **buntil**. A clothes-bag; cf. *bolsak*.

بنتل **buntul**. The ring on a *kĕris* sheath.

بنتن **bantan**. *Tĕrendak bantan* : a conical sun hat; v. *tĕrendak*.

بنتن **bantun**. I. Uprooting; tearing up foundations and all; extracting anything violently without severing it from any substances that may adhere to it and have to be torn away. *Di-bantun-nya anak panah* : he plucked out the arrow (from his breast); Ht. Sg. Samb. *Di-bantun-nya sa-pohon kayu* : he uprooted a tree; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Rasa-nya hati bagai di-bantun* : she (the *chĕmpaka* flower) felt as if her heart had been torn out; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 24.

II. The name of a large shrub with bright green leaves and white flowers; *symplocos rubiginosa*.

B. hitam : *epiprinus malaccensis*.

Bantunan : a small tree; *aporosa nigricans*.

بنتن **bĕntan**. A relapse; a return of sickness when a convalescent is guilty of some act of imprudence. *Maka pĕngsan-lah aku sĕbab bĕntan tĕrlalu kĕras* : I fainted, as the returning pain was very severe; Ht. Abd., 446.

بنتن **bentan** and **bintan**. A tree; *cerbera odollam*. *Pulau b.* : the island on which Riau is situated.

بنتو **bantu**. Help, assistance, succour. *Raja-raja pun banyak datang akan bantu baginda itu* : many princes came to the aid of the sovereign; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mĕmbantu : to aid, to assist; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Cf. *bantang*.

بنتو **buntu**. Stopped, blocked,—of a road, river, or watercourse; the closing of anything by filling it up; full up, as a man after a heavy meal.

بنتورغ **bĕnturong**. A kind of weasel, *arctitis binturong*.

bantah. بنته Altercation; the interchange of quarrelsome language; angry words.

Bantahan: quarrelsome. *Bantahan sangat engkau ini*: you are exceptionally quarrelsome; Ht. Bakht., 85.

Bantahi: to raise objections; to find fault; Ht. Abd., 150, 181.

Bərbantah-bantah: engaged in disputes, constantly arguing; Ht. Abd., 257, 440.

Pərbantahan: an altercation; Ht. Abd., 151, 161, 182. *Apa-tah pərbantahan tadi dengan naga itu*: what were you quarrelling about just now with the dragon? Ht. Pg. Ptg.

benteh. بنته Tripping up an opponent in wrestling; locking shins. Also *bentes*.

Bərbenteh: to lock shins.

Pėmbentehan: the lower portion of the leg; the part of the leg just above the ankle.

bante. بنتي Lying; resting; at rest—as a man outstretched on a couch, or as a boat drawn up on the beach.

bantai. بنتي The cutting up or quartering of an animal after it has been slaughtered. *Bantai goreng*: a dish; a preparation of beef and spices.

Mėmbantai: to cut up a slaughtered animal.

Pėmbantai: a butcher.

binti. بنتي I. [Hind. *beti*.] Female slave; female servant; your servant; I (when used by a woman). Better *beti*, q. v.

II. [Arab. بنت.] Daughter of; v. بنت.

banjar. بنجر A row, a rank, a file. Also *banjir*.

Bėrbanjar: in a row or rank; in file, as soldiers. *Sa-puloh bėrbanjar*: ten deep; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sa-ribu bėrbanjar*: a thousand deep; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Gunong yang bėrbanjar*: a range of mountains.

Sa-banjar: in a row, in a line; Sh. Put. Ak., 32.

Banjarkan: to arrange in rows. *Kamu banjarkan empat lima banjar*: do you arrange them in rows, say four or five rows; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Taman banjaran sari: a Javanese garden of the Hesperides; the abode of nymphs, and pleasure house of *Batara Guru*; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14.

banjir. بنجر I. Jav. A flood; cf. the name *Banjir masin*.

II. A row, a line; an equivalent of *banjar*, q. v.

bėnjour. بنجر Smooth and straight; also *kėnjour* and *gėnjour*.

benjil. بنجل Bumpy, of the forehead; covered with small inflamed bruises and bumps.

Cf. *bėnjol*, *bujal*, *binchul*, *bėngkak*, *tonjol*, and *jojol*.

benjol. بنجل A single slight swelling on the forehead, more severe than *binchul*, but not as serious as *tonjol* or *jojol*.

Cf. also *bėngkak*, *bujal*, and *benjil*.

bonjol. بنجل Projection outward. Cf. *benjol*, *bujal*, etc.

banji. بنجي [Chin. *bān-jī*.] A kind of lattice-work or balustrading of porcelain on windows, doors, balconies, etc.

Also *banggi*.

binjai. بنجي A common fruit-tree; *mangifera cæsa*.

bėnchana. بنجان [Skr. *wanchāna*.] Mischief-making, trouble,—especially in the sense of trouble caused by tale-bearing or slander; Ht. Abd., 6, 36, 78, etc. *Diya-lah pūncha bėnchana ini*: he is the fag end of this trouble; he it is who has got us into this mess; Bint. Tim., 22 Feb., 1895.

Sayang nuri, burong nuri,

Mati di-panah raja dewana;

Kita bėrmain sama sėndiri,

Orang yang mana bawa bėnchana:

we were jesting one with another; who then, has spread this slander about us?

Mėmbėnchanakan: to slander; to get (a person) into trouble; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Pėmbėnchanaan: trouble created by slander; Ht. Ind. Nata.

banchut. بنچت I. (Batav.) Futilizing, rendering abortive; = *bantut*, q. v.

II. Hind. An Indian term of abuse [known in Singapore].

III. (Penang.) Projecting, caused to project, gouged out, pulled out.

Tėrbanchut mata: with his eye stuck out (of a lizard on a wall).

binchut. بنچت A slight swelling on the face as the result of a blow; = *binchul*, and *benjol*.

bunchit. بنچت Swollen, blown out, distended,—of the stomach. *Pėrut bunchit lama-lama mėnjadi busong*: a swollen stomach which will ultimately become a dropsical one; a little neglect which will ultimately lead to serious results: Prov.

Laksana buntal kėmbong

Pėrut bunchit dalam-nya kosong:

like the blown out *buntal* fish, with a distended stomach but nothing inside; Dead Sea fruit; fair promise but little performance; empty show; Prov.

بنچيس bunchis. [Dutch *boontjes*.] Lentils, pease; used of French beans; Malay Phys., 165.

بنچيغ bunchang. I. *Měmbanchang*: to hinder; to prevent; Kl.

II. To chatter; to prattle; Kl., = *měran-chang*?

بنچيغ benchang. To scull.

بنچيغ binchang. *Binchang ayam*: the name of a peculiar knot or fastening of great strength; the string is wrapped in coils round the object it is secured to.

بنچول binchul. A slight inflammation on the forehead; see *benjol*.

بنچول bonchol. A knob-like protuberance. Cf. *bonjol*, *bujal*, *benjol* and *benjil*.

بنچو banchau. (Singapore.) Mixing, kneading; cf. *banchoh* and *kachau*.

بنچو banchoh. Mixing; kneading.

بنچو benchah. Very moist or damp; damp or slushy ground; a morass. Cf. *bechah*.

بنچي banchi. I. A toll; a census; an enumeration *per capita*; a poll-tax.

II. (Tamil.) A species of adze.

III. Jav. A hermaphrodite.

بنچي bēnchi. Hatred; to hate. *Bēnchi dan marah dan dēngki*: hatred and anger and spite.

Bēnchikan; and *mēmbēnchikan*: to hate; (more rarely) to make some one else hate. *Orang yang di-bēnchikan-nya di-bēratkan-nya*: he was oppressive to those whom he hated; Ht. Abd., 476. *Bēnchikan sianu pada sēgala pērēmpuwan yang lain*: make So-and-so hate all women but myself; cf. *pēmbēnchi*, infra.

Kēbēnchiyan: a cause or source of hatred, a thing detested.

Pēmbēnchi: a drug or charm to excite hatred in the breast of anyone against a third party. *Di-bēri-nya santap sireh pēmbēnchi supaya Koris Mēngindra bēnchikan tunangan-nya*: she gave him (Koris Mēngindra) charmed *sireh* to eat, so that he might hate his betrothed; Ht. Koris.

بند bēnda. [Skr. *banda*.] A thing,—especially an article of value. *Tiyap tiyap bēnda yang morah hērga-nya itu dapatiyada ada-lah 'aib-nya*: any article that is being sold cheap is sure to have some fault in it; Ht. Abd., 38.

Mata bēnda: article of vertu, gems, valuable property in small compass. *Hērta bēnda*: property generally.

Bēnda is also sometimes used as a euphemism for the female organs; Ht. Gul. Bak., 60, 87. Cf. *hakḥ*.

بند bonda. I. Mother (in polite and Court diction); = *ibu'nda*. *Ayah bonda*: parents. *Ayahanda bonda*: id.

Bonda Sultān: the Sultan's mother; Sej. Mal., 102.

II. The name of a tree; *artocarpus pubescens*, P.

بنداري bēndari. [Hind. *bhāndāri*.] A sea-cook.

بندال bēndala. [Port. *bandala*.] A bandolier.

بندالو bēndalu. A shrub, *henslowia lobbiana*. See *bēnalū*.

بنداوت bēndawat. A stay of cordage; lashings; Ht. Raj. Don., 16.

بندت bandut. To bind; to fasten; to bind up anything that is cracked or split; the piece of metal which fastens the base of a blade to the blade itself in certain Malay weapons; C. and S. Cf. *bēndawat*.

بندر bandar. I. Pers. A trading town; an emporium; a port on a sea or river. *Shah-bandar*: a harbour master; an officer of high rank who acts as a sort of superintendent of trade and *prætor peregrinus*.

Kawan b.: the officers under the *Shah-bandar*.

II. A watercourse. *Gumong padang taseḥ bandaran*: mountains and plains; lakes and watercourses; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Bandar a.*: (Malacca) the little watercourses through the *padi*-fields.

بندر bēndir. A kind of gong used by criers to call attention; Ht. Sh. Also *bēnde*.

بندر bundar. Rounded, roundish, globular; a common description of a beautiful breast; Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Ind. Jaya. This word is a Javanese variant of *buntar*, q. v.

بندرسه bandarsah. [Arab. A corruption, through the intermediate form *mandarsah*, of the word *madrasah*.] A private chapel or mosque; Ht. Abd., 229; Ht. Sh. Mard. The word is also used of a religious school attached to such a mosque.

بندرغ bandēring. Jav. A sling; Kl.

بندرغ bēndērang. I. *Tombak b.*; or *lēm beng b.*: a spear with a tuft of horsehair attached to it; a spear of state.

B. kanan, and *b. kiri*: the appellations of the officers (subordinate to the *bēntara*) who bear these spears of state; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 31.

Pembawa b.: a state spear-bearer; Sh. Ik. Trub., 19.

II. All-pervading,—of brilliant light.

Tērang bēndērang: all-pervading brightness; light that reveals all; Ht. Abd., 363; Sh. Pr. Turki, 14.

بندرڭ bĕndĕrong. The passages connecting one hall of state with another. *Balairong bĕndĕrong sa-ribu*: a group of a thousand audience halls—a figure of speech for a huge palace; Ht. Koris., 3; Ht. Ind. Meng., 132.

Also *bandong*.

بندڭ bandang. *Ikan bandang*: a fish (unidentified); Sk. Ik. Trub., 19.

بندڭ banding. Match; comparison; the comparison of two similar objects; cf. *tanding*. *Tidak sa-tanding, tidak sa-banding*: not comparable in shape nor comparable in quality.

Tiyada banding-nya: incomparable; peerless; matchless; Sh. Bid., 10. *Tiyada tolok banding-nya*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 75. *Tiyada tara banding-nya*: id.; Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895. *Tiyada bĕrbandingan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Bandangkan: to place side by side for comparison; to compare two similar objects with a view to discovering differences; Ht. Abd., 151. *Mĕmbandingkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 152.

بندڭ bandong. I. A pair; a couple; a connecting link constituting two objects a pair. *Sapĕrti tĕlor duwa sa-bandong, pĕchah satu pĕchah kĕduwa*: like two yolks in one shell; break one, and both are broken; Prov.

Balai b.: a double hall in a palace; two connected halls; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. *balai bĕndĕrong*.

Pĕrahu b.: a boat for river travelling.

Rumah sa-bandong: connected houses.

II. A cock; Ht. Koris., Ht. Ind. Meng.; = *mandong*.

بندڭ bĕndang. An irrigated rice-field. In Malacca the term is applied to a stretch of many holdings or *sawahs*; v. *sawah*. In Kedah the word *sawah* is practically unknown and *bĕndang* is used in all cases. *Tanah b.*: (Kedah) *padi* land. *Kĕrja b.*: *padi* planting. *B. bakau*: the *padi*-fields nearest the fringe of mangrove by the sea.

بندڭ bĕndong. A dam; a dyke.

بندڭ bundong. A form of cattle disease, Kl; = *gondong*?

بندڭ bandok. Nervous or self-conscious.

بندڭ bĕndok. A chopper; C. and S.

بندڭ bondok. A goitre; better *bĕgok*.

بندل bandul. Eng. The pendulum of a clock.

بندل bĕndul. A cross-beam between the pillars upon which the flooring of a Malay house rests; the threshold. *Masok ka-bĕndul*: to cross the threshold; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 19.

B. madu manchong: a cross-beam which has its corner cut off at an angle of 45 degrees so as to enable it to join on to another cross-beam similarly shaped, but at right angles to it in general direction.

Paĕ si-bĕndul: a fool; Kl.

بندلا bandĕla or bĕndĕla. Eur. A bale; a bundle; Ht. Abd., 343; the largest measure in estimating amounts of thread, cf. *tukal*; a piece of cloth used for making a bundle; a wrapper.

بندلم bĕndĕlam. (Daik.) A vessel made of a coco-nut shell cut into two (unequal) parts, the smaller serving as a cover or lid.

بندن bandan. I. Metallic taste; Kl.

II. The island of Banda in the Moluccas.

III. *Ikan bandan*: a fish; *chrysophrys hasta*.

بندو bandu. [Skr. *bandhu*.] A friend; a companion; an associate.

بندو bindu. I. A turning-lathe. *Chinchin b.*: (1) a ring with a machine-worked design on it (J. I. A., Vol. III., p. 448); (2) the ring placed on wood which is being turned.

II. (Penang.) Passionate feeling; = *rindu*.

بندوق bunduk. Arab. Bastard.

بندون bĕnduwan. (Singapore.) [Hind. *bandhwan*.] A convict—applied to the old Indian convicts only.

بندہ bĕndeh. (Singapore.) To sell; from Jav. *bĕnde*?

بندهار bĕndahara. [Skr. *bandahāra*.] The title of a very high official in a Malay state—usually the highest in power outside the royal family; theoretically, the Treasurer.

Datoĕ Bĕndahara mĕmĕrentah nĕĕĕri.

Laksamana mĕmĕrentah laut:

the Dato Bendahara rules the land, and the Laksamana rules the sea; J. I. A., Vol. I., p. 150.

Datoĕ Bĕndahara Pahang: the Bendahara of Pahang;—the old title of the ruler of Pahang who was theoretically *bĕndahara* to the old line of Malay Sultans who ruled in the Lingga Archipelago; Ht. Abd., 456.

Pĕrbĕndaharan: a treasury; Sej. Mal., 10. Cf. *bĕndahari*.

The Queen (of a pack of cards) is sometimes called the *bĕndahara* by Malays; see also *muntĕri*.

بندھاري bĕndahari. [Skr. *bandahāri*.] Treasury officers; Sej. Mal., 95, 96. *Pĕnghulu b.*: a principal Treasury officer under the *bĕndahara*. Cf. *bĕndahara*.

بندی bĕnde. Jav. A small gong, Ht. Sg. Samb. Also *bĕndir*.

بندي **bēndi**. [Hind. *bandi*.] A kind of chaise or carriage on two wheels, Kl. *Kēreta b.*: (Johor) any two-wheeled vehicle; (in India) a "bandy."

بندي **bendi**. [Hind. *bhindi*.] *Sayor bendi*: the okra or *beni* fruit; "ladies' fingers." *Hibiscus esculentus*. Also *kachang b.*, and *kachang lēnder*.

بنديا **bandeya**. Port. A presentation tray.

بندير **bandera**. Port. A flag. *B. ular-ular*: a pennant, a streamer. *B. kapak*: a square or oblong flag. *Tiyang b.*: a flagstaff. *Ada satu bandera inggēris tērdiri di-haluwan-nya*: there was an English flag flying at her bows; Ht. Abd., 113.

بنديک **bēndika**. The influence of somebody's thoughts or words on another in his absence, either prejudicially or beneficially; the curse or blessing of the absent.

بنر **bēnar**. True; good; just; right; accurate. *Bēnar-lah ēmpamaan Mēlayu*: the Malay proverb is true; Ht. Abd.

Bēnarkan: to confirm; to acknowledge the accuracy or correctness of. *Mēmbēnarkan*: id. *Maka kita pun bēnarkan-lah suroh masok kadalam sungai*: we confirmed it, instructing him to enter the river; Marsd. Gr., 139.

Kēbēnaran: truth, verification, accuracy.

بنغ **bēnang**. Thread; a thread-like line. *Mēndirikan bēnang basah*: to make a wet thread stand on end; a proverbial impossibility. *Putus bēnang boleh di-hubong, patah arang sudah sa-kali*: a broken thread may be united; a broken piece of charcoal is broken permanently; there are some offences which can be forgotten, and others which rankle for ever; Prov. *Sudah tērkachakkan bēnang arang hitam-lah tapak*: step on a line of charcoal and it will blacken your foot; you cannot touch pitch without being defiled; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 145.

B. arang: a line drawn by carpenters to guide their work.

B. mas: gold thread.

B. raja: a rainbow.

Kain bēnang bola: a cloth resembling the *kain pēlekat*.

بنغ **bēning**. Clear, limpid; = *hēning*.

بنک **bēnak**. I. Dull; slow of apprehension.

II. Marrow; brains.

بنم **bēnam**. (Riau, Johor, Kedah.) Buried in sand or mud; suffocated by immersion in sand or mud; (Pahang) immersion in water. *Hantu orang mati tērbēnam*: the ghost of a drowned man.

Bēnam is also used in the sense of implanting in the heart; Panch., 106.

بنو **banū**. Arab. Children of, sons of. Cf. بني.

بنو **bēnuwa**. A large expanse of territory; an empire; a continent; the mainland, as opposed to islands.

Bēnuwa China: China.

Orang b.: aboriginal races; Ht. Abd., 388.

بنوغ **bēnuwang**. I. A tree (unidentified).

II. (Riau, Johor) *Rusa bēnuwang*: a deer with straight horns; also (Kedah) *rusa gēnuwang*.

بنه **bēnah**. An insect pest; a blight upon trees.

بنه **bēneh**. Seed—especially of plants. *Jika bēneh yang baik jatuh ka-laut mēnjadi pulau*: if the seed is good, when it falls into the sea an island will spring up; blood will tell; J.S.A.S., III., 32. *Jikalau kitāb di-chap adalah bēneh-nya*: if a book is printed, there will also be seed for a new crop; i.e., there will always be copies for a new edition; Ht. Abd., 288.

بني **banī**. Arab. Sons, i.e., *banī Adam*: the descendants of Adam. Cf. *banū*.

بنياک **baniyaga** or **bēniyaga**. [Skr. *bānījya*.] Trade; commercial business. Usually written *bērniyaga* as if from a root *niyaga*.

بنين **bēnitan**. A plant; *goniothalamus prainianus*.
B. merah: *schoutenia mastersi*.

بنیک **boneka**. Port. A puppet.

بنين **baniyan** or **bēniyan**. I. Hind. A Hindu trader or merchant.

II. A coffer; Ht. Raj. Don., 12. *Sha'ir Seri bēniyan*: the name of a poem, also known as the *Sha'ir Sēlendang Dēlima*, in which the heroine is placed in a coffer and thrown into the sea.

III. A banyan; an under garment; a singlet; Sej. Mal., 231.

بنين **buniyan**. (Riau, Johor.) Elves or fairies of the forest; from *buni*. Cf. *lēmbayan*.

بنبي **bēnnyai**. Insipidity; the insipid taste of rice or other food cooked over a poor fire.

Bērsunting bunga inai,

Pērgi ka-hutan mēmikat tēkukor;

Nasi di-masak sudah bēnnyai

Waktu mēnideh lupa di-gēmbor:

the rice cooked has turned out insipid; when the water was boiling we forgot to stir it up.

بوار **buwara**. A plant (unidentified); Kl.

بواسر **bawāsir**. Arab. Piles; hæmorrhoids.

بوان buwana. [Skr. *bhūwānā*.] The world; the universe. *Jagat b.*: id; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sri Rama. *Sēri Tēri-buwana*: the glory of the three worlds — a title assumed by the founder of Singapore; Sej. Mal.

بوي buwaya. (Riau, Johor.) A crocodile. *Ajar buwaya bērenang*: to teach a crocodile how to swim; to instruct those already wiser than oneself; Prov. *Ta'-akan buwaya mēnolaḡkan bangkai*: a crocodile will not push away a carcase; a man does not lose an opportunity of gratifying a favourite vice; Prov., cf. J.S.A.S., I, 89. *Bawa lari dari mulut buwaya masoḡ ka-mulut harimau*: to escape from the jaws of the crocodile only to fall into those of the tiger; Prov. In Kedah the word is pronounced *boya*.

Buwaya-buwaya: the hole in which a mast is set; the truck of a mast.

B. jolong-jolong: (Riau, Johor) the gavia. *tomistoma schlegeli*; also (Perak) *b. jēnjulong*, and (Kedah) *b. nyēnyulong*.

B. kataḡ: the marsh crocodile, *crocodilus palustris*.

B. labu and *b. tēmbaga*: names given to the ordinary crocodile, *crocodilus porosus*, according to its shape or colour.

Burong b.: a bird of the king-fisher type; *alcedo leucocephala*.

Lidah b.: an aloe; the *aloe ferox*.

The crocodile itself is believed by Malays to have no tongue.

In the Northern states certain tin currency tokens are also known by the name "*boya*."

بوت bubut. I. *Bubut*: throat halyards; Pel. Abd., 108. *Bubutan*: id.; Sej. Mal., 127.

II. A bird, a kind of coucal, *centropus eury-cercus* or *centropus philippensis*.

بور bubor. Broth; porridge; soup; pulpy matter.

B. susu: rice boiled in milk. *Korang-korang bubor, sudu yang lēbeh*: the less broth, the more spoons; the less business, the more noise over it; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 74.

بويس bobos. Leaky through having a big hole in the bottom (stronger than *bochor*, q. v.); — used of a vessel, but also (coarsely) of a man suffering from looseness of the bowels.

بويس bubus. I. Absolutely hairless — through disease; temporary and unnatural hairlessness. Cf. *botak*.

II. To fly in swarms — as flying ants; C. and S.

بونغ bubong. Swelling up, rising up in the form of a ridge or cone; usually *bumbong*, q. v.

بوبو bubok. I. A wood-maggot; a weevil.

Di-makan b.: worm-eaten, of wood or *padi*; Ht. Koris, Sh. Ik. Trub., 3.

Bērisi b.: full of weevils, of a dead tree; Ht. Ind. Meng.

B. bēras; *b. kayu*: weevils which consume rice and wood respectively.

Bubul b.: a skin disease affecting the feet.

Puru b.: a skin disease affecting the whole body.

II. Boiling, the water being boiled with the food (in contradistinction to boiling by immersion in boiling water as an egg is boiled); = *rēbus*, q. v. *Di-bubok ya'nū di-rēbus*: cooked by the process called *bubok* or, in other words, boiled; Muj., 48.

بوبل bubul. I. The repairing of nets.

Mēmbubul jala: to repair a net.

Pukat tērbubul: patched nets; Sh. Ik. Ter., 12.

II. A skin disease on the feet. *B. sarang*; *b. malai*; *b. susu ayam*; and *b. bubok*: varieties of this disease.

بوبو bubu. A large conical rattan fish-trap; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Sapērti bujoḡ lēpas dari bubu*: like a *bujok* fish just escaped from a trap (off in a moment); Prov.

Bubu dudok jiwa-kau hilang: the trap remains as before and your life is lost; if you attack one much stronger than yourself, you do him no injury and you suffer yourself; Prov.

B. chatok: a trap entered from the side.

B. diyam: a trap with leaves inside it.

B. dudok: the *bubu* when used in flooded fields.

B. kelong: a *bubu* for very small fish.

B. tidor: a *bubu* for use in rivers.

بويه buboh. The act of putting or depositing anything in a position in which it is intended to remain permanently, as paint is laid on a wall, or as a signature is affixed to a document.

Mēmbuboh and *mēmbubohkan*: to attach; to affix; to permanently set down. *Mēmbuboh chap*: to affix a seal.

بوت buta. I. Blindness; blind.

Harapkan anak, mata buta sa-bēlah;

Harapkan orang lain, mata buta kē-duwa-nya:

to trust one's child is blindness in one eye, to trust a stranger is blindness in both; Prov.

Buta bēharu chēlek: a blind man who has just opened his eyes; a man suddenly promoted to a position for which he is unfit. *Orang buta dapat tongkat, di-pukul buta tuli*: a blind man given a stick hits right and left with it; don't entrust dangerous weapons to people who do not understand using them; Prov.

B. bular : blindness, there being a white film over the eye.

B. ayam : difficulty of sight at dusk ; myopia confined to periods of gloom.

B. chēlek : blindness when the eyes are open and handsome.

B. chemer : blindness accompanied by partial closing of the eye-lids.

B. kesep : = *b. pēchah*.

B. larangan : permanent myopia.

B. pēchah : blindness when the eyeball is destroyed.

B. rabun : extreme myopia, when objects look like vague shadows.

B. ragi : washed out, of a pattern.

B. sēpet : blindness when the eyelids are kept permanently closed.

B. tērbēlenset : blindness, with the eye injured and projecting.

B. tuli : blind and deaf. *Mēmbuwat buta tuli* : to behave recklessly. *Mēmbabi buta* : id. ; also blind man's buff. *Mēmukul buta tuli* : to hit out blindly right and left. *Pukul b.* also means to stumble accidentally on good fortune.

Malam b. : a pitch-dark night ; Ht. Koris ; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pērigi b. : a well without water.

Wang b. : wasted money.

Butakan : to blind, Sh. Ibl., 9. *Mēmbutakan* : id. ; Ht. Kal. Dam., 375 ; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 33.

Mēmbuta : (1) to blind, Ht. Gul. Bak., 105 ; (2) to sleep, expressed coarsely.

Mērbuta : (or simply *buta*) silent of the letter

ا, i. e. ا instead of ا. But this expression is sometimes used of a letter having the central portion filled up instead of being left open. *Ēmpat puluh hurūf mīm dēngan tiyada buta hurūf-nya* : forty mims written so as not to cover the centre of the initial loop of the letter ; Muj., 25.

II. Skr. An ogre ; a goblin ; a man-eating demon ;—practically identical with a *raṁsasa* ; Ht. Abd., 154 ; Ht. Koris ; Ht. Sg. Samb. ; Sh. A. R. S. J., 9 ; Cr. Gr., 55, etc. Sometimes pronounced *bota*.

III. *Buta-buta* : a tree, *cerbera odollam* ; Ht. Abd., 203 ; Ht. Koris, 438 ; Ind. Nata, 246. Also *bēbuta*.

Buta-buta darat ; *alstonia macrophylla*.

IV. *China buta* : [Skr.—but fancifully connected with *buta* I. by indecently minded Malays.] The name given to the *muḥallil*, a temporary or intermediate husband, married to a fully divorced woman whom her former spouse wishes to remarry—such a remarriage being only permissible after an intermediate marriage with a third party ; Ht. Sg. Samba, 80.

بوت **buwat**. Performance ; doing ; making ; constructing.

Buwat-buwat : make-believe ; pretence ; to pretend ; Ht. Fut. Sh., 158. *Bukan-nya latah di-buwat-buwat* : it is not hysteria, it is only pretence.

Buwatan ; and *pērbuwatan* : make, construction. *Pēdang pērbuwatan Siyam* : a sword of Siamese make. *Bukan buwatan* : confusedly ; = *ta'-kētahuwan*.

Buwatkan : *bērbuwat* ; *mēmbuwat* ; *mēmbuwatkan* ; and *pērbuwatkan* : to make, to construct.

بوتال **butala**. [Skr. *bhūtālā*.] The earth.

بوتر **butir**. A grain ; a particle ; an idiomatic numeral coefficient for small round objects such as gems (Bint. Tim., 23 Jan., 1895) ; slugs, (Ht. Abd., 69), etc.

بوتر **butor**. *Kachang b.* : a cultivated bean with winged pods ; *psophocarpus tetragonolobus* ; Ht. Sh. Also *kachang botol*, and *kachang kotor*.

بوتغ **butang**. Eur. A button ; a knot used as a button ; = *kanching baju*.

Sa-pērangguwan b. : a set of buttons or studs.

Rumput b. : a name given to two plants : *ericaulon sexangulare*, and *rhyncospora wallichiana*.

Akar butang bunga : a climber ; *letsoma maingayi*.

بوتک **botak**. I. Baldness at the back of the head ; a bald patch on the crown of the head. Cf. *bubus*.

Hela rabut tarek sentak,

Rambut panjang mēnjadi botak :

pull and clutch, tug and pluck, and the long-haired one will soon be bald.

II. Jav. Extremely turbid, of water ; cf. *kēroh* and *bukat*.

بوتل **botol**. I. Eng. Bottle ; flask ; Ht. Abd., 88, 284, 292.

II. *Kachang botol* : a cultivated bean, *psophocarpus tetragonolobus* ; also *kachang kotor* and *kachang botol*.

بوتن **botan**. The rose peony.

بوتن **butun**. A plant ; *barringtonia*, sp.

بوتو **butu**. (Coarse.) The penis ; also *butoh*, q. v.

بوته **butih**. A grain, a particle ; Muj., 89 ; better *butir*, q. v.

بوته **butoh**. (Coarse.) The penis.

bojot. Entangled, knotted—of a piece of string; beyond disentanglement. Cf. *kusut*.

Bojot (in Pahang) is also used of the slipping of the string on a top; C. and S.

bujor. I. Extension of length relative to breadth—in curved figures. *Bujor lalu lintang patah*: the straight get through, those which fall athwart it are broken (and get through in pieces); all is fish that comes to his net. *Bujor bulat*: elliptical. *B. tēlor*: oval. *Lintang b.*: diagonal; Cr. Gr., 63; Pel. Abd., 127; Sh. Sri Bun., 4. *B. songsang*: a figure something like two ellipses with their major axes at right angles to each other. *Muka b.*: oval, as opposed to round faced; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Rupa b.*: id. Ht. Sh. Kub.

B. sireh: a plant something like the *sireh* vine; shaped like the leaf of this plant.

Palas b.: (1) a kind of tree; (2) the fore-mast platform.

Bērbujor jari: to spread out the hands, the finger of one resting against the corresponding finger in the other; Sh. Peng., 23.

II. Unlucky; see *mujor*.

bujang. [Skr. *bhujāṅga*.] The single, as opposed to the married, state; a person not actually in the state of matrimony; an unmarried, divorced or widowed person. *Mēngapa tiyada kahwin, korang baik tinggal bujang*: why don't you marry? It is not well to remain a bachelor; Ht. Abd., 175. *Bukan-kah hilang kērajaan-mu dan bini-mu tinggal bujang*: will not your empire perish and your wife be widowed? Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Kalau ta'-dapat bagai di-hati,

Biyar bujang sampai ka-mati:

if one cannot win one's heart's desire it were well to remain unmarried till death; Prov.

B. bēla anak: a widower with a daughter.

B. serong: a bachelor in name only.

B. talang: a childless widower; a lonely bachelor.

Balai pērbujangan: a caravanserai or rest-house for passing strangers (according to Pijnappel). *Pērbujangan*: a bridal bed, a state bed (according to Klinkert.) Neither translation meets all cases and the expression is not in colloquial use. It occurs: (*balai pērbujangan*) Ht. Koris; (*tēmpat-nya pērbujangan raja*) Ht. Jay. Lengg.; (*lanchang mas pērbujangan*) Sej. Mal., 38; (*bērmāin pērbujangan*) Ht. Ism. Yat., 56.

bujing. A tree (unidentified).

bujok. I. Coaxing; wheedling; calming; allaying annoyance or irritation with tender language; soothing; — of a lover assuring his mistress of his affection (Ht. Sg. Samb.), or of a person calming a crying child (Ht. Abd., 15), or of an old nurse soothing an excited girl (Ht. Sg. Samb.).

Mēmbujok: to calm, to soothe, to allay vexation or distress; Marsd. Gr., 209; Ht. Gul. Bak., 129, 130.

Also *pujok*.

II. A large *aruwan* fish; a mudfish of relatively large size, Sh. Ik. Trub., 11; = *scolopsis ciliatus*?

Saperti bujok lēpas dari bubu: like a *bujok* fish escaped from a fish-trap; making off at full speed; J. S. A. S., II., 145.

bujal. Projection outwards (of the navel). Cf. *bonjol* and *benjol*.

bujam. A pouch of *mēngkuwang* leaves; a sack something like a *karong* but of very small size.

bochor. Leakiness; leaking through several small crevices; leaky, as a boat; not watertight, of a roof. Cf. *bobos* (which refers to one big hole or leak), and *tiris*.

Bochor-bachir: very leaky, always running (used of a person suffering from looseness of the bowels); Sh. Panj. Sg.

Mēmbunoh b.: to stop a leak. *Mulut b.*: a babbler; a man who cannot keep anything to himself.

bochong. An earthenware vessel shaped something like an hour-glass, *i.e.* narrow in the centre.

B. tēlor buwaya: a variety of this vessel; a bottle with a rounded bottom, so that it does not easily stand erect.

bochak. Mouldy, decayed, rotten; Kl.

bochok. A sort of awning suspended over a child's cradle; Pijn.

buchuk. I. A protuberance or knot on an old tree trunk; cf. *buku*.

II. *Ikan buchuk*: a fish, *scolopsis ciliatus*.

buchu. A slight projection or projecting point; a corner or angle. *Pada tiyap-tiyap satu buchuk satu papan*: a plank at each corner; Muj., 18.

bochah. Jav. A boy or girl; = *budak*, q. v.

bodok. Eng. A gaff, a boat-hook.

بودق budak. A boy; a young lad or girl; — more than a mere child but not yet marriageable. *Budak-budak pĕrĕmpuwan*: girls. *Ēngkau budak-budak*: you are only a boy. *Aku bukan budak-budak makan pisang*: I am not a banana-eating boy; I am not to be taken in; Prov.

Budak raja: (Pahang) the retinue of a *raja*.

Kĕbudak-budakan: sexual immaturity; sexual ignorance; — *e. g.* of an immature boy, Ht. Sh., or of a girl who, though married, takes no pleasure in her husband's caresses, Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Ht. Perb. Jay.

بودق budok. Tertiary syphilis; advanced stages of leprosy.

بودو budu. Small fish pickled in brine with their scales and entrails. *Kalau ku buka tĕmpayan budu, bĕharu di-tahu*: if I open the pickle jar people will know its contents; if I reveal this secret, people will know your character (used of unsavoury revelations); Prov.

بوده bodoh. Stupid; dullwitted; dull in intelligence or understanding.

Yu b.: a species of shark which allows itself to be caught very easily.

Kĕbodohan: dullness of wit; stupidity.

بودي bodi. [Skr. *bodhi*.] *Daun bodi*: the leaves of the Peepul tree (*ficus religiosa*); a pattern much used in fringes and ornamental flowers; Ht. Koris., Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Pg. Ptg. Also *budi*.

بودي budi. I. [Skr. *buddhi*.] Wisdom; understanding; disposition; turn of mind; discretion. *'Akal b. or b. bichara*: id. *Hilang b.*: the loss of discretion; the throwing of prudence to the winds under the influence of overmastering passion. *Hutang mas boleh di-bayar, hutang budi di-bawa mati*: a debt of money may be paid, a debt of kindness endures till death; Prov. *Mati ikan kĕrana umpan, mati sĕhaya kĕrana budi*: fish perish through bait; I perish through your graciousness.

Korang b.: want of discretion.

Bĕrbudi: discreet; prudent.

II. See *bodi*, supra.

بور bora or bura. Forcibly spitting out, ejecting, or throwing. *Tĕrsilap sadikit tĕrkĕna bura*: make a slight mistake and you will be pilloried for it; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895. *Sudah bura*: (Singapore) he has been kicked out; he has absconded. *Mĕmbura*: to bombard, to pelt.

Ular naga bora: (Kedah) a snake believed to poison by spitting out its venom on its assailants; = (Riau, Johor) *ular mura*. This snake may be *nata sputatrix*, but was identified by Malays in my presence as *lachesis purpureomaculatus*.

بورث burit. The posterior of men and animals; the stern; the fundament. *Tidak kĕtahuwan kĕpala dan burit*: he could not make out head from tail; he could not tell the top from the bottom; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Buritan: the stern of a ship. *Bĕrgilir kaburitan*: to wear ship; J. S. A. S., XI., 41.

Mĕmburit: to commit an unnatural offence.

Sĕmburit: sodomy.

بورث burut. Hydrocele; Muj., 65, 70.

بورس boros. I. A tree with edible fruit; Kl.; = *alstonia macrophylla*?

II. A fragrant cosmetic; the process of rubbing this cosmetic on the body; = *boreh*?

III. Giving out, letting go, playing out rope; (by metaphor) profuse, prodigal, extravagant. *Orang yang boros tiyada mĕmileh, yang mana tĕrlintas sĕmuwa di-bĕli*: a prodigal knows no discrimination; he buys everything he comes across; (from a Pantun.) Cf. *borong*.

بورس burus. Withered; dried up — of trees.

بورغ borang. Jav. A caltrop; = *ranjau*, q. v.

بورغ boreng. *Pinang boreng*: a palm, *pinanga Malayana*.

Pinang boreng padi: *pinanga disticha*.

بورغ borong. Wholesale; by the gross.

Mĕmborong; or *mĕmbĕli borong*: to buy up wholesale, to create a "corner"; to buy for a monopoly; to make a bargain by hiring or renting a boat or any other property for any length of time.

بورغ burong. The generic name for birds; cf. *unggas*.

B. dewata: the bird of paradise. *B. gĕreja*: the house sparrow. *B. hantu*: an owl.

Burong is used for the penis in the Naning districts of Malacca and in the Negri Sembilan, and its use in those states should be abandoned and *unggas* employed.

Ringgit b.: the Mexican dollar.

بورق borak. I. Inadhesive, loose—of tobacco. Also *bĕborak*.

II. [Ar. *براق*: the animal upon which Muhammad made his journey to heaven.] A mysterious flying animal endowed with supernatural powers. *Bĕrkĕndaraan di-atas borak jĕnggala*: riding upon wild *boraks*; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Ada yang di-atas borak paksi mĕlayang*: some were riding upon winged bird-*boraks*; Ht. Koris. *Maka Gantasura menjadikan diri-nya borak*: Gantasura turned himself into a *borak*; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Mēnaiki borak: to get on the back of the animal *al-burāk*; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 38.

The animal *al-burāk* proper, of Muhammadan tradition, is believed by Malays to have had the face of a man, the body of a horse, and the tail and wings of a bird, while the Muhammadan confession of faith was marked in the colouring on its side.

بورق borek. Spotted; speckled with fairly large spots; cf. *rintek*. *Ayam b.*: a speckled fowl. *Bapa borek anak-nya tentu bērintek*: given that the father is spotted, the son will at least be speckled; like father like son; a son will have his father's qualities in some slight degree at the very least; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 93.

بورق burok. Rottenness; old, worn out, decayed, worthless, bad—of vegetable substances and manufactured goods, but not of decomposing animal matter; cf. *busok*. *Rumah sudah burok*: the house is in a ruinous state; Ht. Abd., 176. *Pada siyang hari-nya di-dirikan orang kota itu, sērta malam burok*: in the day time men built the fort, and at night it fell into decay; Sej. Mal., 86.

Burok siku: rottenness of the elbow; a description of a man who gives a thing and then always reverts to the subject of his generosity.

Nama b.: a bad name; Ht. Abd., 151. *Bērbuwat b.*: to behave badly; to bring disgrace or discredit upon any one; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Burokkan: to wear out, to cause to become worn or rotten.

Di-tanah Riau baju di-pakai,
Di-tanah Jawa baju di-burokkan:

in Riau the coat was worn, and Java saw the coat worn out.

Burok is used also of a bad pronunciation; Pel. Abd., 76.

بورقسا buraksa. V. برقسا

بورم buram. A rough sketch or draft of anything; Kl.

بورن buran. A species of sea-anemone eaten by the Chinese.

بورن burin. *Karang burin*: a species of coral.

بورن burun. Dense jungle; thick forest; Kl. *Kambing b.*: a wild goat; = *kambing gērūn*. Cf. *baran*.

بورو buru. Hunting; the pursuit of game; driving away; driving before one.

Mēmburu: to hunt.

Pērburuwan: game; the thing hunted down; hunting, sport. *Anjing p.*: dogs kept for hunting; Sej. Mal., 86. *Mēnchari p.*: to go in pursuit of game; Sh. Bid., 53. *Hantu pēmburu* (Sh. Kamp. Boy., 11) or *pērburu*: (Sh. Sri. Bun., 94) an evil spirit of the jungle the wild huntsman who chases men in the forest with his dogs; see J. I. A., Vol. I., p. 307.

بوره boreh. A yellow ointment for the body; also *boreh-boreh* and *bēboreh*.

بوره buruh. Jav. A day-labourer; a coolie. *Buruhan*: wages; hire.

بورى burai. Protruding, gushing out, forced out—as the entrails from a wound, or as the end of a garment hanging out when it should be tucked in; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. *bērai* and *urai*.

بورى buri. I. A trumpet. Kl.; Pijn.

II. Jav. The back, the rear, behind, after, the hinderpart. *Dudok di-buri*: sitting in the stern; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Paduka Mahadewi mēngiring di-buri*: the princess Mahadewi brought up the rear; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Cf. *uri*, *burit*, *udi*, *mudek*, etc.

بوريا boria. Hind. A topical song; a favourite form of entertainment during the Muharram at Penang.

بوس buwas. Wild; ferocious—of animals. *Binatang yang buwas*: wild (in contradistinction to domestic) animals; Ht. Abd., 206. *Singa yang maha-buwas*: a most ferocious lion; Ht. Sg. Samb.

بوس bosa. *Tali b.*: a rope attached to a ship's cable to stop it when sufficiently run out. Also *tali kap*.

بوس busa. Foam, froth; better *buweh*.

بوست busut. A heap of earth; an anthill. *B. jantan*: a small pointed anthill. *B. bētina*: a large rounded anthill. *B. duwa tiga timbunan*: two or three anthills; Sej. Mal., 9.

Busut juga di-timbun anai-anai: even mounds are piled up by white ants; great things may be achieved by perseverance; J. S. A. S., III., 25. Cf. *pongsu*.

بوسر bosor. Greed, gluttony.

بوسر busar or busor. A bow; the curve of a bow; the bow-like instrument for cleaning cotton; a portion of a Malay kite. *Mēnarek b.*: to draw a bow; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Mēngēnakan anak panah kapada busar*: to fit the arrow to the bow; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bagai busar Ranjuna: like the bow of Arjuna—a simile for a delicately rounded arm; Ht. Koris. *Sapērti kapas di-busor*: like cotton after cleaning; pure white; Ht. Sh.

Busor dēngong: a humming-piece in a kite.

بوسغ **busong**. A swelling of the abdomen from disease; a dropsical inflammation; ascites, dropsy. *Sakit b.*: dropsy. *B. darah*: an aneurism. *Si-busong*: Mr. Sufferer from dropsy; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mas. Ed.

B. luwat: a large sandbank, — more considerable than *beting*; Ht. Abd., 266.

بوسق **busok**. I. The spontaneous decomposition of organic matter; organic decay; fetid, stinking, foul; (by metaphor) low, vile, mean, — of a man's actions, thoughts or reputation. *Mēmēliharakan daripada busok*: to preserve (anything) from organic decay, e.g. by placing it in spirits of wine; Ht. Abd., 284. *Bau yang b.*: a foul smell; Ht. Abd., 370. *Hati b.*: low principles; bad character.

Jangat jangat dawn mēngkuwang,

Jangan jangat batang ijok;

Ingat ingat zamān sēkarang

Mulut-nya manis hati-nya busok:

take care, take care, the present age has a tongue of sweetness and a heart of corruption.

Bērbusok: to be guilty of vile conduct towards any one; Ht. Gul. Bak., 65.

Kēbusokan: foulness; Sh. Peng., 19.

II. A weight for gold; [= 2 candareens?]

بوسن **bosan**. Satiety which goes to the point of loathing; nauseated with anything.

بوسي **busi**. [Hind. *bhusi*.] Rice bran; chaff.

بوغ **buwang**. The act of discarding, throwing or flinging away; casting away; rejecting altogether; dismissing or repudiating; banishment; putting to death; getting rid of altogether. *Buwang bunga ka-jirat*: to waste flowers on a tomb; Prov.

B. arang di-muka: wiping away an insult; removing a disgrace.

B. ayer: easing oneself; Ht. Abd., 20, 90. *Pēnyakit buwang ayer*: diarrhoea.

B. ayer darah: dysentery; Ht. Abd., 20. *B. ayer nanah*: id.

B. baka: wasting one's heritage of good qualities; showing oneself unworthy of one's descent; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Pel. Abd., 49.

B. bēlakang: turning one's back on anyone or anything; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Isk. Dz.

B. bidak: giving the odds of a pawn at chess.

B. diri: (1) suicide; (2) emigrating in search of a livelihood; self-banishment; Sej. Mal., 100; Sh. Bid., 19; Ht. Koris.

B. nyawa: the sacrifice of one's life in any cause; readiness to so sacrifice one's life; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21, 22; Ht. Abd., 320.

B. endel or *b. hendel*: to give an outward sweep of the arm.

B. limbai: to sweep the arm towards one, to wave towards oneself.

B. miyang: to work off restlessness by exercise.

B. pal-pal: tacking; Pel. Abd., 116.

B. pantun: to extemporize a pantun.

B. tari: dancing with abandon; Ht. Gul. Bak., 110.

B. undi: to cast lots, to throw dice.

Champak b.: a kind of javelin; Pel. Abd., 31. *Lēmbing buwang-buwangan*: id., Ht. Mar. Mah.

Para b.: a peculiar kind of window used for emptying out slops, etc.; a sort of raised sink.

Buwangan: wasted; cast away; exiled; abandoned; Sh. Dag., 18. *Tērbuwang*: id.; Ht. Abd., 25, 62, 83, etc. *Anak buwang*: a foundling, a term of abuse; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Buwangkan; *mēmbuwang*; and *mēmbuwangkan*: to throw away; to abandon; to kill. *Buwangkan ka-nēgēri Bombe*: to transport (penally); Ht. Abd., 461. *Aku hēndak mēmbuwangkan orang muda kēduwa ini*: I wish to put these two young men to death; Ht. Bakht., 83.

بوغ **bunga**. A generic name for flowers and objects of a gay or variegated appearance; the pattern on anything; the product of money; in pantuns, the mistress, the love of the humming-bee (*kumbang*) for the flower corresponding to the Persian fable of the nightingale and the rose.

Kumbang tidak sa-ekor, bunga tidak sa-kaki: there is more than one humming-bee, and more than one flower; there are lots of good fish in the sea (from the point of view of an otherwise disappointed one); Prov.

Bunga yang harum itu ada juga duri-nya: even that fair flower has thorns; even a king has enemies; Prov.; Ht. Hamz., 9. *Buwang bunga ka-jirat*: to cast flowers on a grave; to waste good material; Prov. *Bunga yang layu balek kēmbang*: a faded flower in bloom again; an old man playing the dudu; Prov. *Laksana kēra dapat bunga*: like a monkey that has got hold of a flower; pearls before swine; Prov. *Bunga di-sunting pērdi di sepak buwang*: the flower is worn, the stem is cast away; the daughter is favoured, the mother treated with contempt; Prov.

Banyak-lah bunga kēmbang di-kēbun,

Sa-tangkai sēhaja mēmbawa gila:

many are the flowers which blossom in the garden, but one flower alone maddens my heart with love; a sentiment often occurring in this or a similar form in Malay love pantuns.

B. api: fireworks; sparks.

B. ayer: the name of fish.

B. ayer mawar: the rose; Sh. B. A. M., 1. Also *bunga mawar*.

B. karang: a coralline sponge; Sej. Mal., 45.

B. kuku: the lighter portion of the finger-nail; the base of the nail. Also *kulit adam*.

B. lalang: the blossom on *lalang* grass; Ht. Sg. Samb.

B. lawang: the clove spice; Muj., 87.

B. mas: the tribute of golden leaves and flowers sent to Bangkok triennially by certain Malay Rajas.

B. mawar: the rose; Ht. Gul. Bak., 82. Also *bunga ayer mawar*.

B. pasang: the first of the tidal flood.

B. rampai: mixed flowers; a collection of fragrant flower petals, often artificially scented, for scattering about at festivals; Ht. Abd., 423.

B. sėlaseh: drunk, and rollicking.

B. tėlor: red eggs given to guests at weddings.

B. wang: interest on capital; Ht. Abd., 406, 429.

B. api-api; *b. sěroja*; *b. kunyet*; and *b. nanas*: patterns of artificial flowers of gold and silver leaf scattered at festivals; v. *ambor-ambor*.

Sěnggugut b.: a disease of women.

Běrbungakan: to bear flowers; to bear a pattern.

بوغر **bongor**. A tree, *lagerstrœmia regina*.

بوغر **bungar**. I. Prime; the earliest of anything; the first born; the first fruits. *Bungaran*: id., Sh. Panj. Sg. *Buwah bungaran*: the first crop of fruit on a young tree.

II. (Johor.) Pride; v. *bungak*.

بوغق **bongak** or **bungak**. Pride, superciliousness, haughtiness; Sh. Panj. Sg.; = *bongkak*. Also *bungar*.

بوغق **bongok**. Heavy build; a clumsy look about anything.

بوفاتي **bupati**. [Skr. through Javanese.] A lord of the land; a very exalted dignitary, Sh. Panj. Sg.; also بڤاتي.

بوفال **bupala**. [Skr. *bhūpāla*.] Prince; v. بڤال .

بوغع **bopeng**. Pockmarked. Also *mopeng*.

بوق **buwak**. I. Bubbling up, as water in a spring; coming out in drops, as blood on a scratch; shooting up all round, as fire round a saucepan. Cf. *buwal*.

II. A kind of frog; J. S. A. S., viii., 108.

بوك **buka**. Opening; opening up or opening out; the removal of a veil or covering; exposure by such removal.

Měmbuka: to open; to reveal; to remove a covering. *B. rahasiya*: to reveal a secret. *B. chapiyu*: to remove one's cap; to take a cap off. *B. layar*: to open out the sails. *B. pětī*: to open a box. *B. tirai*: to draw aside a curtain.

Měmbukakan: = *měmbuka*.

Těrbuka: opened; exposed; revealed. *Tangan b.*: open-handed. *Makin jauh makin těr-buka*: the further you went the more it opened out, i.e. the wider it became.

بوكت **bokot** and **bukut**. *Měmbokot*: to enshroud; to cover up everything; to veil; = *běrsělubong*.

بوكت **bukat**. Troubled; disturbed (of water).

بوكت **bukit**. A hill; a mountain of moderate elevation (a lofty mountain being *gunong*). *Orang bukit*: aboriginal tribes. *Bukit pėkan*: wild tribes of the market; a nickname given to Tamils in Pahang owing to the limited costume of the coolie. *Anjing mēnyalak, bukit mahu-kah runto*: if dogs bark at a mountain, will the mountain crumble to pieces; the great can neglect the menaces of the insignificant; Prov. *Bukit jadi paya, paya jadi bukit*: hills become marshes, marshes hills; the great reduced to poverty, the poor exalted to wealth; Prov.

B. bėrapit: two peaks connected at their base.

Anak b.: a hillock.

Kaki b.: the foot of a hill.

Kėmonchak b.: the summit of a hill.

Pėminggang b.: the side of a hill.

Pėnara b.: the level ridge sometimes met with at the top of a range of hills.

بوكر **bokor**. A metal bowl or bason with a broad flat brim like a soup-plate; Ht. Jaya Lengg., 15; Ht. Ind. Meng., 60; Sh. Pant. Shl., 11.

بوكغ **bokong**. Worn the wrong way; front and behind interchanged. *Baju b.*: a child's *baju* opening and fastening at the back.

بوكف **bokop**. Swollen up, as the eye after a fight; closed, by inflammation. Also *bakup*, q. v.

بوكق **bukak**. To open; = *buka*, q. v.

بوكل **bukal**. [Arab. بکل.] Mixed, of two colours; matted, as a beard; Mahk. Raj., 167.

بوكم **bukam**. To silence a hostile witness by a drug or talisman. Also *bongkam*, q. v.

بوكن **bukan.** Negation; non-existence; no, not. *Bukan barang barang pĕrĕmpuwan*: no ordinary woman. *Hubongan huruf yang bukan-bukan*: impossible combinations of letters; Ht. Abd., 185.

Che Dolah mudek mĕnyabong
Singgah ka-hulu ka-Bandar Pĕkan;
Ayoh Allah! tiyada tĕrtanggong,
Masok Nuraka tĕmpat yang bukan:

Oh God, it is not to be borne, the thought of entering Hell, the place of annihilation.

بوكو **buku.** I. Knotted; intertwined; interlacing; a knot; the joint where two bodies or sections of a body meet; a measure for lumpy bodies; (by metaphor) the sting of any remark, or the worthless or objectionable part of anything. *Chari umbut kĕna buku*: to look for a soft sprout and come across a hard knot; to look out for easy success and meet disaster; Prov. *Jangan sangat pileh-nya takut tuwan kĕna buku buloh*: do not pick and choose too carefully or you may chance to get a knotty bit; *le mieux est l'ennemi du bien*: Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 97. *Pileh-pileh ruwas, tĕrpileh pada buku*: to pick and choose over the space between the joints and be ultimately forced to take the worthless bamboo joint itself; do not be too particular; Prov. *Bĕrjumpa buku dĕngan ruwas*: you may come across the hard joints while studying the soft spaces between; id.; Prov. *Orang bĕrtĕmu buku*: men who do not hit it off; men who cannot meet together without stumbling upon something to quarrel about; Prov. *Buku di-dalam hati, or buku di-dalam pĕrut*: a knotty point in the feelings; a thorn in the side. *Sapĕrti si-buku gĕharu*: like a knot of fragrant wood (which is only fragrant when burnt), like a man who only shows his good qualities in times of adversity; Prov.

B. bĕmban: a knot used by Chinese as a button; a knot of many strands.

B. jari: the knuckles of the fingers.

B. kaki: the knuckles of the toes.

B. lali: the outer projecting portion of the ankle bone.

B. lima: the knuckles of the hand.

Garam sa-buku: a hard lump of salt, (by metaphor) a diamond ear-pendant in one large piece. *Nasi sa-buku*: a clotted lump of rice, the grains sticking to one another; Sh. A. R. S. J., 8.

Bĕrbuku: clotted, in lumps. *Dunya ĕmpama bayang-bayang bĕrbuku*: the world is like a nebula of many nuclei; Sh. Nas., 17.

Tĕrbuku: hardened with knots, saddened by unfortunate experiences; Sh. Put. Ak., 38.

II. Also *buk*. A book.

بوگ **boga.** I. [Skr. *bhoga*: pleasure.] *Sĕmpana pĕrgam boga*: a pleasure boat.

II. [Kawi: *ananta bhoga*, from Skr.] *Naga anta-boga*: the great serpent; Ht. Ind. Jaya. The form *nanta-boga* also occurs, M. S., 2., R. A. S. collection.

III. The name of a plant; *cycas rumphii*.

بوگت **bogot.** Horrid, ugly. *Hitam b.*: horridly black—applied to Papuans.

بوگس **bugis.** The name of a bold and enterprising race in Celebes; Ht. Abd., 12, 60, 267.

Kain b.: a peculiar glistening silk cloth made in Celebes; Ht. Abd., 431.

بوگخ **bogang.** *Tĕlanjang bogang*: stark naked; Sh. Panj. Sg.; also *tĕlanjang bugil* and *tĕlanjang bulat*.

بوگو **bogok.** A large black caterpillar.

بوکل **bogel or bugil.** *Tĕlanjang b.*: stark naked. Also *tĕlanjang bogang* and *tĕlanjang bulat*.

Ayam b.: a fowl without feathers.

بوگم **bogam.** I. Pieces of gold or silver leaf on a *tajok*.

II. Great; = *bĕsar*.

بوگی **bogi.** Eng. A buggy; a hooded vehicle; Ht. Abd., 234.

بول **buwal.** Bubbling up, as water, when gaseous particles rise to the surface; cf. *buwak*; (by metaphor) exaggerated language. *Buwal anak Mĕnangkabau*: the men of Menangkabau are great at talking; Prov. Cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 115.

بول **bola.** Port. A ball; a billiard ball; a tennis or cricket ball; any balls used in games. *Main b.*: (literally) to play at ball, used of tennis, billiards, cricket and football. *Kain bĕnang b.*: a kind of *kain pĕlekat*: a cloth fabric.

بولت **bolot or bulut.** A hasty and careless wrapping up or rolling up of a parcel; to cover a thing hastily in a roll of cloth or paper. *Maka anak-nya itu di-bolot-bolot-nya dĕngan daun kayu atau kulit-kulit kayu*: their children they carelessly wrap up in leaves or bark (for swaddling clothes); Ht. Abd., 386.

بولت bulat. Roundness; circular shape; a smooth rounded surface without angularities or excrescences; bare, naked, of smooth surfaces which are often or usually covered with hair, feathers, or clothes.

B. bujor; or *b. panjang*: elliptical.

B. hati: openness of heart; with nothing to conceal the feelings; Sh. Panj. Sg.

B. pipih: flat and round.

B. torak: cylindrical.

'Ilmu bulat dunya: physiography; Ht. Abd., 264.

Kayu b.: round logs, stripped of leaves and branches.

Masak b.: cooking whole—*i. e.*, without plucking off feathers or skinning.

Pusat b.: the centre of a circle.

Sěluwar b.: pyjama trousers.

Sa-bulat-bulat: altogether. *Sa-bulat-bulat hati*: with all my heart.

Tělanjang b.: stark naked.

بولر bular. Whitish discoloration of the iris of the eye; blue grey, of the eye.

Buta b.: blindness, there being a white film over the eye.

بولر bulir. I. *Anak b.*: an illegitimate child.

II. Ear (of *padi*, etc.), cluster. *Měmbulir kain*: to twirl or twist a piece of cloth so as to roll it to a point.

بولر bulor. Excessive hunger; overpowering hunger; —also *kěbulor*, *kěbuloran*, and *gělojoh kěbuloran*.

Mati bulor: to die of hunger.

Di-dalam bilek pěrmaisuri,

Yu di-pulau Inděragiri;

Měmbawa fa'al sapěrti pěnychuri

Mati bulor diya sěndiri:

they adopted the ways of robbers only to die of hunger themselves; Sh. Raj. Haji.

بولس bolos or bulus. I. Slipped off, fallen off, —as a roll of string from the stick round which it is wound; stripped of hair or feathers; stripped of leaves of a tree; left without children or heirs, of a man; thoroughly, through and through. *Kěna tikam b.*: to be run through the body. *Sampai b.*: right through.

II. A tortoise (unidentified).

III. *Ikan bulus-bulus*: a species of mullet, *sillago maculata*.

بولغ bolong. Black; blue black; dark blue; painting in black paint; tarring; blackening; Sh. Panj. Sg.

بولغ bulang. I. The process of unwinding or unwrapping; binding the spurs on a fighting cock by unwinding the artificial on the natural spur with string; binding the hand to the sword handle; wrapping the head in a kerchief; the kerchief so worn.

B. ulu: the head-cloth of a *raja*, often used as a term of endearment; Sh. Bid., 5; Ht. Koris, etc.

Běrbulang: unwrapping, binding up. *Těmpat běrbulang*: the place where the spurs are bound on the fighting cock; Sh. Pr. Turki, 9.

Měmbulang: to enwrap. *Měmbulang taji*: to fasten the spurs on a fighting cock; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 25; Ht. Nakh. Muda, 33.

II. A generic name for a number of thorny shrubs; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30.

B. gajah: *gmelina villosa*, and *canthium horridum*. Also *b. kěchil*.

B. hitam: *canthium horridum*. Also *b. tikus*.

B. pělandok: *canthium oliganthum*. Also *bulangan*; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Abd., 203, 255.

III. *Bulang-baling*: rolling over and over; a name given to a couple of projectiles when fastened together, to chain shot, and to a stone hurled by means of a string fastened to it.

بولق bolak. Backwards and forwards; inconsistency; prevarication, falsehood. *Bolak-kah kata patek*: am I lying? Ht. Hg. Tuw., 51, 58. *Bolak-lah chakap kapada turwanku Shah Kubad*: you have been false in your promises to my master Shah Kubad; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Bolak-balek: there and back; see *balek*.

بولن bulan. The moon; a month; the menses; the period of gestation. *Sapěrti bulan dęgan matahari*: like the moon and the sun, a combination of similarities; a common metaphor for a king and queen, or a lover and his mistress. *Bulan di-pagar bintang*: the moon encircled with stars; a queen surrounded by her maidens; an appropriate combination generally; Prov. *Sapěrti kějatohan bulan*: as if the moon had fallen (into one's lap), a metaphor describing great and most unexpected good fortune; Ht. Bakht., 52. *Bulan turun ka-ribaan*: id.; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 33. *Sa-tělah gěnap-lah bulan-nya*: when her time (for delivery) was come; Sej. Mal., 11. *Pěrut-nya pun sudah sampai bulan*: id.; Ht. Best. *Sapěrti bulan kěsiyangan*: like the moon dulled by daylight; a poetical simile for pallor; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 106. *Sapěrti bulan di-makan rahu*: like the moon in eclipse; like a beauty hidden in her lover's embrace; Ht. Ism. Yat.

B. baju: a piece of cloth cut to form part of the neck piece of a *baju*.

B. bunting pělandok: the moon when it resembles the curve of pregnancy in a mouse-deer; the moon on the 8th day of the lunar month.

B. gēlap: the period when the moon is not visible; Ht. Abd., 248.

B. pērnama: the full moon; Ht. Abd., 222.

B. sa-bēlah kēndor: half moon.

B. timbul: the new moon; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Bintang kapit b.: a bright star when nearly occulted by the moon.

Ēmpat bēlas hari b.: the moon at its full; a simile for a beautiful face; the 14th day of the month; Ht. Abd., 222.

Gērhana b.: an eclipse of the moon; also *bulan di-makan raku*.

Nyior di-makan b.: a coco-nut without or with little flesh and water.

Sa-hari bulan: the first day of the month; the one-day old moon, a simile for a beautiful eyebrow; Ht. Gul. Bak.

Siput b.: a shell, *natica petiveriana*, or *helix ovum*.

The following names are colloquially used in connection with the months, the cumbrous Arabic names being practically confined to writings:—

B. ėmpat sa-nama: the four months *rabi'i'l-awwal*, *rabi'i'l-akhir*, *jumadi'l-awwal* and *jumadi'l-akhir*.

B. hari raya bēsar: the month *dzu'l-hijjah*.

B. hari raya kēchil: the month *shawwal*.

B. maulūd: properly the month *rabi'i'l-awwal*, but often a name given to all the four months "*bulan ėmpat sa-nama*."

B. me'erat: the month *rajab*.

B. nahas: the month *safar*.

B. puwasa: the fasting month *ramadlān*.

B. ruwah (arwāh): the month *sha'ban*.

B. sura: the month *muḥarram*; also called *pēnchēraiyan tahun*.

B. tērapit: the month *dzu'l-kaidah*.

بولو bolu. [Port. *bolo*.] A kind of cake; sponge-cake. *B. koja* (or *kēmoja*); *b. lapis*; *b. rēndang*; and *b. pērēnggi*: varieties of this cake. Also *buwah ulu*, and *baulu*.

بولو bulu. Hair; plumage; the hairy, woolly, or feathery tegument of animals; the hair on the human body, but not that on the head. *Isi lēmah dapat ka-orang, tulang bulu pulang ka-kita*: the flesh and fat (of the fowl) go to others, the bones and feathers come to us; we get the kicks and others the half-pence; Prov. *Bulu ekor sa-lai pun tiyada tērchabut*: not one hair of his tail was pulled out; Ht. Sg. Samb.

B. ayam: the feathers of a fowl; Ht. Abd., 272. *Ikan bulu ayam*: a fish, *coilia dussumieri*. *Layar bulu ayam*: a sail intermediate between a lug-sail and a latteen-sail.

B. ayer laut: blue feathers on a fowl.

Bulu bulu: a plant; *diospyros argentea*.

B. kēchong: (Riau, Johor) neck feathers on a fighting cock, rather above the neck feathers known as *bulu suwa*; see *infra*.

B. kēning: the eyebrows; Sej. Mal., 114.

B. landak: the quills on a porcupine.

B. lawi: (Riau, Johor) the long tail feathers of a cock; the coarser feathers in a duck's tail; = (Kedah) *b. lela*.

B. lela: (Kedah) the long tail feathers; = (Riau, Johor) *b. lawi*.

B. liyang roma: the fine hairs on the body; Ht. Sh. Kub.

B. mata: the eyelashes; Sej. Mal., 114.

B. pahat: the down on a boy's face precedent to the growth of the beard.

B. pēlipis: the thin hair on the right and left of the neck.

B. rambai: the feathers on the right and left of a cock's tail; the finer feathers on the tail of a duck or fowl.

B. roma: the delicate hairs on the skin of the human body; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Also *b. liyang roma*.

B. sēmbong: (Kedah) neck feathers; = (Riau, Johor) *b. suwa*.

B. suwa: (Riau, Johor) the feathers on a fighting cock's neck; the feathers which seem to stand on end when a cock gets excited; = (Kedah) *b. sēmbong*.

B. tēngkok: the mane.

B. ulat: a small hairy herb; *sonerila* sp.

Ayam bulu balek: a fowl, the feathers of which are turned the wrong way and give a woolly look to the bird.

Chapiyu bērbulu: a plumed hat or helmet; Ht. Abd., 223.

Hati bērbulu: rising wrath.

Kachang b.: a bean; *tephrosia hookeriana*.

Kērang b.: a kind of shell.

Ulat b.: a hairy caterpillar known to cause ulcers wherever it touches the human body.

بوله buleh. To have anything in one's power; to be able; can, may.

Sa-buleh-buleh-nya: to the best of his ability. *sa-buleh-bulehan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 138.

Cf. *bēruleh*; v. *uleh*.

بوله buloh. The generic name for the bamboo; *bambusa*.

B. balai: *bambusa tuldoidea*.

B. batu: *dendrocalamus strictus*.

B. bērsumpitan: *bambusa lorayi*.

B. bērang: *dendrocalamus strictus*.

B. bētung: *dendrocalamus flagellifer*.

B. china: *bambusa nana*.

B. duri: *bambusa blumeana*.

B. kasap: *ochlandra ridleyi*.

B. mata rusa: *gigantochloa kurzii*.

- B. minyak* : *oxytenanthera sinuata*.
B. padi : *schizostachyum aciculare*.
B. pelang : *gigantochloa wrayi*.
B. raya : *gigantochloa scortechinii*.
B. tēbērau : v. *tēbērau*.
B. tēmiyang : *bambusa wrayi*.
B. tēmpat : *dendrocalamus strictus*.
B. tēlang : *gigantochloa heterostachya*.
B. tēlang minyak : *gigantochloa latispiculata*.
B. tēlor : *schizostachyum zollingeri*.

The word *buloh* is also used to describe instruments the frame of which is made out of a tube of bamboo. *B. bangsi* : the Malay flute; Ht. Raj. Don., 8; see *bangsi*. *B. pērindu* : the Malay Æolian harp, an instrument made of a tube of bamboo open throughout but with a string drawn across one end of it. There are, however, other varieties of this instrument; see Favre, Vol. II., p. 230. *Sapērti buloh pērindu di-tiyup angin tatkala dinihari* : like the Æolian harp when the breeze of sunrise blows; a simile for a sweet plaintive voice; Cr. Gr., 78; but see also Ht. Gul. Bak., 11; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 11, etc.

Sa-pērdū buloh : a clump of bamboo. *Tēbas buloh sa-pērdū* : to cut down a clump of bamboos; to destroy a whole family; Prov.

بولي bulai. I. Albino.

II. The trunk of an elephant; J. I. A., i., 313; = *bēlalai*.

بولي buli. *Buli-buli* : a bottle, a flask, a small glass receptacle, e.g. for ink.

Nyawa sa-buli : one and the same flask of life, a name taken from the native traditions regarding the origin of the Northern Principalities of the Peninsula.

بوم būm. I. Arab. Owl.

II. See ف

بومر bomor. A sorcerer; a witch-doctor; a wizard. Also *bomo*, q. v.

بومو bomo. A person who practises the healing art by utilizing sorcery; a witch-doctor; a wizard generally, a man who claims to be able to discover stolen property for the rightful owner, etc. The word is very common in Penang and Kedah, and is used especially of Siamese, Chinese and Tamil doctors, but not usually of Malays. *Bomo tabīb*, or *tabīb bomo* : doctors generally; doctors of all sorts; Ht. Gul. Bak., 5; Muj., 9. *Patut-patut orang sakit mēnchari bomo, inī-kan pula bomo mēnchari orang sakit* : it is right enough that a sick man should send for a doctor, but here we have a doctor sending for a sick man; a proverbial description of improper conduct as when a woman runs after a man; or of a dependent who does not wait to be asked before he volunteers a suggestion.

بومي bumi. [Skr. *bhūmi*.] The earth. *Bumi dan langit* : heaven and earth. *Mēngēlilingi b.* : to circumnavigate the earth. *Kējadiyan yang di-udara dan dari bumi atau dari laut* : creatures in the air above or from the earth beneath or from the sea; Ht. Abd., 88. *Bagai bumi dēngan langit* : as (remote as) the earth from the sky; as wide apart as heaven and earth. *Laut mana ta'-bērombak bumi yang mana ta'-timpa hujan* : what sea has no waves, where is the land where rain never falls; it is a long lane that has no turning; Prov. *Biyar pēchah pērut bumi mērēkah* : though my body be rent, and the earth split open (I will not do it); a strong expression of determination. *Sa-bēsar-bēsar bumi aku tampar ta'-kēna* : however big the world may be I always seem to miss it when I try to strike it; however easy a thing may seem, I always seem to make a mess of it; Prov. *Nikāh maharaja bumi* : to wed the Earth-prince; to die; Prov.

Mangku-bumi : a regent; a prime minister; Cr. Gr., 64.

Dauṇ tutup b. : a weed; *elephantopus scaber*.

Tujuh pētala b. : the seven folds of the earth. These are described in the *Bustānu' s-salatīn*, Bk. I.

بون buna. A saltwater fish; Kl.

بونت bunut or bonot. I. *Bunut paya* : a plant; *pternandra cœrulescens*.

II. *Hujan b.* : very heavy rain.

بونه bunoh. Slaying; killing; the destruction of life; (by metaphor) ending anything. *Hantu mati di-bunoh* : the ghost of a murdered man,—a vindictive spirit; Ht. Abd., 86. *Mati di-bunoh* is also used as a term of abuse. *Mēraḳ mati di-bunoh inī* : this peacock destined to come to a bad end; this gallows-bird of a peacock; Ht. Ism. Yat., 160.

Mēmbunoh : to kill; to murder; to execute; to put an end to. *B. pērkataan orang* : to put an end to a heated argument, to stop angry words; Ht. Abd., 86.

Bērbunoh-bunohan : engaged in mutual slaughter, as two battling armies; Ht. Abd., 193, 202.

Pēmbunoh : a slayer; Sh. Ibl., 12.

Pēmbunohan : slaughter; Sej. Mal., 81.

بوني buni. I. Concealment; hiding; v. *sēmbunyi*, and *buniyan*.

II. A tree with small acid red fruits; *anti-desma buni*.

بوه buwah. A generic name for fruits; a spherical or nearly spherical object; a descriptive prefix to the names of objects of a more or less spherical appearance; a numerical coefficient prefixed to words signifying towns¹, countries², lakes³, ships⁴, bowls⁵, fruits⁶, eggs⁷, baskets⁸, shields⁹, buildings¹⁰, mountains¹¹, books¹², watches¹³, doors¹⁴, boxes¹⁵, teeth¹⁶, carriages¹⁷, cavities¹⁸, stones¹⁹, plates²⁰, etc.

B. bēdara: (1) A name given to a number of fruits, see s. v. *bēdara*; (2) a sweetmeat made of *tēpong pulut* and eggs, and served up with sugar.

B. bēras: a plant; *chasalia curviflora*.

B. bētis: the calf of the leg; cf. *jantong betis*.

B. butang: a shrub; *morinda umbellata*.

B. chator: the pieces, at chess.

B. chuki: draughts.

B. hati: the heart,—either literally (Muj., 61); or as a term of endearment; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

B. kēras: a kind of nut; *aleurites moluccanus*.

B. kēras laut: a large sea-shore tree; *hermandia sonora*.

B. khuldī: Adam's apple (in the throat); (literally) the fruit of Paradise.

B. mēlaka: (1) a fruit (*phyllanthus pectinatus*); (2) used as a simile for a bullet, C. and S.; (3) a sweetmeat made of *tēpong pulut* and coco-nut sugar.

B. molong: a sweetmeat.

B. pala: nutmeg.

B. pantat: the buttocks.

B. pēler: the testiculi.

B. pinggang: the kidneys.

B. sēmangat: special *padi*-stalks cut with great ceremony so as to pacify and retain the *sēmangat padi*; see *sēmangat*.

B. suldi: Adam's apple. Also *b. khuldī* and *halkūm*.

B. timbangan: weights.

Several Malay games being played by children using the hard fruit of various plants, the word *buwah* has often the special sense of 'ball' in such games. *Main buwah kēras*: to play a game in which the *buwah kēras* fruit is used as a ball. *Main buwah gorah*, *main buwah sintok*, etc.: similar games.

Anak b.: an expression denoting the persons to whom a chief stands *in loco parentis*; his vassals; the people whom he represents or looks after; Ht. Abd., 60, 228.

Buwah-buwahan: fruits generally,

Bērbuwah: to bear fruit. *Tiyada akan pisang bērbuwah duwa kali*: a banana tree does not bear fruit twice; if you sacrifice an extraordinary piece of good fortune, do not expect a second stroke of luck to set things right; Prov.

Bērbuwahkan: to be bearing fruit. *Bērbuwahkan mas*: bearing golden fruit; Sej. Mal., 20.

Pērbuwah: a globular vessel resting on a flat base and used for holding the areca-nut in a case of *sireh*-chewing requisites; the special receptacle for the areca-nut. In some cases *chunam* is kept in it.

بوه buweh or bueh. Foam; surf; scum; froth; spume. *Hanyut buweh dari hulu sungai Pēlembang itu terlalu bēsar*: a huge mass of foam came drifting down from the upper waters of the Palembang river; Sej. Mal., 35.

بوهغ bohong. Lying; a lie; fiction; untruth. *Sakaliyan itu bohong sa-mata-mata*: all that is altogether false. *Budaḡ-budaḡ tērlalu bohong*: boys much given to lying. *Surat bohong*: a forged letter; Ht. Abd., 271.

Mēmbohongkan: to represent a man as a liar, or a thing as a lie; Ht. Abd., 355.

Pēmbohong: a liar; Ht. Abd., 131, 314; Sh. Ul., 16.

بوهق bohok. (Penang.) A muddy pool; a puddle.

بوي buwai. Swaying; swinging; the motion of a pendulum. *Buwaiyan*: a cradle; a kind of hammock for a child; Sh. Lamp., 47; a pendulum, Phys., 39. *Buwaiyan pun di-gon-chang, anak pun di-chubit*: to rock the cradle and pinch the child; to do an ill turn under cover of a good action; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 43.

Bērbuwai: to swing, to swing from, to swing under; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14; Sh. Put. Ak., 30.

بوي boya. I. Loose; inadhesive—as tobacco, Kl.; cf. *boyaḡ, boraḡ, and bēboraḡ*.

II. (Kedah) (1) a crocodile; (2) an old tin coin: = (Riau, Johor) *buwaya*, q. v.

III. Eur. A buoy.

بويوت boyot or buyut. I. Flabbiness, of flesh. *Pērut boyot*: flabby obesity; a stomach which shakes or quivers as a man moves.

II. A remote ancestor; an ancestor in the fifth or sixth generation. Also *moyot*.

بويس boyas. Extreme obesity; Kl. Cf. *boyot*, I.

¹ Ht. Abd., 229. ² Ht. Gul. Bak., 32, 53; Ht. Abd., 368. ³ Sej. Mal., 25. ⁴ Sej. Mal., 19, 52; Ht. Abd., 13, 14. ⁵ Sej., 75; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb. ⁶ Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 413. ⁷ Ht. Abd., 210. ⁸ Ht. Abd., 88. ⁹ Ht. Abd., 310. ¹⁰ Ht. Abd., 224; Sej. Mal., 10. ¹¹ Ht. Sg. Samb. ¹² Ht. Abd., 88. ¹³ Ht. Abd., 361. ¹⁴ Ht. Abd., 431. ¹⁵ Ht. Abd., 220, 284, 303. ¹⁶ Muj., 61. ¹⁷ Ht. Abd., 462. ¹⁸ Ht. Abd., 64; Ht. Sg. Samb. ¹⁹ Ht. Abd., 204. ²⁰ Ht. Hamz., 51.

بويغ **buyong**. I. A water vessel; a pitcher with a wide mouth and narrow neck; Ht. Abd., 292; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Best.

Tulang kilek buyong: the crest of the ilium.

II. A boy, a youth, a servant—when it is desired to avoid mentioning their names.

Si-buyong: the boy; that boy.

III. *Tonggeng-buyong*: aslant; sloping; leaning to one side; askew.

بويق **boyak**. I. Tasteless, odourless, weak—as spoilt tobacco, Kl.

II. Very much opened out, as the ribs of a beamy shallow boat.

بوين **boyan**. The Island of Bawean. *Orang b.*: a Boyanese.

بوير **bonyor**. Soft, sappy,—of fruit: tender—of meat.

بويي **bunyi**. I. The impression made by words or sounds upon the ear or mind; sound, meaning, accent; intonation. *Suwaranya garu lagi hebat bunyi-nya*: he had a hoarse voice and harsh intonation; Ht. Abd., 328. *Sa-puchok surat demikiyan bunyi-nya*: a letter to the following effect; Ht. Gul. Bak., 36.

Koyak ta'-bērbunyi: being torn without a sound; telling the truth without being believed; Prov.

B. kēridek: when the mole-cricket is heard; about 5 p.m. or 5.30 p.m.

Bunyi-bunyiyan: strains of music.

Bērbunyi: to sound, to sing (of birds).

Mēmbunyiikan: to pronounce, to enunciate; Ht. Abd., 19.

II. See *sēmbunyi*.

به **bah**. A flood; an inundation; the flow of water into the *padi* fields during the rains. *Sha'ir bah Singapura*: the poem of the Singapore floods—a poem describing an inundation of Collyer Quay.

Cf. *sēbak*. The word *bah* refers to water in motion, *sēbak* to still water.

به **boh**. (Singapore.) Ornamental cuttings of paper or cloth; paper decorations.

به **bihi**. Arab. In or upon him; v. *bi* ب

بهادوري **bahaduri**. Pers. Knightly; brave; warrior-like. *Bintang b.*: the star of a knightly order.

بهادي **bēhadi**. Panic, sudden fits of fear, the evil influences which haunt a spot; Ht. Raj. Don., 3. See *badi*.

بهار **bahār**. Arab. Beauty, sunrise; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 4.

بهار **bēhara**. [Skr. *bhara*.] Load, weight, burden; a somewhat indefinite measure of weight varying from 400 to 600 lbs. avoirdupois. *Tolak bēhara*: ballast. See Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., Vol. I., p. 276 (396—560 lbs.), and cf. with Sej. Mal., 301, 302, where the word is used of only ten catties or about 14 lbs.

بهارو **bēharu**. New, newly. *Pulau Pinang pēkanya bēharu*: the Island of Penang has a new mart. *Tahun bēharu*: the new year.

Bēharu-lah iya datang: he has just come; then only he came.

Also *baru*.

بهاري **bēhari**. [Pers. *bahari*.] Excellent; noble; ancient, appertaining to the good old times. *Shah 'alam bēhari*: the noble lord of the world; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 35. *Mēnjadi hina nama yang bēhari*: an illustrious name will be brought to discredit; Ht. Gul. Bak., 157. *Taman orang yang bēhari*: the garden of a noble; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 5. *Zamān bēhari*: the past; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Bērlainan juga dari-pada bēhari* or *tidak saperti bēhari*: not as in the past; Sh. Panj. Sg.

بهاس **bēhasa**. I. [Skr. *bhāsha*.] Language; the use of proper forms of address; courtesy, civility, manners. *B. mēlayu*: the Malay language. *B. inggëris*: the English language. *B. dalam*: the court language.

Anak China bērtimbang madat,

Dari Mēngkasar langsang ka-Dēli;

Hidop di-dunya kita bēr'adat,

Bēhasa tidak bērjuwal bēli:

as long as we live let us be courteous; manners are not for purchase or sale. *Bēhasa mēnunjokkan bangsa*: manners reveal descent; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 54. *Tuwan-mu itu tiyada tahu bēhasa*: your master has no breeding; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Guru daripada bēhasa*: a teacher of language. *Apa bēhasa anak galoh ini?* What means the behaviour of this princess? Why does the princess behave in this way? Ht. Mas. Ed.

Budi bēhasa: good taste and courtesy; tact and breeding.

Jalan b.: idiom.

Juru b.: an interpreter.

Korang b.: discourteous, lacking in manners.

Bērbēhasa: polite.

Mēmbēhasakan: to prescribe a formal method of address; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 24.

Pērbēhasaan: way, manner of speaking; Arabian Nights, 402.

II. Skr.? Softly, lightly, slightly,—an attenuative which softens or tones down the force of the preceding word. *Sēpuhi-sēpuhi b.*: softly blowing—of the wind. *Matahari pun suram bēhasa* (Ht. Sh. Kub.), or *rēdup-rēdup bēhasa* (Ht. Sh. Kub.): the sun was slightly overcast. *Mēngantok-ngantok bēhasa*: gently nodding; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Gila bēhasa*: slightly mad, eccentric; Sej. Mal. *Rambutnya kusut-kusut bēhasa*: his hair was somewhat matted; Ht. Mas. Ed., 61.

بہاگی **bēhagi**. Division; apportionment. *Bēhagi-yan*: a share; Ht. Sh. Mard.

بہال **bēhala**. [Arab. بلا.] Calamity; Sh. Lamp., 1, 14. Better *bala*, q. v.

بہان **bēhana**. Noise, especially the confused murmur of many voices.

Bunyi bēhana anak panah: the whizzing of arrows; Ht. Hg. Samb. *Gēmuroh-lah bēhana bala bējalan*: the sound of the army marching was like that of thunder; Cr. Gr., 13.

Mēnghambori b.: (lit.: to allow one's cries to flow forth) to weep—expressed in very courtly language; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 32. *Mēngambor b.*: id., Sh. Sh. Al., 2.

بہای **bēhaya**. [Skr. bhāyā.] Danger. *Mara bēhaya*: id. *Suwatu pun tiyada bēhaya-nya*: there is no danger. *Bēhaya bērsalin*: the dangers of childbirth. *Bēhaya dunya akhirat*: the dangers of the world to come; the risk of hell-fire; Ht. Abd., 280.

Bērbēhaya: dangerous.

بہترا **bahtēra**. [Skr. vāhitra.] A ship—more poetic than *pērahu*. *Pērahu bahtēra raja*: the king's vessel; Sh. Sri Bun., 2. *Laṅsana bahtēra di-ayun gēlombang*: like a vessel tossed by the waves; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 11.

Akhbar nan laṅsana sa-buwah bahtēra

Di-awak-nya sarat intan mutiyara:

a newspaper is like a vessel deep-laden with diamonds and gems; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895.

Bahtēra is also used with special reference to Noah's Ark.

بہر **bahar**. Arab. Beautiful.

بہق **bahak**. Arab. Scabby, leprous.

بہکن **bahkan** or **behkan**. A strong affirmative; = yea, yes, what is more, besides; Ht. Gul. Bak., 17; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 20, 73; Ht. Hamz., 86.

بہکیا **bēhagiya**. [Skr. bhāgya.] Fortune; blessed; a blessing. *Mēndapat bēhagiya itu*: to obtain that blessing; Ht. Abd., 468. *Bērbēhagiya-lah saiyidi*: blessed be my Lord! Ht. Kal. Dam., 62. *Bēhagiya-nda*: the blessed one, = *baginda*, q. v. *Hamba Allah yang bēhagiya*: the blessed servants of God; the saved, in contradistinction to the lost subjects of God (*hamba Allah yang chēlaka*); Bost. Sal.

بہوا **bahwa**. [Skr. bhāwa: the existence of anything.] A word used at the opening of a sentence in the same way as *adapun*, and *al-kisah*, with the meaning: "the story is," "the facts are." *Bahwa sa-sunggoh-nya*: in very truth; verily, verily.

بہی **bahī**. Arab. Beautiful, grand, glorious, rich.

بہین **bēhina**. [Pers.: best.] Good, excellent; Sh. Yat. Nast., 158; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 294. *Tiyada bēhina*: not to trouble oneself, not to care or take to heart.

Mēmbēhinakan: to pay attention to, to care about.

Also *bina* and *bena*.

بی **be'**. Turk. A bey; a minor Turkish dignitary.

بی **beya** or **biya**. I. Tolls; duties; taxes—especially Customs dues; Ht. Ism. Yat., 99; Majm. al-Ahk., 395. *Biyan-biyan*; *bēbiyan*; or *pēbiyan*: a Custom house.

II. The cowrie shell.

III. *Daun biya*: a plant, *mitragyne speciosa*.

بیادب **biadab** or **biyadab**. [Pers. privative *be*, and *adab*; Arab. and Pers.: respect.] Disrespect; wanting in respect; unmannerly. *Biyadab sa-kali*: most disrespectful; Ht. Hamz., 42. *Hēndaḳ di-kata kita biyadab*: they will say we are unmannerly; Ht. Best.

بیاس **biyasa**. [Skr. abhyāsa.] Acquaintance with a person, object, or process; knowing any one; accustomed to doing anything. *Saiyid Yasin tēlah biyasa dēngan aku*: Said Yasin had made my acquaintance. *Mēnjadi biyasa-lah tangan-ku mēmēgang kalam*: my hand became accustomed to holding a pen. *Alah bisa uleh biyasa*: mere theoretical knowledge yields to actual experience; Prov.

Biyasakan: to accustom (oneself) to anything; to practise, to exercise. *Jangan ēngkau biyakan mēnulis malam*: do not get into the habit of writing at night; Ht. Abd., 39. *Mēmbiyakan*: id., Ht. Abd., 164.

بیافری **biyapēri**. Pers. A trader; a merchant; Sh. Bid., 12, 94; Ht. Kal. Dam., 28; Ht. Koris; Ht. Hamz., 5, etc. *Dagang biyapēri*: strangers and merchants; traders from foreign parts.

In Kedah this word is pronounced *bayapari*.

بیان **bayān**. Arab. Clear, plain, visible, obvious.

Mēmbayānkan: to make clear, to explain, to elucidate, to render obvious.

Tērbayān-lah nyata: quite clear, obvious, plain.

بیawas **biyawas**. Jambu *biyawas*: the guava; = *jambu biji*.

بياوق biyawak. The "iguana" or monitor, Sej. Mal., 86. Also (Kedah) *bewak*. In proverbs the monitor is a typical unclean beast. *Mëndukong biyawak hidop*: to fondle a live monitor; to take an unclean beast into one's arms; Prov.

Niyat hati nak pëlök gunong,

Sudah bërpelek bewak chëlaka:

it was my wish to embrace a mountain and I found a dirty monitor in my arms; I expected honour and only found disgrace; Prov. *Bewak kudong masok kampung*: a short monitor entering a village; a man falling among enemies; Prov. *Lidah b.*: a monitor's (forked) tongue; deceptive, double-faced; Prov.

B. pasir: a species of monitor; *hydrosaurus bivittatus*.

B. punggor: a short, thick, monitor-lizard; *hydrosaurus salvator*.

Other varieties recognized by Malays are *b. puru*, *b. gabok*, *b. tikus*, *b. tēmbaga* and *b. kudong*.

Puru b.: a jungle fruit (unidentified).

Mēmbiyawak: to lie on the stomach; to crawl as a lizard.

بياون biyawan. An edible freshwater fish (unidentified).

بياي biyaya. [Skr. *vyāyā*.] Cost; expense; property for expending; capital. *Bilek itu bērisi hērtā akan biyaya patek*: the room is full of property to meet my expenses; Ht. Mash., 53. *Jika bērlēbeh-lēbehan pun hērtā-nya tiyada di-biyayakan-nya pada diri-nya dan pada akhirat*: even if the wealth was greater it could not be expended both on selfish interests and in the interests of eternity; Ht. Kal. Dam., 31.

بيبت bebet or bibit. Carriage in the hand; the lifting of light objects with the fingers; Sej. Mal., 153. Also *bimbit*.

بيبر bibir. The lip, or lip-like edge of anything.

Bibir-nya nipis: he had thin lips. *Bibir-nya yang di-atas itu mēnongkat hidong-nya*: his upper lip served as a prop to his nose. *Bibir-nya tēbal*: he was thick-lipped.

B. chawan: the edge of a tea-cup.

B. juweh: a hanging lower lip.

B. mata: the fringe of the eyelid.

B. mēlewēh: a very open lower lip, a lower lip which exposes the teeth when the mouth is at rest.

B. mulut: the lips. *Tanam tēbu di-bibir mulut*: to plant sugar-cane on the lips; to cultivate a plausible manner concealing a false heart; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 94.

B. tangan: the side of the hand; the further side from the thumb. Also *tēmbiring tangan*.

Bibiran: a talkative person; a babbler.

Alor bibir: the hollow between the nostril and the centre of the upper lip. Also *lorah hidong*.

بيبس bebas. Freedom; liberty from restraint, freedom to be familiar; license. *Bebas sapērti orang dalam rumah-nya*: as free as if he was in his own house. *Orang China Tien-te-hoe itu tērlalu bebas-nya*: the Chinese of the Heaven and Earth Society took great liberties (i. e. violated the law in the most daring way); Ht. Abd., 325. *Bebas-lah iya masok kaluwar istana raja*: he was free to go in and out of the raja's palace; Ht. Gh. *Mēnjadi bebas-lah hamba raja di-dalam nēgēri*: the raja's followers did what they pleased in the State; Pel. Abd., 22. *Kēbebasan*: liberty from restraint; Ht. Abd., 258.

بيبق bebek. Jav. A duck; Kam. Kech., 5.

Chakar b.: a plant; *cotyledon laniata*?

بيبن beban. Wicked, disobedient; obstinately disobedient.

Budaḡ nakal sangat beban,

Tiyada sa-kali mēnēngar chakap:

the stupid boy is most disobedient; he pays no attention to anything that is said to him.

بيبي bibi. Hind. Mistress, lady,—a title given to Hindoo females by Malays; an aunt, especially a younger sister of a parent; (by euphemism) a mistress of a brothel; Ht. Kal. Dam., 62.

بيت bait. I. Arab. House, seat, dwelling. *Baitu 'llah*: the House of God. *Baitu'l-māl*: literally, the Exchequer, the Treasury, but used more frequently in the sense of an Escheat, or of property reverting to the Crown.

Baitu'l-mukaddas: Jerusalem, Mith. Sar., 56; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 86. *Baitu'l-harām*: the great temple at Mecca or any great central temple.

II. Hind. A rhyming couplet; Ht. Ism. Yat.

بيت biyut. *Biyang-biyut*: zigzag, extending in different directions.

بيت beta. Hind. Slave, servant; an expression used as a pronoun of the first person by rajas and people of rank when addressing equals; Ht. Kal. Dam., 239. *Ṣaḡābat beta*: my friend; — an expression used by West Coast rajas to describe an equal when addressing him; = *ṣaḡābat kita*, on the East Coast.

Mēmbeta: to use the word *beta* in one's speech. See also *beti*.

بيتن betek. *Betek-betek*: a bird something like a long-tailed swallow.

Ikan betek-betek: a fish (unidentified).

بيني beti. I. [Hind. Feminine of *beta*, q. v.] Female slaves; maids in attendance on a princess; female servants in a court. *Beti-beti pèrwara*; a retinue of attendant damsels. Sometimes corrupted to *binti*.

II. [Skr. *vitti*.] *Tanda beti* := *corpus delicti*.

بجر bejar. [Pers. *be-zar*.] Out of humour.

بيجى bijak. [Skr. An abbreviation of *bijaksana*, q. v.] Wisdom; prudence; sage, cautious, learned.

Sunggoh-pun bijak orang sèkarang,

'Ilmu-nya banyak paham-nya korang :

although the present generation is learned, it knows very much and understands very little; Marsd. Gr., 211.

Bijak laksana : a corruption of *bijaksana*, q. v.; Ht. Raj. Bdk., 32.

بيجل bijil. (Jav. *wijil*.) *Bijil pasiban* : galleries in a Javanese palace or hall of audience; Ht. Mas. Ed.

بيجن bijan. Jav. The name of a plant; *sesamum indicum*; = (Malay) *lènga*. *Mènabor bijan katasek* : to sow sesamum-seed on a lake; to waste sweetness on the desert-air; Prov.

بيجه bijeh. Tin dust; tin obtained by washing; alluvial tin.

B. bayam : fine light-coloured tin dust.

B. kachang : coarse gravel-like particles of tin.

B. sèlaseh : deep black fine tin dust.

Batu b. : galena.

Siput bijeh laut : a small marine shell (unidentified).

بيجي biji. A seed; a grain; a pip; a particle; a descriptive prefix or numeral coefficient used with the names of small objects,—sometimes interchangeable with *buwah*, or *butir*. *Sa-biji duriyan* : = *sa-buwah duriyan*; a durian; Ht. Abd., 413. *Duwa biji pèluru*; Ht. Abd., 69; or *duwa butir pèluru* : two pellets or slugs. *Sabiji anak panah*; an arrow; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Duwa biji jari* : two fingers; Ht. Hamz., 54. *Duwa biji nesan* : two tombstones; Sh. May., 6.

B. kèlènjär : (Riau, Johor) the lymphatic glands; also (Kedah) *b. kèlènjär*.

B. limau, or *limau bèrbiji* : an expression used to describe bad rice, many grains of which remain hard in a dish of boiled rice.

B. mata : eye-ball (Ht. Abd., 30, 77);—used sometimes as a term of endearment; the apple of one's eye; Ht. Gul. Bak., 43.

B. nangka : (1) pips of the jack-fruit; (2) a small gimlet. *Ikan biji nangka* : the name of a fish. *Tikus biji nangka* : a kind of field-mouse.

B. ratap : tears, lamentations; Ht. Sh. Also *b. sabok* and *b. sabak*.

B. timun : pips of gourds and melons; a symbol descriptive of the lozenge pattern. *Rètak b. timun* : the peculiar lozenge-shaped pattern sometimes formed by the lines on the inner side of the joints of the finger.

Biji is sometimes used with the meaning *testes*.

بيجى bechang. *Bechang-bechok* : the sound of angry voices in altercation.

بيجى bechak. Muddy, soft, sloppy, slushy,—of the ground; a swampy place; the muddy part of the road; Ht. Abd., 237, 336, 410; Pel. Abd., 33; Sh. Sing. Terb., 49. *Tidak hujan lagi bechak inikan pula hujan* : muddy enough even when it is not raining, and now we have it raining as well; bad enough at any time, but now worse than ever; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 95.

بيجى bechek. Jav. Slushy, muddy, a puddle; used in Johor with the meaning of pounding, mincing, mixing or otherwise softening food for an infant to eat.

بيجى bechok. I. *Bechang-bechok* : the sound of angry voices in altercation.

II. *Ikan bechok* : a fish, *novacula rufa*.

بيجو bichu. A screw jack.

بيد beda. Skr. Distinction; difference. *Sèkarang ini beda tèrlalu* : things are very different now; Marsd. Gr., 211. *Beda-nya pèrèmpuwan dèngan laki-laki juga* : women are different to men; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Mèmbedakan : to distinguish, to differentiate between. *M. bènär dan salah* : to distinguish truth from falsehood; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Pèrbedaan : difference, distinction; Pel. Abd.

بيد bida. I. An abbreviation of the proper name *Bidasari*; Sh. Bid., 31.

II. An abbreviation of the word *bidadari*, a nymph of Indra's heaven; Ht. Ind. Meng., 8.

III. A damsel about the court (*pèngasoh, inang, dan bida*); Sh. Sh. Al., 30.

بيدر bedar. A one-masted ship used as a state *pèrahu*.

بيدر bidor. A slab of tin weighing about 2½ lbs.; a rough mass of smelted tin.

بيدس bidas. A blow given by an elastic or flexible body when tension is suddenly removed. *Jèrat bidas* : a snare, in which the victim's movements release a spring which, in its turn, tightens a noose.

Kayu pèmbidas : the stakes used to close up the entrance to an elephant trap.

يدغ bidang. I. Spacious; spreading; broad; extensive; covering a wide surface; a descriptive prefix or numeral coefficient before the names of objects such as sails, mats, awnings, etc., which cover a large surface when spread out. *Dada-nya bidang*: broad-chested; Ht. Abd., 86, 328; Ht. Sg. Samb. Kub.; Sh. Bid., 21. Sh. Ik. Ter., 2; Ht. Sh. *Bahu-nya bidang*: broad-shouldered; Ht. Raj. Sul., 8. *Sa-bidang kajang*: a *kajang*, or awning of *mengkawang* leaf; Pel. Abd., 8.

Pëmbidang or (more usually) *pëmidang*: a frame on which cloth is stretched for embroidery.

II. A palm cabbage; palm shoots; coco-nut cabbage.

يدق bedak. Division into shares; partition into equal parts.

يدق bedek. *Mëmbedek*: to look at anything through one eye only, the other being closed, as when a man aims a gun or looks through a telescope; to aim. *Kita bërkëlip sama sama bedek*: we blinked, closing our eyes together; Sh. Panj. Sg.

يدق bidak. [Arab. يدق.] A pawn at chess.
Buwang b.: giving the odds of a pawn.

يدق bidok. I. A small fishing boat able to carry five or six men; Sh. Si Lemb.
Kutu b.: the small beetles that infest the lockers and lower timbers of ill-kept boats.

II. A protuberance of skin on the necks or under the ears or eyes of animals, if such a protuberance is not the result of disease but is congenital.

يدل bidal. I. [Port. *dedal*.] A thimble. Also *didal*, *lidal* and *sarong jari*. In Kedah *sarong jari* only. In Selangor *lidal*.

II. A proverbial saying; a dictum of some wise man of the past which has been handed down from generation to generation.

يدن bidan. [Skr. *widwân*.] A midwife; Sej. Mal., 64. *Jikalau bëranak ikut kata bidan*: in a confinement it is well to obey the midwife; when in difficulties, listen to the voice of experience; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 103. *Bëranak tiyada bërbidan*: to be confined without a midwife; painful folly; Prov., Ht. Gul. Bak., 30.

Balas b.: a festival or reception held forty days after the birth of a child.

Pëněmpah b.: the retaining fee given to a midwife to secure the use of her services when required.

Upah b.: the fee paid to a midwife for her services. Also *upah bëranak*.

يدوري baiduri. [Skr. *vaidurya*.] A generic name for cat's-eyes, opals and other gems of secondary value; Cr. Gr., 83; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Ism. Yat., etc.

B. bëtul: an opal the lustre of which varies in intensity and colour as the position of the gem is changed.

B. bulan: an opal of which the centre of lustre seems fixed.

B. olong: a yellow opal.

B. pandan: a sea-green stone.

Chongkak b.: a shell; *cypræa caput serpentis*.

يدي bidai. I. A long narrow strip of rattan such as is used in making mats or native blinds; "chicks," blinds. *Përmaisuri pun mëmbukakan bidai*: the queen lifted up the blinds; Ht. Koris. *Bidai panchalogam*: blinds where beads and narrow cylinders of many-coloured glass take the place of strips of rattan; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Balong b.: an evil spirit supposed to live in rivers and to have the form of an open mat in which it envelopes and drowns its victims; C. and S.

Ular b., *ular balong b.*, *ular balam b.*, or *ular gulong b.*: the name of a very venomous thin and long sea-snake. *Ular bidai datang mëmbëlit dayong sègala raja-raja*: the sea-snakes came and wound round the oars of the princes; Ht. Koris.

Bërbidai-bidai: in long thin stripes, as the livid marks on a boy's back after a severe caning.

II. A hurricane, = *badai*; Pijn.

III. The goal or "house" in some games played by Malay children.

يدز bedza. [Skr. *bêda*.] Differentiation, distinguishing between; v. *beda*.

ير birā. A name given to a number of aroids; better *birah*, q. v.

ير biyar. I. Permitting; allowing; letting; not hindering. The word is also used idiomatically in the sense of "may," "no matter if." *Biyar puteh tulang jangan puteh mata*: no matter though you die, do not allow yourself to be put to shame; Prov. *Biyar buroḡ kain di-pakai asal pandai mēngambil hati*: let him wear old clothes if he chooses, so long as he is skilful in winning the hearts of men; Prov.

Biyarkan: to permit, to allow. *Di-biyarkan-nya barang këhëndaḡ-nya*: anything he wished was allowed him; Ht. Abd., 477.

II. *Chaching biyar-biyar*: intestinal worms. *Biyar-biyar naik ka-mata*: the worms get at last to the eyes; a play on the word *biyar*, to allow; i. e. allow one thing and allow another and you are ruined in the end; Prov., see J. S. A. S., XXIV., 100.

بيرت beret. *Cheret-beret*: protracted, dragging on unfinished—of work; constant of the flow of anything, seemingly interminable; Sh. Panj. Sg. 191 (*ayer kēnching-nya cheret-beret*).

بيرت birat. A scar, on the mouth; traces of itch or eczema round the mouth; cf. *parut*.

بيرس beras or biras. The connection between men who have married sisters or between women who have married brothers;—a connection by marriage only.

بيرغ berang. I. Anger; wrath; incensed; angered; furious; the rise of passion. *Hati b.*: angry feelings; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 16; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 14; Ht. Koris.

*Kalau ku turut hati yang berang,
Nama yang baik jadi binasa:*

if I give way to my angry feelings, my good name will perish for ever.

Bērbangkit b.: to get excited; to get angry; Sh. Bur. Pungg. *Naik b.*: id. *Mēmberang*: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 55; Sh. Peng., 11; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 15.

II. *Ular b.*: a dangerous snake mentioned in romances. *Dēngan sa-kutika itu juga mēn-jadi ular berang*: he became a *berang* snake in a moment; Ht. Koris.

بيرغ biring. I. A disease of the eyes; a running of matter or blood sometimes involving loss of hair on the lower eyelid.

II. Light red or yellowish, as a fighting-cock of this colour.

*Hēndaḡ puchok, puchok-lah jēring.
Jēring ta'-biyasa puchok di-dahan;
Hēndaḡ kukok, kukok-lah biring,
Biring ta'-biyasa kalah di-medan:*

if you wish to crow, crow then, my fighting-cock, my fighting-cock that knows not defeat on the plain (pit.)

Biring sangka naning: a variety of this colour in a fighting-cock.

بيرف bairup. [Eng. *buoy-rope*.] A buoy or life belt; a watermark.

بيرق berak. (Coarse.) To ease oneself; = *buwang ayer bēsar*. Ht. Sg. Samb; Sh. Lamp., 26; Ht. Abd., 269; J. S. A. S., iii., 30.

بيرق berek. *Berek-berek*, or *bēberek*: a species of fly-catcher, a bird associated in Malay superstition with the Wild Huntsman of the forests (*Hantu Pēmburu*); J. I. A., i., 307.

بيرم beram. A dark colour; black, or dark red, Sh. Bid., 36;—the colour of the old Malacca fort, according to the *Hikāyat Koris*.

بيرم biram. An elephant,—a word used only in romance and poetry, *gajah* being the word in colloquial use. *Bērjuwang b.*: to fight on elephants; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng. *Bērjuwangkan b.*: to make one's elephant fight; Ht. Koris. *B. bērjuwang*: a war elephant; Ht. Koris. *Baginda pun naik biram yang mēnta*: the king mounted a rutting elephant; Sh. Bid., 122.

بيرماني biramani. A string of corals; Kl.

بيرو birau. *Kachau-birau*: an intensitive of *kachau*, (confusion); extreme complication or confusion; topsy-turvy; higgledy-piggledy.

بيرو biru. I. Blue, light blue, azure. *Bunga biru*: a flower; *clitorea ternatea*.

Bunga chēmpaka b.: the Frangipani, *plumiera acutifolia*; C. and S.

Sēroja b.: the blue lotus; Ht. Gul. Bak., 79, 126. *Tunjong b.*: id.

Burong biru laut: the name of a bird of the snipe family: *limosa melanura*, Cr.; *limosa ægocephala*, C. and S.

B. lēbam: deep purple—as the weals on a boy's body after a thrashing; Ht. Abd., 158.

Kēbiru-biruwan: bluishness; Ht. Abd., 126.

II. *Haru biru*: uproar; confused noise, meaningless noise, words without sense. *Bēsar-lah haru-biru*: great was the uproar; Ht. Abd., 248; Sej. Mal., 90. *Bukan-lah dari-pada orang haru-biru*: he is not one of the noisy class of individuals; Ht. Best.

Mēngharu biru: to make a confused babel of words—as a number of people all talking at once.

Also *hiru-biru*; Sh. Lamp., 5.

III. *Biru-biru*: artificial folds in clothing; Sej. Mal., 95.

بيره birah. A name applied to various aroids, chiefly wild.

B. ayer: *aglaonema marantifolium*.

B. hutan: *cyrtosperma lasioides*.

B. kēchil: *typhonium divaricatum*.

B. kēladi: *colocasia antiquorum*.

بيره bireh. A fence, an enclosure, the parapet round a palace roof, the gunwale of a ship; Sej. Mal., 163, 164. Also *birai*, Ht. Hg. Tuw. 92.

بيري birai. See *bireh*.

بيري biri. Hind. I. *Biri-biri*: sheep. *Sapērti kēlakuwan biri-biri yang amat galak*: like threatening rams; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Kambing biri-biri*: a sheep, in contradistinction to a goat; Sh. Jur. Bud., 6.

II. *Pēnyakit biri-biri*: beri-beri. This word is, however, only known through the English, and only understood in the Settlements.

بیزوری **bizurai**. [Port. *vice-rey*.] Viceroy.

بیس **biyas**. Blown somewhat out of one's course; borne by stress of weather, tides, or currents, to a place above or below the point intended to be gained. *Tun Talani pun biyas ka-Bērunai*: Tun Talani was borne (by stress of weather) to Brunei; Sej. Mal., 155.

Hujan b.: a shower which is blown past one, to one's right or left,—as opposed to a storm blown back or dispersed.

بیس **biyus**. [Pers. *بیہوش*.] Loss of consciousness; unconscious; in a swoon. *Ubat b.*: a stupefying drug; Ht. Ganj. Mara, 7; Ht. Hamz., 24. *Sedar daripada biyus*: to come to oneself again after unconsciousness; Ht. Hamz., 55.

بیس **bisa**. I. [Skr. *visha*.] Venom; blood poison; venom such as that of a snake, scorpion, hornet or bee; blood poison, as the *ipoh* on an arrow; the poison from a suppurating wound or boil which causes pain in its vicinity. *Ular mēnyusor akar boleh-kah hilang bisa-nya*: if a snake pushes under a creeper will he lose his venom? Does a great man lose his power by assuming humility to serve his selfish ends? Prov., Ht. Abd., 79. *Pisau senjata tiyada bisa, bisa lagi mulut manusiya*: knives and weapons are not venomous as the mouth of a man can be; Prov.

Kēbisaan: the existence of venom, poisonous or venomous qualities. *Maka uleh kēbisaan jari-nya itu tiyada-lah dapat baginda bēradu*: owing to the pain of blood poison in his finger, the King was unable to sleep; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11.

II. (Batavia.) Ability to do anything; = *boleh*. This word is only known in the Peninsula through the proverb: *alah bisa uleh biyasa*: mere knowledge how to do a thing cannot compete with practice in doing it; practice is better than theory.

بیست **bisat**. (Penang.) *Tiyada bisat*: not to care; = *tiyada endah*.

بیسر **besser**. Incontinence, consequent on disease, of any urinary or other secretion; incontinence of urine; spermatorrhœa.

بیسخ **bising**. Incessant chatter; babbling, worrying with continual talk.

Mēmbisingkan: to drive a person distracted with chatter, to take (any subject) as a subject of chatter; Sh. Ul., 32.

بیسوک **besok** and **bisok**. To-morrow; v. *esok*.

بیسوق **bisek**. Whispering, speaking in a low tone of voice. *Bērbisek*: to whisper.

Daun lēnggundi di-dalam jērami
Mari di-pēteḡ di-dalam pērahu;
Apa di-sēmbunyikan kapada kami,
Mēski bērbiseḡ sēhaya pun tahu:

why are you trying to keep it secret from me? Though you talk in whispers, I will come to know; Sh. B. A. M., 5.

Bērbiseḡ-biseḡ: to carry on a conversation in whispers; Sh. Sing. Terb., 44; Ht. Abd., 317. *Bērkata bērbiseḡ-biseḡ*: id.; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 5.

Biseḡkan: to whisper (anything); Ht. Abd., 190; Ht. Bakht., 22.

بیسل **bisul**. A boil, a superficial abscess; Muj., 65; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10.

B. lada: a small boil.

B. mēngangkut nanah: a boil coming to a head.

B. sēbun: a blind boil.

B. sēlinap: an eruption of boils.

B. susu kubong: a boil under the armpit.

B. tunggal: a large boil.

بیسن **besan**. The relationship between persons whose children have intermarried. *Bērbesan*: to establish or enjoy such a relationship. *Mari-lah kita bērbesan, anak-mu akan bini anak-ku*: come, let us establish a family connection, let your child marry my son; Ht. Hamz., 13. *Sangat hēndaḡ bērbesan*: very anxious to establish a family connection; Ht. Koris. *Bēruleh besan*: to obtain a family connection; Ht. Sh. Kub.

بیسو **bisu**. Dumbness; dumb, mute. *Di-buwat-nya diri bisu tiyada tahu bērkata-kata*: he pretended to be dumb and unable to speak; Ht. Abd., 321. *Bisu sapērti guntor mēmbēlah bumi*: dumb like the noise of thunder crashing through the earth; (by metaphor) the noise made by a dumb man trying in vain to speak.

Sēngau b.: very indistinct utterance; talking through the nose and almost unintelligibly; Sej. Mal., 134.

بیسی **bisai**. Well dressed or got up in every detail; everything appropriate; consistent excellence in appearance. *Ulamā bisai*: the dandified old priest; Sh. Ul., 6. *Sapērti bisai makan sapinggan*: like dandies eating out of the same plate; a highly appropriate and successful combination; Prov.

بیس **bisi**. [Hind. *bishi*, (fem.); cf. Skr. *visha*, poisonous, syphilitic.] Improper behaviour or bearing: immodest (though not necessarily unchaste) conduct; a term of abuse applied to courtesans.

Bisi chēlaka: a wretched strumpet; Ht. Best.

Anak iteḡ, anak angsa,

Bagi padi hēndaḡ ka-dēdaḡ;

Bisi kutoḡ bisi chēlaka

Bagi laki hēndaḡ ka-kēndaḡ:

give rice to ducklings or goslings and they will be wanting bran; give a husband to a wretched strumpet and she will be wanting a paramour; Prov.

Bērbisikan: to accuse of immodesty; to represent (anyone) as unchaste; Sh. Peng., 9.

بيض **baidl**. Arab. Whiteness, albumen, egg.

بيع **bai'**. Arab. Trade, traffic; Majm. al-Ahk., 12, 21, 40.

بيغ **biyang**. I. Mother; dam—of animals. *B. tangan*: the thumb.

II. Lascivious, erotic; sexually excited. *Tèrjèrit-jèrit bagai kuching biyang*: screeching like a lascivious cat; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 28. Usually *giyang* and *miyang*.

III. *Ikan biyang-biyang*: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Ter., 7, 12.

IV. *Biyang-biyut*: zigzag. Also *piyang-piyut*.

بيغت **bengut**. Twisted, awry.

بيغت **bingit**. A feeling of ill-defined uneasiness; a sensation of impending illness; to be out of sorts, to be not quite oneself.

بيغر **bingar**. I. *Siput b.*: a shell; *voluta diadema*.

II. Growling; = *bingas*, q. v.

بيغس **bingas**. Menacing, growling, working itself up to spring or charge—of a wild animal; cf. *bəngis*.

بيغ **bingong**. Dullness; confusion of mind; not to have one's wits about one,—the converse of *chěrdek*; temporary dullness of intellect, as when one is dazed by unexpected occurrences and loses one's presence of mind. *Bingong ta'-dapat di-ajar, chěrdek ta'-dapat di-ikut*: in his dullness he is not to be taught, in his shrewdness he is not to be followed; incorrigible when dull, and an unsafe guide when shrewd; Prov. *Chěrdek makan si-bingong*: the wise devour the dull; the fittest survive; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 34. *Bingong saperti budak*: taken aback like a child; Sh. Dag., II. *Bingong tiyada běr'akal*: dullness from want of intelligence; Sh. Ik. Trub., 5.

بيف **bepa**. Chin. A cake made of rice and sugar. Also *bepang*.

بيق **biyak**. I. Increase of numbers as the result of reproduction; fruitful, prolific—of animals. *Sakaliyan-nya mēnjadi biyak*: they all multiplied; Pel. Abd., 93.

Daun b., or *pokok b.*: (Kedah and Perak) a plant, *mitragyne speciosa*.

Mēmamah b.: to chew the cud.

بيك **beka**. I. *Bərbeka*: to talk over anything; to discuss any subject; to gossip. *Sa-hari-hari dudok bərbeka*: sitting and gossiping day after day; Sh. Pant. Shl., 1. *Tělah sudah bərbeka*: when they had discussed it; Ht. Best.

II. *Kuweh beka*: a native-made pastry; = *kuweh bingka*. Also *bika*.

III. *Pokok beka*: (Kedah) a tree, *parkia roxburghii*. *Kěris buwah b.*: a *kěris*, the point of which is rounded off like a table knife,—so called from its resemblance to the lower end of the fruit of this tree, elsewhere known as *pėtai*.

بيكر **bikir**. [Arab. بكر] Virginity; v. بكر.

بيكغ **bekang**, or **bikang**. A cake; a small pie, Sej. Mal., 82; = *bingka* and *beka*, II?

بيكن **biken**. [Singapore and Penang.] To do; to make; = *buwat*; Ht. Abd., 346.

بيكو **biku**. I. [Pali *bhikku*.] A mendicant Buddhist priest; an ascetic. *Sěgala ajar-ajaran biku běrhamman*: all the disciples, mendicants and priests; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Raj. Bdk., 49. *Biyarlah iya mēnjadi biku kėsoma sakti*: let him become a mendicant (in the service) of the mighty God of love; Ht. Koris. *Biku běr-tapa di-muka pintu*: the mendicant is doing penance before the gate; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. A zigzag pattern; carved with a toothed edge like a saw; cf. *bengkok*, *ikut*, *siku*, etc. *Pěti b.*: a box with a carved edge; Ht. Sh.

بيك **bega**. Aiming by pointing a javelin or spear at another and swaying it backwards and forwards before hurling it; holding a fighting-cock, moving it towards its antagonist and then drawing it back by way of exciting it; Ht. Raj. Don., 62.

Buwah rėmbega di-bawah dulang

Rama rama těrbang ka-Jawa;

Adek mėmbega, abang mėmbulang,

Sama-sama mėmbuwang nyawa:

the younger holds the bird, the elder fastens the spurs on it, and together they risk their lives.

Bega is also used of holding an animal's throat to the knife.

بيكف **begap**. Robust; firm set; strongly built; Kl.

بيقو **begak**. Foppish; dressed up to the nines. *Mėmbega*: to play the dandy or dude.

بیکل begal. Highway robbery. *Mëmbegal*: to commit highway robbery. *Pëmbegal*: a highway robber.

بیل bela. Atonement by blood; blood-offering; sacrifice (especially suicide) by way of propitiation or revenge; suttee. *Kalau orang mëmbunoh hamba raja tujoh orang akan belanya*: if a man kills a retainer of the prince, seven lives are taken in return; Pel. Abd., 22. *Jangan-lah tuwan mëngikut bela karëna tiyada 'adat orang përawan bela*: do not commit suttee; it is not customary for maidens to sacrifice themselves in that way; Ht. Sh.

Bela suduk: (in Bali) suttee by the *këris*. *B. këtërjunan*: suttee by merely burning without stabbing.

Mëmbelai: to follow to the grave by self-immolation. *Mahu-kah tuwan mëmbelai këmatian kakanda*: do you wish to follow your lover in death; Ht. Perb. Wij.

بیل bila. I. Time; a period of time. *Apa b.*: at what time; when (interrogative).

Barang b.: at whatever time; whenever.

Bila-bila: the times when; the dates of; Ht. Abd., 88o.

Bila-kala: when; at the time at which; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Bila-mana: whenever; Ht. Zaly., 52.

II. *Orang b.*: the name of an aboriginal tribe of the Malay Peninsula; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also *wila*.

بيلت belut. Desertion to the enemy. *Hamba ada belut dari dalam kota*: I am working in your interests from within the fort (in a traitor's letter to the enemy); Sej. Mal., 84.

Takut kapitan China itu belut: fear lest the headman of the Chinese should go over to the enemy; Pel. Abd., 64.

Këris b.: a bent crooked *këris*.

Cf. *belok*.

بيلر bilar. The infirmity of a man who cannot see things as well if ahead of him as by a sidelong glance; a form of bad sight.

بيلر bilor. A blue streak or stripe on the flesh; a weal; the result of a blow from a rattan; Ht. Abd., 24.

بيلس bilas. I. A sort of second washing; washing in fresh or scented water after a thorough bath in inferior water. *Sa-tëlah sudah bërsiram maka di-bilas-nya pula dëngan ayer mawar*: when he had washed himself, he bathed himself afresh in rose water; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. = *bilis*, II., q. v.

بيلس bilis. I. *Ikan bilis*. A fish (unidentified).

II. Blear-eyed; watery-eyed; a running in the eyes.

III. To take up a good position in a game; to find a good foothold for striking at a ball.

IV. *Rumput bilis jantan*: a sedge, *cyperus haspan*.

بيلغ bilang. Reckoning; numbering; telling; enumeration; recounting. *Bintang di-langit dapat di-bilang*: they can number the stars in the sky; Marsd. Gr., 211.

Sa-bilang: each, every. *Sa-bilang hari*: every day; Sh. Abd. Mk., 71; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 2. *Sa-bilang malam*: every night; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 11. *Sa-bilang rumah*: every house; Ht. Sh. *Sa-bilang waktu*: all times; always.

Bilangan: (1) enumeration, method of reckoning (Ht. Abd., 384); (2) a complete period or term; the allotted span of life. Also, *ajal bilangan*. *Bëlum sampai kapada bilangan-nya akan mati*: the fated term had not yet been arrived at for his death; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Yang bilangan*: one who must be reckoned with; a person of importance; = *tërbilang*, Ht. Sh. Kub.

Bilangi: to make a count; to hold a census; to work out a total; to number; Ht. Sh. *Mëmbilangi*: id.

Bilangkan: to take account of; to consider; Ht. Abd. *Mëmbilangkan*: id. *Tiyada mëmbilangkan lawan-nya*: (literally) to take no account of enemies; recklessness; a spirit of recklessness; Ht. Sg. Samb; Cr. Gr., 78.

Mëmbilang: to count; to enumerate; to number.

Mëmbilang-bilang: to keep continually counting, as a devotee fumbles the beads of his rosary or as an astrologer keeps working out his calculations; Ht. Gul. Bak., 3.

Përbilangan: enumeration; Ht. Raj. Sul., 25.

Tërbilang: famous; of account; well known; Ht. Abd., 47, 52, 153.

بيلق belak. To open out folds or creases, to hold them open—so that they would close again if the hold was removed—as distinct from smoothing them out.

بيلق belek. The close ocular examination of anything held in the hand near the eye—as a watchmaker looks at the works of a watch. Cf. *tilek*, which refers to careful survey from a greater distance.

Belek-belek lihat: to look carefully at anything; Ht. Abd., 137.

يلق belok. To luff, luffing up; (by metaphor) to turn, to go off in another direction, (sometimes) to desert. *Di-belokkan përahu-nya*: they luffed up; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 4. *Belokkan kapal itu ka-kiri*: turn the vessel to the left; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Kalau bëlayar jangan bërbelok,
Kalau bërbelok patah tiyang-nya;
Orang muda jangan di-pëlok,
Kalau di-pëlok patah pinggang-nya:

when you sail do not go luffing up, if you luff up the mast may give way; if she is young do not embrace her, if you embrace her her waist may give way.

Bagaimana tidak ku belok,
Batu bërëndam sa-bëlah kiri;
Bagaimana tidak-ku pëlok,
Sudah-ku dëndam sa-lama ini:

how can I avoid luffing when a sunken rock lies there on my left; how can I help embracing her when I have been pining for her for so long.

Belok is used of a boat or native *përahu* luffing; the word in use among lascars is *gos*. To give a boat way is *turut*. To desert is properly *belut*, but *belok* is used in the Sh. Raj. Haji, the two words being probably connected.

يلق bilak. A tree, ægle marmelos.

يلق bilek. A chamber; a room. *Bilek duwa buwah*: two rooms; Ht. Mash., 49. *Bilek përaduwan*: a bed-room; Ht. Gul. Bak., 106. *Putëri duwa sa-bilek*: two princesses in a room; a descriptive equivalent for *tëpong bungkus*, a Malay cake.

يلن belen. A wooden roller used in making pastry. Cf. *chanai*.

يلو bilau. *Kachau-bilau*: topsy-turvy, higgledy-piggledy; an intensitive of *kachau*, q. v. Also *kachau birau*.

يله beloh. (Riau.) Stupid; = *bodoh*.

يله bilah. A thin strip of bamboo; a large splint; a descriptive prefix or numeral coefficient of narrow blade-like objects such as knives,¹ chisels,² swords,³ daggers,⁴ hatchets,⁵ needles,⁶ teeth,⁷ etc.

بيلي bilai. A weal; usually *bilor*, q. v.

بیم bima. [Skr. *bhîma*.] *Sang-Bima*: *Bhima*, the name of one of the Pandawas or heroes of the Mahabharata; the brother of Arjuna and Darmawangsa; the Sanskrit Hercules; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Bima sakti*: the Milky Way; Cr.

¹ Ht. Abd., 300, 308; ² Ht. Mash., 49; ³ Ht. Abd., 106, 397; ⁴ Ht. Abd., 396; ⁵ Ht. Gul. Bak., 90; ⁶ Sej. Mal., 19; ⁷ Sh. Ch. Bir., 4.

بين bena or bina. [Pers. *behina*: best.] *Mëmbenakan*: to care or trouble oneself about anything; to take to heart; = *endahkan*. See **بين**.

Tiyada bëtapa bena kapadaku: it is of no importance to me; Ht. Sri Rama. *Tiyada iya përbena kata tuwan putëri*: he paid no attention to the princess's words; Ht. Sri Rama. *Rindu-ku sangat tërlalu bena*: my longing was very intense; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 12.

Bunga chëmpaka jëmbangan china,
Mari di-bungkus dëngan kartās;
Sunggoh tuwan bina ta'-bina,
Tuwan di-hati harām ta'-lëpas:

whether you care or whether you do not care, your image can never leave my heart; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3.

بيني bini. Wife—less respectful than *istëri*. *Anak bini*: children and wife; wife and family; family.

Bërbini: to be possessed of a wife; to be married—of a man.

Apa guna bërbini chantek

Kalau tidak dëngan budi-nya:

of what use is it to have a pretty wife if there is no virtue in her? Ht. Abd., 97. *'Abdu'lqadër itu ada bërbini*: Abdulkader was married.

Bërbinikan: to be married to. *Bërbinikan bidadari*: to be married to a nymph of heaven; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Bërbinikan anak përdana muntëri*: to marry a daughter of the Prime Minister; Sh. Abd. Mk., 84.

يو beyo. [Batav.] A kind of bird with certain limited powers of speech; *gracula religiosa*; Ht. Ind. Nata. In Peninsular Malay: *tiyong*.

يوق bewak. (Kedah.) The monitor lizard; = (Riau, Johor) *biyawak*, q. v.

يوكو biyuku. A species of tortoise; J. S. A. S., viii., 120, 130. *Mata b.*: (by metaphor) longing loving looks, sheep's eyes.

يول biyola. [Port. *viola*.] A viol, a violin, a fiddle; Ht. Abd., 293, 462.

Apa lauk nasi rëndam?

Sayor pëtola dinihari.

Apa-lah ubat hati yang dëndam?

Gesek biyola tarekkan nyanyi:

what is the cure for despairing love? The music of the viol and the notes of a song; Prov., Ht. Gh.

Haluwan këpala biyola: fiddle-bows in a ship.

يهوش bëhaush or bihaush. Pers. Unconscious; in a swoon.

Ubat b.: a stupefying drug. Usually *biyus*, q. v.

بيپت benyut. See *bengut*.

بيق benyek. Soft by overboiling, of rice.

بيبي benyai. See *bennyai*.

ت

ت The letter *tâ*: the alphabetical symbol for the number 400 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

تا *ta*. A negative prefix; v. *tâ* I.

تا *ta*. I. Also *ta'*, a particle expressive of negation; no, not (when used in combination with other words. Cf. *tidak*).

Mahu ta'-mahu: willy-nilly.

Ta'-usah: there is no need; it is unnecessary.

Ta'-dapat-tiyada, or *tadapatiyada*: there is no alternative; it is unavoidable; must.

Ta is often used as an inseparable negative prefix; v. ت .

II. The name of the letter ت .

تابت *tabut*. [Arab. تابوت.] The Ark of the Covenant; a Kling idol; see تابوت

تابر *tabir*. Wall hangings; curtains hung against a wall for ornamental purposes; Sej. Mal., 91, 96; Sh. Sri Bun., 15; Sh. Ul., 30; Ht. Abd., 177, etc.

تابر *tabor*. I. The act of distributing or spreading small particles or objects over a surface; scattered, as seed when sown on the ground, (Muj., 91), or as flowers cast upon a passing hero, (Ht. Sg. Samb.), or as the stars are scattered over the sky, (Ht. Abd., 295). *Tabor bijan ka-tasek*: to sow sesamum seed on a lake; to waste sweetness on the desert air; Prov. *Naik kuda tabor bunga*: to mount and horse and scatter flowers; to scrape a coconut (*kukor nyior*).

Tanah puteh bēneh hitam,

Tabor dēngan tangan,

Kutib dēngan mulut:

on a white ground, using black seed, to sow with the hand and to harvest with the mouth; to write a letter.

Taborkan: to have anything scattered; to scatter. *Mēnaborkan*: id.

Mēnabor: to scatter; to perform the act of scattering; to sow.

Bērtaboran: scattered, spread over. *Dagangan bērtaboran di-tengah jalan*: goods were scattered in the middle of the road; Ht. Abd., 115.

Tēmabor: scattered, dispersed. *Bintang tēmabor*: a constellation; the Milky Way.

Cf. *hambor*, *chamor*, etc.

II. The name of a square-sail; the second sail (measuring from the top of the mast); the sail under the top-gallant sail. *Bara tabor*: this sail, if on the mainmast of a full-rigged ship. *Tabor dol*: this sail, if on the foremast. *Kēlēmi tabor*: this sail, if on the hindmast.

تابغ *tabong*. I. A vessel made out of a single joint of bamboo and used for carrying water or any other liquid; a carved cup of bamboo.

II. *Tabong bunga*: a shrub, *ixora pendula*.

تابق *tabak*. [Arab. طابقي.] A box, a casket (Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 67, etc.); the name given to presents of food given to departing guests at a wedding or funeral feast when the host is a raja. Cf. *bērkat*, q. v.

تابق *tabek*. Greeting, salutation. *Mēmbēri tabek*: to greet, to courteously salute or recognize. *Minta tabek*: to respectfully excuse oneself, to apologize in advance for any offence that may be committed in ignorance, or for any unintentional breach of etiquette.

تابق *tabok*. *Ikan tabok*: a fish (unidentified).

تابل *tabal*. I. A native game, something like the English game of draughts.

II. [Arab. طابل.] A kettledrum used at coronations and other great state ceremonies; v. طابل .

تابن *taban*. I. A tree yielding a variety of gutta, *dichopsis gutta*.

T. merah: id. *Gētah t.*: gutta percha.

II. *Tēmpayan taban*: a large jar for storing drinking water for household use.

تابن *tabun*. *Mēnabun*: to rise in columns, of smoke; Kl.

تابوت *tâbût*. Arab. The Ark of the Covenant; (Penang only) a Hindu image or processional emblem, = (Singapore) *kudu*. *Bagai tâbût keling*; *di-luwar kilat*, *di-dalam bērongga*: like a Kling idol, shining without but empty inside; a whited sepulchre; all is not gold that glitters; Prov.

تابه tabah. I. A hand's breadth—used as a linear measure. *T. empat jari*; the hand's breadth minus the thumb.

Cf. *těmpap*, *tělěmpap*, and *pělěmpap*.

II. Firm, steadfast; Kl.

III. (Sungei Ujong.) A small tree, *timonius jambosella*.

تابه taboh. I. A long cylindrical drum, so placed that both ends can be beaten simultaneously, Ht. Raj. Sul., 11; the act of drumming with a stick on each side of the drum. *Tabohkan*: to beat (a drum); Ht. Koris.

II. *Tabuhan* or *tabohan*: a hornet. *Pasir itu-pun mēnjadi taboh-tabohan*: the sand was turned into hornets; Ht. Sh. Kub. The same form occurs in the Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Ahm. Md., 61, and Ht. Koris, but *těbuwan* is more usual in colloquial language; v. *تبون*.

III. *Ken tabohan*: the name of the heroine of the Shair Ken Tabohan or Shair Raden Muntěri, a poem based upon a Panji Tale. The forms *tabuhan* and *tambohan* also occur.

تايد tā'abīd. Arab. Eternal. *At-tā'abīd*: the perpetual; eternity.

تانغ tatang. The act of carrying or supporting anything on the upturned palm of one's hand or on any similar flat or slightly concave surface. *Tatang di-anak lidah*: carrying on the tongue; a practical impossibility; Prov.

Mēnatang: to carry or support in this way. *Sapěrti mēnatang minyak yang pěnoh*: like carrying a palm-full of oil (a process necessitating great care to avoid loss by spilling); a proverbial description of assiduous attention paid by a husband to a wife; Ht. Abd., 18; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Abd. Mk., 22, etc. *Di-tatang pěrmaisuri siyang dan malam*: he watched over his Queen day and night; Ht. Best., 18.

تانغ tateng. The act of carrying or supporting anything at the end of the outstretched arm.

تاتف tatap. I. Careful visual examination; the act of looking over anything with a view to finding flaws or deficiencies, if any; watching, looking out.

Běrtatap or *mēnatap*: to watch, to gaze attentively at anything, to keep a look-out. *Sěha-ya lihat orang di-atas kubu itu běrtatap*: I saw men on the look-out on the fort; Pel. Abd., 56. *Těmpat mēnatap*: a watch-tower; Sh. Sri Bun., 84.

II. (Kedah.) *Mēnatap*: to intone a story usually to the accompaniment of a musical instrument as is done by Malay rhapsodists. *Pěnatap*: a professional reader of stories.

تاتل tatal. A shaving; the long paper-like strips of wood removed by a plane. *T. halus*: id. *Sa-kěping t.*: a single shaving; Sej. Mal., 52.

تانو tatu. Jav. Wounding; a flesh-wound, especially on the head.

تاته tatah. [Jav. *tatah*=Malay *pahat*.] The process of sinking foreign bodies into any substance; inlaying (on metal); sticking almonds into a cake, or raisins into a heap of rice. *Běrtatah* or *bětatahkan*: inlaid. *Běsi běrtatahkan ěmas pěrmatā*: iron inlaid with gold and gems, Sej. Mal., 25. Cf. also Sej. Mal., 9, 10; Ht. Koris; Cr. Gr., 42; Ht. Gul. Bak., 40, 41; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13, etc.

تاته tateh. Tottering; weakness of gait; the stumbling walk of a very young child. *Běr-jalan děngan běrtateh-tateh*: to walk unsteadily, as a child; to toddle along.

تاج taj. Arab. Crown. *Tāju's-salātīn*: the Diadem of Emperors,—the name of a Malay book, also known as the *Mahkota Sěgala Raja-raja*. *Tāju 'l-mulūk*: the Diadem of Kings, the name given to a book on Divination, Medicine, and other kindred subjects.

تاجر tajor. Extension in horizontal direction and conical shape; stretching out as a long reef which tapers away to a point, or as two long lines of fishing-stakes which converge towards the trap.

Pěnajor: converging rows of fishing-stakes; a row of fishing-stakes if forming one of a pair arranged on the principle of a funnel. Cf. *anjor*, *tanjong*, *tajok*, etc.

تاجج tajang. Forcing down the foot or heel; stamping (but not a mere stamp of anger or vexation); better *těrajang*, q. v.

تاجج tajong. A silk cloth of Bugis make; Kl.(=*kain jong*?)

تاجق tajak. A long sharp scythe used for clearing the ground of weeds prior to *padi*-planting; the process of cutting away the weeds.

T. babor: a very heavy broad-bladed scythe.

T. giling, *t. kěchar*, and *t. kaut*: three different processes of preparing land for *padi*-planting in Kedah. In the first, the grass is left on the ground and is mixed up with the earth by passing a sort of roller (*pěnggiling*) over it. In the second, the grass is collected in heaps and allowed to rot. In the third, the grass is spread on the dyke or *batas* round the field.

تاجق tajok. Anything sticking up; anything of the nature or appearance of an aigrette; a tuft of flowers contained in a sheath which is fixed in the head-dress. *Sunggoh-nya tajok itu di dastar juga tempat-nya*: surely the turban is the proper place for the aigrette; Ht. Gul. Bak., 133.

T. mahkota: the aigrette or apex of a crown, a term of endearment, "brightest jewel in my crown"; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 13. Cf. also Sh. Bur. Nuri, 29.

T. përahu: sticks something like elongated thole-pins stuck in the sides of a Malay boat and used for many purposes, e. g. to support a native awning or a temporary bulwark or freeboard (*rubing*); the prop of a thole-pin.

Kong t.: a thole-pin proper.

Tali t.: the strap of the thole.

Cf. *tajor*, *tanjong*, *anjor*, etc.

تاجم tajam. I. Sharp, as a bladed or pointed instrument; mentally acute; sharp as the tongue or intellect. '*Akal-nya tajam*: his intellect was acute; Sh. Abd. Mk., 97. *Këris lembeng tiyada tajam, tajam lagi lidah manusiya*: daggers and spears are not sharp when compared to the sharpness of the tongue; Prov. *Ada-kah duri di-përtajam*: does one sharpen thorns? Does one gild refined gold? Prov., Ht. Ahm. Md., 40.

Tajamkan: to have (anything) sharpened; Ht. Abd., 312.

Maha-tajam: extremely sharp, very sharp.

Mënajam: to sharpen; Sh. Sri Bun., 9.

II. *Tajam molek*: a plant, *baccaurea brevipes*.

تاجن tajin. Starch; Muj., 47.

تاجو tajau. A large earthenware jar with a narrow mouth. *Mas sa-tajau*: a jar of gold; Ht. Ism. Yat., 102.

تاجي taji. The artificial spur of a fighting-cock. *Taji di-bëntok*: the curved artificial spur-blade, a favourite simile for a beautiful eye-brow; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. *Taji golok*: a straight spur. *Mëmbulang taji*: to fasten on the spurs of a fighting-cock; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 25.

In the *Hikâyat Indra Jaya* this word is also used of the spur of a *walimana*.

تادا tada. A common contraction for *tiyada*, q. v.

تادغ tadong. Stumbling against anything; knocking the foot against anything.

تاده tadah. The act of intercepting the fall of anything; to catch (e. g., the falling rain) in an open vessel of any sort; to stretch out one's arms to catch a descending object.

T. ayer pinang: intercepting the fall of betel-juice—an expression used to describe teeth that curve outwards at the point; Ht. Sg. Samb.

T. ëmbun: intercepting the falling dew—a name given to the top row of a comb of bananas and also to the loftiest portion of a sail.

Tadahkan tangan: to raise one's hands in supplication; Sh. Ul., 15. *Mënadahkan tangan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 211, 448; Muj., 41; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 9. *Këchil tapak tangan nyiru di-tadahkan*: his hand proving too small to catch it (the falling rain), he uses a tray; he tries to get as much as he can; Prov., J.S.A.S., II., 149.

Bërtadah tangan: with hands turned up to heaven—descriptive of the suppliant to God; Ht. Abus., 21.

Mënadah: to intercept (a falling object).

M. akan ayer hujan: to catch falling rain.

تادي tadi. Lately; just a moment ago; immediately precedent or past—of an occurrence.

Bëharu tadi: a moment ago. *Sa-malam tadi*: only last night; Ht. Gul. Bak., 113. *Pada malam tadi*: id.; Ht. Bakht., 73.

Tuwan-tuwan yang tërsëbut nama-nama-nya di-atas tadi: the gentlemen whose names have been just above mentioned; Ht. Abd., 47.

Also *tëhadi*.

تار tara. I. Equality of altitude; evenness, giving a level surface; (by metaphor) equality of rank.

Sa-tara: on a level with, on an equality with. *Dudok sa-tara Sëri Nara diraja*: to sit (in the hall of audience) on a level with Sri Nara Diraja (a high officer of state); Sej. Mal., 112. *Chinchin intan duwa sa-tara*: a ring set with two diamonds which match each other; Sh. Peng., 3.

Tiyada tara-nya: matchless, unequalled, peerless—especially of beauty in romance; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Sej. Mal., 6. *Tiyada bërtara*: id.; Sej. Mal., 40, 139; Sh. Put. Ak., 28. *Tiyada tara banding-nya*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 10. *Tiyada banding tara-nya*: id.; Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895. *Tiyada dapat di-tarakan*: id.; Ht. Koris.

Pënara bukit: the ridge of a hill; the level or comparatively level crown of a range of hills.

II. Jav. Clear, visible; v. *kètara*.

III. *Tara para*: soot; Muj., 86; usually *arang para*.

تارس taris. Fastening; = *ikat*. *Mënaris*: to fasten. *Di-taris dëngan bënang*: fastened with thread; Muj., 94.

تارغ tarang. Nest (used of birds only). *Pëtarangan*: a fowl's laying-place. Cf. *sarang*.

تارغ taring. That portion of the tusk of an animal (other than an elephant) which is visible by its projection out of the mouth—as distinct from the entire tusk (*siyong*, q. v.); visible tusks, as distinct from mere long teeth; tusks on the lower jaw.

Di-chuchok hidong dengen taring-nya; he (the boar) pierced the (lion's) nose with his tusks; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 22. *Taring-nya daripada khersani*: his tusks were of Khorasan iron; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Panjang siyong tampak taring*: with long canines appearing like tusks. *Jadi-lah sa-ekor babi tunggal terlalu besar panjang-lah maka iya bertaring duwa bersiyongan*: he became a lone boar of great size and length, tusked with two long canine teeth; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Taring* and *siyong* are often used indiscriminately; v. *siyong*.

T. pelandok: a plant, *diospyros hirsuta*.

Gigi t.: the canine teeth. Also *gigi siyong* and *gigi asu*.

Misai bertaring: a moustache curled up ferociously on each side.

Misai bertaring *bagai penglima*,
Sa-bulan sa-kali ta'-bunoh orang:

his moustache curls up like that of a chieftain, but not once in a month does he ever kill a man; fierce-looking but harmless; Prov.

تارغ tarong. (Onom.) Resounding deep; resonance; the sound of thunder or of many bands. *Tarong mēnarong bunyi gēmēlan*: the sound of the gamelan was heard booming (in the distance); Sh. Panj. Sg.

تارق tarek. The act of drawing towards oneself, or of pulling anything after oneself. *Tarek muka duwa belas*: to pull a long face.

Mēnarek: to draw, to pull, to draw in. *Mēnarek napas panjang*: to draw in a long breath; to sigh. *M. nyanyi*: to prolong a note; to sing.

Mēnarekkan: to cause a thing to be drawn towards oneself, i.e. to attract. *M. kēbajikan atau mēnolakkan kējahatan*: to attract good or ward off evil; Muj., 3.

Pēnarek: a drawer, a puller. *Kuda pēnarek rata itu*: the horse that draws that chariot; Ht. Sg. Samb.

تارک tarok. Young sprouts, young shoots of anything. *Tarok anggor*: vine shoots; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mēmakan tarok kayu*: to live on young shoots—as an outcast of the jungle; Ht. Abd., 201. *Tēlinga sapērti tarok angsoke*: an ear like the young shoot of the *angsoka*—a mark of beauty; Sh. Ik. Trub., 2. *Dan tarok sēgala kayu-kayuwan yang muda muda itu-pun tērlampai sapērti orang mēngēlu-ngēlukan Sang Samba laku-nya*: the young shoots on the trees swayed downwards as though they were people welcoming Sang Samba; Ht. Sg. Samb.

تارم taram. Gloomy, of a night when there is a moon but when the sky is overcast; gloom as opposed to deep darkness; obscured, of the light of the moon and stars. *Taram tēmaram*: id.; also *tērang tēmaram* and *tērang tēmaring*.

تارم tarum. The indigo plant (*indigofera tinctoria*, L.). *T. daun halus* and *t. daun lebar*: varieties of this plant.

Akar t.: a climbing plant (*marsdenia tinctoria*, Br.).

Harimau t.: a large black panther.

Rusa t.: a deer, when darker than usual.

Ular t.: an edible snake (unidentified).

تارو taru. (Onom?) *Bērtaru*: to sound, of the *nafiri*; Ht. Best. Cf. *tarong*.

تاره tarah. Rough-hewing; chopping a log or any other block into a rough semblance of what is intended to be its final shape. *Bukan papan hēndaq tarah*: it is not a plank to be rough hewn, a proverbial equivalent for the expression *bukan makan muntahkan darah*: it is not eating, it is over-eating.

Mēnarah: to rough-hew. *Maka di-titahkan uleh baginda pandai itu mēnarah rambut budak itu*: the king ordered the carpenter to hew off the hair of the boy (as an exhibition of his skill); Sej. Mal., 53.

تاره taroh. Retaining in one's possession; depositing, receiving, keeping, or setting down in a place of safety; harbouring; staking, stakes in gambling. *Di-taroh-nya akandiya di-dalam istana*: he kept him as an inmate of the palace. *Mēmbēsarkan taroh-nya*: to increase one's stakes; Ht. Koris.

Bērtaroh: having stakes on deposit; to stake. *Mari-lah kita bērtaroh, siapa alah ambil subangnya*: come, let us stake; let the earrings of the loser be taken in forfeit; Ht. Ism. Yat., 76.

Tarohkan: to put aside a thing for a certain purpose; to keep a thing anywhere. *Mēnarohkan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Mēnaroh: to preserve, keep, entertain, or retain; to harbour feelings of rancour or affection. *M. pērahu*: to keep a boat. *M. ēmpat orang mata-mata*: to have four policemen in one's service. *M. kasihan*: to entertain sentiments of pity; to be merciful. *M. dēngki*: to bear a grudge. *M. rahasiya*: to keep a secret. *Tēmpat mēnaroh arak*: a place for keeping spirits.

Pētaroh: an object entrusted to a person to keep; any duty or commission confided to him; Ht. Gul. Bak., 44, 136; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Pēnarohan*: id.; Sh. Put. Ak., 19; Ht. Si Misk., 80. *Pētarohan*: stakes in gambling; Ht. Gul. Bak., 13, 23.

Pētarohkan: to entrust, to confide; Ht. Ind. Jaya;—especially in the expression *pētarohkan diri*: to entrust one's fortunes to another's keeping; to put oneself into another person's hands; Sh. Abd. Mk., 41. *Pēnarohkan*: id.; Ht. Koris.

تاري tari. Dancing—often used generically, but sometimes confined to dancing by men only, especially at the *bĕrhinai* feasts, and sometimes to dancing in the sense of swaying the arms and not to dancing by leaping about on one's feet (to which the term *tandak* is applied); cf. *joget*, *ronggeng*, *gamboh*, *tandak*, and *topeng*. *Bagaimana bunyi gĕndang bagitu-lah tari-nya*: as the drumming goes, so goes the dancing; as a man sows so shall he reap; Prov.

Mĕmbuwang tari: to dance with abandon.

Mĕnari: to dance. *Tari mĕnari*: continuous and collective dancing.

تاريخ tārīkh. Arab. Date, era. *Tārīkh masīhī*: the Christian era; A.D. *Sahingga kapada tārīkh pĕnghabisan kitāb ini*: up to the date of the completion of this book.

Bĕrtārīkh: dated.

Tārīkhkan: to write the annals of; Ht. Zaly., 40.

Mĕntārīkhkan: to date; Majm. al-Ahk., 414.

تاسق tasak. A drug for stopping bleeding; the process of stopping bleeding. *Mĕnasak*: to stop bleeding; Phys., 37.

تاسق tasek. A lake, a mere—but probably originally the sea, and still used with that meaning in the expression *pusat tasek*: the navel, or centre of the ocean (Ht. Raj. Don., 31), and possibly in the proverb *mĕnabor bijan ka-tasek*: to sow sesamum on the sea (or lake); to cast pearls before swine. *Tasek hijau tĕmpat datok-nya*: his (the dragon's) ancestors came from the Green Ocean; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Ada sa-buwah tasek tĕrlalu luwas sapĕrti laut rupa-nya*: there was a lake of great size, looking like the sea; Sej. Mal., 25.

Tasek-tasek: a plant, *adenosma capitatum*.

تاسي tasai. (Malacca.) A tree, *cupania lessertiana*.

تاغر tangir. A tree (unidentified); Kl.(= *tĕngar*?)

تاغس tangas. The process of forcing perspiration by the use of a vapour or hot air bath; fumigation, steaming, heating; Muj., 59.

تاغس tangis. Weeping, crying. *Ratap dan tangis dan dukachita*: lamentation, weeping and sorrow.

Tangisi: to weep; to shed tears. *Mĕnangis*: id.

Tangiskan and *mĕnangiskan*: to weep for (anyone), to mourn for (anyone) with tears.

Kasehkan anak tangis-tangiskan;

Kasehkan bini tinggal-tinggalkan;

to love one's children one must sometimes weep for them; to love one's wife one must leave her now and then; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 153.

Bĕrtangis-tangisan: mutual and continuous weeping; the general shedding of tears; Ht. Gul. Bak., 99, 120; Sh. Sri Bun., 90.

Pĕmĕnangis: a weeper, a mourner; Cr. Gr., 42.

Minyak tangis duyong: the tears of the dugong, a liquid obtained or believed to be obtained from the eyes of the dugong and to work as a very potent charm; Sh. Panj. Sg., 422.

Tulang rimau mĕnangis: the manubrium.

تاغن tangan. The hand; the cushion of the hand at the base of the thumb; the forearm and hand; the fore-foot of an animal; the handle of certain instruments; a sleeve; (by metaphor) possession.

Tiyada-kah gajah yang bagitu bĕsar dapat ka-tangan manusia: does not even so huge an animal as the elephant fall into the hands of men? Prov. *Sapĕrti ayer basoh t.*: (as common) as water for washing the hands; a metaphor for abundance; Ht. Abd., 406.

T. baju: the sleeve of a coat.

T. kĕmudi: the handle of a rudder.

T. tĕrbuka: openhandedness, generosity.

Bĕkas t.: handiwork, sign manual.

Bĕlakang t.: the back of the hand.

Bĕrpĕgang t.: with joined hands; hand-in-hand.

Bibir t.: the side of the hand, the further side from the thumb. Also *tĕmbiring t.*

Gĕrgaji t.: a small hand-saw.

Hati t.: the hollow at the centre of the palm of the hand, the palm generally.

Ibu t.: the thumb.

Jantong t.: the triceps; the fleshy portion of the fore-arm.

Kaki t.: feet and hands, hands and feet. *Mĕmbasoh kaki t.*: to wash one's hands and feet with—used of anything which we can do what we please with; Ht. Abd., 397. *Tĕrikat kaki t.*: bound hand and foot, tied up; (by metaphor) allowed very little liberty, as the wife of a jealous husband.

Kĕduwa bĕlah t.: both hands.

Pĕrgĕlang t. or *pĕnggĕlang t.*: the arm at the wrist.

Rĕtak t.: the lines on the hand.

Sapu t.: a kerchief, a scarf.

Tanda t.: signature. *Surat tanda t.*: a signed document, a bond.

Tapak t.: the palm; the upper portion of the palm near the fingers; a signature.

Tĕmbiring t.: the side of the hand; = *bibir t.*

Tĕmbuku t.: the hard bony projection at the wrist.

Tumit t.: the centre at the base of the palm of the hand; the part of the hand immediately above the centre of the wrist.

تافته **tāfatah.** Pers. Taffeta; Kl.

تاف **tapa.** I. Ascetic devotion; the lonely and severe physical penance and mental concentration practised by Hindu ascetics to win supernatural power. *Těrlalu kěras tapa-nya*: the austerities undergone by him were exceedingly severe; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sa-tahun sa-kali bongkar dari dalam tapa-nya*: once a year only did he suspend his austerities; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Běrbuwat t.: to practise penance; Ht. Kal. Dam., 305. *Běrtapa*: id., Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc.

Pěrtapa: austere, ascetic; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Baginda pun mēnjadi fakīr sangat pěrtapa kepada Allah*: the king became a mendicant and an extreme ascetic in the sight of God; Ht. Raj. Sul., 13.

Pěrtapaan: the practice of asceticism; the penance undergone; Ht. Gul. Bak., 68; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc.

II. *Ikan tapa*: a fish (unidentified); also *tapah*, q. v.

III. *Tapa-tapa*: pieces of fish dried and salted in the sun.

تافس **tapis.** I. Filtration; the process of passing a liquid through a cloth or other medium for removing particles of matter; Muj., 63.

II. (Johor.) A kind of tree; the Ceylon iron-wood, *mesua ferrea*.

III. Warding off; = *těpis*, q. v.

تافغ **tapang.** I. A tree, *artocarpus gomeziana*; also known as *tampang*, q. v.

II. (Kedah.) Winding coloured ribbons round a garment (especially the wedding garments of a bride) so as to give a great variety to the pattern; a form of adornment.

تافغ **tapong.** (Bugis.) *Baju t.*: a long close-fitting *baju* worn on state occasions.

تافق **tapak.** The palm (of the hand); the sole (of the foot). *Běkas tapak gajah*: an elephant's footprints; Ht. Ind. Nata, 35. *Sudah těr-kachakkan bėnang arang hitam-lah tapak*: you cannot tread on a carpenter's line (drawn with a piece of charcoal) without getting the sole of your foot black; you cannot touch pitch without being defiled; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 145. *Sa-tapak pun abang tiyada undor*: I will not retreat one single step; Ht. Ind. Meng.

T. babi: = *t. leman*, q. v.

T. burong: a name given to some kinds of weeds, e. g., *aneilema nudiflorum*, and *mollugo stricta*.

T. harimau, or *t. rimau*: a kind of shrub, *trevelia sundaica*.

T. itek: a herb, *floscopa scandens*.

T. kadam, or *t. kaki*: the sole of the foot; a footstep.

T. kěrbau: a kind of shrub, *clerodendron villosum*.

T. kuda: the goat's foot convolvulus, *ipomea pes-caprae*.

T. leman, or *t. Sulaiman*: the seal of Solomon; the pentacle; a star fish with five points, a creeper with leaves something like a pentacle. *Tapak babi*: id., (in last sense only).

T. rusa: a climbing plant, *lettsonia peguensis*, Clarke.

T. tangan: the palm of the hand; that portion of the palm at the base of the fingers; a signature.

Tělapak and *tělapakan*: the sole of the foot. *Duli tělapakan*: (literally) the dust beneath the sole of a Sultan's foot; a royal title, by a figure of speech, implying that the subject is only fit to address the dust below a Sultan's feet; cf. *ka-bawah duli*, etc.

تافق **tapok.** I. (Trengganu.) To hide.

II. The scab of a healing sore or boil; the shutter over the mouths of some kinds of shells; the remains of the pistil in some fruits as in mangosteens, pumpkins, etc. Cf. *tampok*.

Běrtapok-tapok: much pitted with small-pox, in contradistinction to being lightly marked (*bakat*).

In Penang *běrtapok* is used as a term of abuse meaning very filthy, covered with many coats of dirt, without special reference to small-pox.

تافه **tapah.** *Ikan tapah*: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 14. Also *tapa*, q. v.

تافه **tapeh.** Drawers worn by Javanese women; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 293; Ht. Perb. Jay.; Ht. Sh. The system of folding the *sarong* followed by Malay women, not men. *Běrtapeh*: to fold the *sarong* in this way.

تافي **tapai.** I. A preparation of steamed *pulut* rice fermented with *ragi*, q. v.

Rosak tapai karėna ragi: the cake may be spoilt by the yeast; an honourable name may be lost by a trifling act of misconduct; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 53.

Arať t.: an intoxicating liquor prepared from *tapai* with which water has been mixed and allowed to settle for a few days. *Běram t.*: id.; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Tapai is also used of the earth mould employed by braziers in their work.

II. (Riau.) *Kuching tapai*: a rabbit.

تافي **tapi.** [Skr. *tathāpi*.] But; on the other hand; better *tětapi*, q. v.

تاکت **takat.** I. A slight scar or trace of an old wound; cf. *bakat*.

II. As far as, up to. *Takat pinggang*; up to the waist. *Takat lutut*: up to the knee.

تاکت **takut.** Fear. *Takut hantu pëloḵ bangkai*: to hug a corpse for fear of its ghost; out of the frying-pan into the fire; Prov.

Takuti: to fear; Sh. Lamp., 15; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 119, 227. *Mënakuti*: id., Ht. Gul. Bak., 92. *Përtakuti*: id.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 197. *Mënakut*: to be in dread; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 13.

Takutkan: to hold (anything) in dread; Ht. Gul. Bak., 92; Ht. Abd., 67, 336. *Mënakutkan*: id., Muj., 19. *Përtakutkan*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 92.

Ketakutan: fear, panic, alarm; a source of fear; Ht. Abd., 4, 62, 82, 119, etc.

Pënakut: a coward; cowardice. *Tabi'at marika-itu pënakut*: their manner was that of cowards; Ht. Abd., 227. *Mënaroh pënakut*: to harbour feelings of cowardice; Ht. Sh. Mard., 119.

تاکر **takar.** A kind of earthenware vessel with a narrow neck (J. S. A. S., II., 146; Ht. Abd., 292, 303); sometimes used as a measure of capacity, Sh. Jur. Bud., 10.

Pantat t.: the bottom of this vessel.

تاکور **takor.** A bird, the Malayan barbet, *megalaema versicolor*.

تاکنغ **takong.** Keeping any liquid so as to allow it to ferment; exposing anything to fermentation. *Minyak takong*: crude oil; oil fermented but not refined. *Susu di-takong*: milk kept to be curdled.

Takong is also used of driftwood in a stream collecting in some bay or backwater, or of rain water and refuse washed down by it collecting in a puddle.

تاکق **takak.** I. *Kain takak*, or *kain bërtakak*: a *sarong* made up of two pieces to be sewn together, as opposed to a *sarong* consisting of a single piece of cloth (*kain sa-lerang*).

II. *Takak-takoḵ*: jagged, uneven; v. *takoḵ*.

تاکق **takek.** A cleft; the dent left by a single cut from an axe or chopper, no material being lost; a chip, a slight cut.

تاکق **takok.** A notch; notched; a kind of foot-rest cut into a coco-nut tree to facilitate climbing; (in carpentering) the cutting of a groove into which something else is to fit; (in tree-felling) preparation for felling by making two cuttings, one being higher than the other and on the opposite side of the tree.

T. takok: uneven; in notches or ridges, as hair badly cut; v. also *takoh* and *takah*.

Këpala pënakok: the cleft at the head of a screw.

تاکل **takal.** (Eng.: tackle.) A small pulley.

تاکن **takan.** A future negative, "there will not be"; = *ta'akan*.

تاکه **takah.** (Kedah.) A notch cut into a tree to facilitate climbing; = (Riau, Johor) *takoḵ* q. v. *Takoh-takah*: notched, jagged; = *takoḵ-takoḵ*.

تاکه **takoh.** See *takah*.

تاکي **takai.** *Bërtëku-takai*: (Kedah) to stick assiduously to anything; to diligently do.

تاکي **taki.** *Mënaki*: to dispute; Kl.; (Penang) to agree upon anything; = *bërjanji*.

تاگر **tagar.** I. A peal of thunder. *Sapërti tagar bunyi-nya*: its sound was like that of thunder—a common simile for the shouting of an army; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Jub. Mal., 11, etc. *Bagai tagar di Pulau Sëmbilan*: like thunder off the *Pulau Sëmbilan* (islands); a metaphor for a terrific noise.

Bërtagar: to peal, to sound like thunder; Ht. Best.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. Stiffness; hardness of heart; usually *نکر* q. v.

تاگر **tagor.** A deep muffled sound; a sound such as that of distant thunder, or of thunder when one's ears are closed with wool.

تاکق **tagak.** (Kedah.) *Kërja tërtagak-tagak*: work that is being continually left off on one pretext or another; = (Riau, Johor) *kërja tërtagak-agak*.

Tërbang sa-ekor burung gagak,
Hinggap di-kampung pohon rumiyah;
Kërja jangan tërtagak-tagak,
Putus harap tërtanggong aniyaya:
never procrastinate in your work or your hopes will be lost under the weight of misfortunes.

تاگل **tagal.** Stones driven on the beach after a violent storm; Kl.

تاگل **tagil.** The natural spur of a cock, Kl. Also *tëgil*.

تاکن **tagan.** The stakes in a sweep; the amount contributed by each staker to make up a pool, as distinct from an individual bet.

Kapitan dëngan juragan,
Batang sëlaseh abang panggalkan;
Përmata intan di-jadikan tagan,
Këkaseh tidak abang tinggalkan:

pearls and diamonds have been staked away, but my love I will never abandon; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14.

تاگه tageh. Dunning, pressing; the pressure put on a man by a craving such as that for opium or drink. *Kětageh*: the craving of a man for some indulgence to which he has long given way. *Kětageh madat*: the craving for opium; Ht. Mar. Mah.

*Chandu chēlaka jangan di-tubi,
Tulang rusok bagai sēligi,
Sahābat rēnggang, saudara bēnchi,
Datang kětageh, hēndaḡ mēnchuri:*

do not give yourself up to the curse of opium or your ribs will stand out like wooden stakes, your friends will leave you, your brothers detest you, and when the craving seizes you you will become a thief (to gratify it).

تاگي tagai. (Kedah.) *Tērtagai-tagai*: continually putting off (a creditor).

تال tala. I. In harmony, in harmonious response one to another, as a band taking up a tune begun by another; at intervals, of a melody rising and dying away in harmonious regularity. Cf. *talū*. *Kēduwa pēhaḡ bērtala-tala*: each side replying to the other (of the bands of opposing armies); Sh. Pr. Turk., 5.

II. A padlock.

تالر talar. (Riau.) Permitting; letting; allowing, = *biyar*; (Kedah) throwing open to the public, allowing unobstructed passage to all.

تالغ talang. I. A kind of freshwater fish.

II. (Jav. and Sund.) A water-pipe; a gutter; = *saloran*, q. v.

III. *Orang talang*: (Indragiri) a name given to certain wild tribes of Sumatra.

IV. A bawd, Kl.; cf. *jalang*.

V. *Bujang talang*: a bachelor or childless widower: a man living alone in a state of celibacy.

تالق talak. (Arab. طلق). Divorce; letters of divorce; a deed of separation. *Bērcherai tidak bērtalak*, *bērnikāh tidak bērkādli*: divorced without formality, married without a registrar; a casual liaison; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 99.

Mēnalak; to give a woman her second and third *talak* so as to complete the divorce and make it practically irrevocable; (by metaphor) to give way and give all, to let a child eat its fill after giving way to the child a little at a time.

تالق talek. *Mēnaleḡ*: to take light refreshment, Kl.

تالم talam. A wooden or brazen tray or platter without feet; Sej. Mal., 159; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 86, etc. *Talam duwa muka*: a tray with two faces to it; a tray which can be used upside down as well as otherwise; treacherous, double-faced; Prov. *Saga di-atas talam*: a pea on a platter; uncertain or wavering conduct.

تالن talan. The name of a shrub, *saraca triandra*. *T. kunyet*: a small tree, *saraca caudiflora*. *Rumput t.*: a kind of weed, *adenosma capitatum*.

تالن talun. I. Resounding; replying; re-echoing; returning sound for sound; cf. *talū* and *tala*.

II. *Pisang talun*: a large kind of banana.

تالو talu. *Bērtalu* or *bērtalu-talu*: continuous; uninterrupted; in unbroken succession. *Mēngata bērtalu-talu*: to pour out a stream of continuous abuse; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 29. *Ayer mata-nya jatoh bērtalu-talu*: a continuous flood of tears; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 34.

تالي talai. Negligence or forgetfulness in work; dawdling; careless labour; cf. *lalai*.

تالي tali. A rope; a cord; anything of a cordlike character or appearance; a money value representing about an eighth of a *riyal* or ancient dollar of 60 cents; 3 *wangs* being one *tali*, 2 *tali* one *suku*, 2 *suku* one *jamḡal*, 2 *jamḡal*, one *riyal*. *Sa-tali tiga wang juga*: a *tali* is three *wang* all the same; six of one, half a dozen of the other; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 55. *Bērgantong tidak bērtali*: suspended with no rope to support one, a description of the magic power of a divinity, and used ironically of a woman who has no visible means of sustenance.

T. ayer: a groove in a column or pillar; a channel or canal for conveying away accumulated water. *Mēmbētulkan tali ayer sungai bēsar*: to repair the (irrigation) canals connected with the main river; Ht. Mar. Mah.

T. bēlohan: the strap passing under the neck of an elephant and preventing the howdah from slipping back.

T. duga: a sounding line.

T. harus: the thin line of driftwood which sometimes marks the flow of a current.

T. kang: the reins; also *t. tom*.

T. kanjang: a nickname for a man who is soft-spoken but hopelessly unreliable.

T. kulit: a strap.

T. leher: a necklace, a string of beads round the neck.

T. liyong: a sort of sash for carrying a *kēris*; = (Bugis) *tondro batong*.

T. pēramḡat: the rope attaching the rudder to the *tiyang goyang*.

T. pinggang: a girdle, a waistband.

T. pisang: dried strips of *pisang* skin.

T. pusat : the umbilical cord.

T. rēngga : the belly-band in an elephant's harness.

T. rēnut : the crupper in an elephant's harness.

T.-tali : a plant (unidentified).

T.-tēmali : cordage.

T. tom : the reins.

T. tunda, or *t. umbai* : a tow-rope.

Bērtali-tali : in a long line, as a string of carriages; J. I. A., Vol. I., p. 82.

Suku dan tali : fourths and eighths; small coin generally; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 4.

Pantun sa-tali bun : (1) a string of pantuns; (2) a species of metrical composition, the rhyme of which is the same throughout.

تامر **tamar.** [Arab. تمر] *Tamar hindi* : tamarind; v. نمر .

تامغ **tameng.** Jav. A small shield or buckler used by Javanese heroes; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Perb. Jay.; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Sh. Panj. Sg., etc.

تامق **tamok.** An edible saltwater fish (unidentified).

تامن **taman.** A garden; a pleasure; a park. *T. muhabbat* : the garden of love. *T. pēngasihān* : id. *Sakaliyan bēring-iringan sapērti bunga kembang sa-taman* : one following behind the other in succession like a garden of flowers in full bloom; Cr. Gr., 78.

Chinchin konang-konang sa-taman : a ring with a large stone set in a circlet of small gems; Ht. Mas. Ed.; also *chinchin konang-konang sa-kēbun*.

Naga sa-taman : the name of a pattern in embroidery; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Rumput taman : a small sedge; *cyperus pumilus*.

تامو **tamu.** The entertainment of guests;=jamu; but sometimes (Riau) limited to the entertainment of a single guest, as distinct to that of many.

تامه **tamah.** Affability; courteous address;=ramah, q. v. *Ramah dan tamah* : geniality and courtesy.

تار **tanar.** Noise, disturbance, clamour;=tēnar, q. v.

تانغ **tanang.** Supporting on the palm of the hand;=tatang, q. v.

تانق **tanak.** The process of boiling rice and other cereals. *Sapērti bēras kumbah, di-juwal ta'-laku, di-tanak ta'-muwal* : like spoilt rice, which will fetch nothing when sold and will not swell if boiled; utter worthlessness; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 36.

Bērtanak : to cook; (literally) to boil rice; Sej. Mal., III. *Bērtanak nasi* : id.; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Mēnanak* : id.; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Mēnanakkan* : id.; Ht. Gh.

Sa-pētanak nasi : the time that it takes to boil rice;—a primitive measure of time; cf. *sakabus sireh* and *sa-pēludah*.

Akar tanak rimau : a kind of plant, *sphenodesma pentandra*.

تام **tanam.** The act of burying; planting by burying in the earth. *Di-tanam-nya pokok sēna* : he planted *sēna* trees.

Tanaman : plants; things planted. *Tanam-tanaman* : id., in a collective or general sense. *Tētanaman* : id.

Bērtanam : to be engaged in planting; to bury. *Tēmpat bērtanam orang mati* : a place where the dead are interred; a cemetery.

Mēnanam : to plant; to bury. *M. kētumbohan* : to vaccinate. *Mēnanamkan* : to have (anything) buried or planted. *Mēnanam budi* : to graft wisdom on a man; to instil common-sense into him.

تانه **tanah.** Earth; ground; land; a country; *Tanah Jawa* : Java. *Tanah Nāning* : the Nāning territory. *Di-tabor-nya tanah* : he scattered earth. *Sa-potong tanah* : a piece of land.

Bukan tanah mēnjadi padi,
Kalau jadi hēmpa layang;
Bukan bangsa mēnanam budi,
Kalau tanam choma terbuwang :

it is not earth that *padi* can be grown from; if you grow *padi* it will be worthless chaff: he is not the kind of man in whom wisdom can be planted; if you plant wisdom, it will only be wasted on him; a proverbial pantun, the first line of which is often quoted by itself with the meaning of the four.

Tētak buloh mēmbuwat panah,
Hēndak panah kuda bērlari;
Minta laut mēnjadi tanah,
Bēharu sēhaya pērgi mari :

pray that the sea may be turned into land that I may be able to cross backwards and forwards; a proverbial expression signifying that the natural obstacles to anything are insuperable.

T. ayer : territories; districts; the whole extent of land and water forming a geographical unit. *Dalam nēgēri asing dan tanah ayer lain* : in a foreign country and with different surroundings, i.e., in exile; Ht. Abd., 345.

T. liyat : clay.

T. nĕgara : countries and towns ; territories.

T. rang : fallow land ; *padi* land with the dykes and irrigation canals ready, but uncleared of weeds, and therefore not ready for planting ; v. *rang*.

T. rap : land ready for *padi*-planting ; land cleared of weeds and ploughed ; earth pressed down or pounded down so as to fill a hole tightly or to form a road ; powder for drying ink.

Ikan t. : a kind of edible freshwater fish.

Sukat t. : land-measuring ; surveying.

Urat t. : a large worm, *typhlops*.

Tanah, as a measure of length, is approximately five or six feet (1 *dĕpa*) ; Ht. Abd., 388.

تاني **tani**. I. To lower (the sail).

II. [Tam. *tĕni*, a porch or *tanni*, water ?]
Pintu tani : the outer gate of a palace ; Sej. Mal., 196.

III. Jav. To plant ; Kl.

تاو **tawa**. *Tĕrtawa* : laughing ; laughter. *Tĕrkadang di-jadikan tĕrtawa uleh marika-itu sĕbab satu pĕrkataan aku pĕrgi bagitu jauh* : it often raised laughter among them to see me travel such distances for the sake of a single word ; Ht. Abd., 49. *Tĕrtawa gĕlak-gĕlak* : peals of laughter ; roars of laughter. *Tĕrtawaan* : laughter ; the cause of laughter ; the thing laughed at. *Tĕrtawa-tawa* : continuous laughter. *Tĕrtawakan* : to laugh at (anything) ; to make (anything) a cause of laughter.

Also *tawaĕ*.

تاوت **taut**. (Kedah.) *Kayu taut* : the rod (fixed on the bank of a stream) to which a night-line is attached. *Mĕnaut* : to gather in, to draw in ; J. I. A., I., 317.

تاوار **tawar**. I. Tastelessness ; flavourlessness ; the absence of any distinctive characteristics ; insipidity ; characterless, as a poisonous substance deprived of its injurious properties, or as a disease when the virus has gone and only the weakness remains. *Orang yang kĕnnyang kalau di-jamu lauĕ yang sĕdap di-kata tawar* : feed a full man and he will pronounce your best dishes flavourless ; Prov.

Hari sĕlasa kakanda bĕlayar,

Haluwan mĕnuju ka-bandar Acheh ;

Bisa dan maboĕ habislah tawar,

Mĕnĕngar chumbu dari kĕkaseh :

I, your lover, sail on Tuesday, and my prow will be heading for the port of Acheen ; but the poison and sickness (of parting) are stripped of their sting as I listen to my beloved's endearments ; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8.

T. hati : nausea, disgust ; Pel. Abd., 9.

Tawar marwar, and *t. ambar* : the intensive of *tawar*.

T. sĕlusoh : a charm to expedite delivery and remove the pains of child-birth.

Ayer t. : fresh (as opposed to salt) water. *Mĕnuwangkan sa-chawan ayer tawar ka-dalam laut* : to pour a cup of fresh water into the sea (to make it fresh) ; ridiculously inadequate effort ; Prov.

Ikan t. : a fish (unidentified).

Tĕpong t. : a preparation of rice flour and (sometimes scented) water ; a yellow flour used at incantations.

Tawari : to meet a charm with a counter-charm or poison with an antidote ; to futilize ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. *Mĕnawarkan* : id. ; Muj., 57.

Mĕnawari : id., Ht. Koris ; Ht. Kal. Dam., 345.

Pĕnawar : an antidote ; a protective talisman ; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 16 ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 146.

Daun sĕtawar : a name given to several shrubs, *costus speciosus*, L., and *torrestia*, spp. *Sĕtawar gajah*, or *sĕtawar bĕtina* : *forrestia mollis*. *Sĕtawar hutan* or *sĕtawar jantan* : *forrestia griffithii*.

II. Bargaining ; the beating down of a price. *Tawar-mĕnawar* : haggling over a price ; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8. *Di-tawar-nya pula pada sa-ekor lima duwit* : he made a further offer of five cents a-piece for them ; Ht. Abd., 207. *Lagi morah lagi di-tawar* : the more the price is lowered, the more does bargaining go on ; give in an inch and the other side will want an ell ; Prov.

تاوس **tawas**. I. Alum. *T. kubu* : a plant (unidentified).

II. *Tawasan* : (Riau) the general appearance of a man ; the general effect produced by his looks and bearing.

تاوغ **tawang**. *Pĕnat tawang* : useless labour ; efforts that end in nothing ; wasted energy.

تاوغ **taung**. A whirlwind on shore ; a dust eddy ; —as distinct from a waterspout at sea (*puting bĕliyong*, q. v.).

تاوق **tawak**. I. *Tawaĕ-tawaĕ* : a kind of small gong-like instrument used for summoning people to a meeting, or for signalling at sea.

II. Laughter ; v. *tawa*.

تاؤل **taul**. The attaching of an oar to the side of the boat by means of a loose cord which prevents the oar drifting away altogether in the event of its falling into the sea ; the securing of the anchor by putting one of its blades over the gunwale of a vessel.

تاوان **tawan.** Capture by war or robbery; enslavement by capture.

Tawanan: a captive; Ht. Abd., 410; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 34; Ht. Mar. Mah., etc.

Mēnawan and *mēnawankan*: to take (anyone) captive; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 20. *Sakaliyan kāfir iya mēnawan*: he took all the infidels captive; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 3.

Tērtawan: led captive; taken prisoner; enslaved. *Suwami hamba sudah tērtawan*: my husband has been taken in war; Sh. Abd. Mk., 76.

تاوان **tawon.** Jav. The honey-bee;=*lēbah*.

تاھر **tahar.** (Nautical.) Keeping to a course in spite of contrary winds; not returning to one's anchorage when the weather is bad.

تاھغ **tahang.** I. A ravine; a gorge; a gully; Kl. II. (Chin.) A tub; a bath-tub; Kl.

تاھل **tahil.** A measure of weight; a tael; a sixteenth part of a *kati*, or, approximately, $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz.

تاھن **tahan.** I. Restraint; resistance; holding out against; an opposing force. *Jika di-tahan pun patek jalani juga*: even if you resist me, I shall go just the same.

T. golek: wasted effort, wasted energy.

T. tampong: supporting on a sheet or plank resting underneath.

T. tuwak: wearing the sarong in so negligent a manner as to allow too much exposure.

Tahani and *mēnahani*: to put a check upon; to keep (anything) back; to keep at a thing; to restrain, resist, or hold out against. *Mēnahani palu*: to bear up under a blow; to survive a blow; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Tahani kēhendaq*: to prevent the gratification of a wish; to restrain a person's desires; Sej. Mal., 75. *Ayer matanya tiyada dapat di-tahani-nya lagi*: he could no longer keep back his tears; Cr. Gr., 78.

Tahankan and *mēnahankan*: to put (any person or thing) into a position of restraint; to prevent the occurrence of anything. *Mēnahankan hati yang murka*: to curb feelings of anger; Sh. Put. Ak., 37.

Tērtahan: restrained; put under restraint; curbed; resisted; Ht. Abd., 253, 282. *Tērtahani*: id.; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 23; Sh. Ik. Trub., 9. *Tērtahankan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 207.

Bērtahan-tahan: retardation; to retard.

Nyior tahan kukor: a young coco-nut at the stage immediately preceding the period when, on shaking the coco-nut, the liquid may be heard inside.

II. The setting of traps for fish, birds, etc.

Mēnahan: to set (such a trap); Sej. Mal., 55, 64.

Tahan racheq burung ta'-masoq;

Burong biyasa makan di-tangan:

you may set your snare but the bird will not enter it, the bird is accustomed to be fed from the hand; love is to be won by kindness, not by cunning or force; Prov.

تاھن **tahun.** A year. *Pada tahun maṣīhī*: in the year of our Lord; A. D. *Bērtahun-tahun*: for years; year after year. *Batoq bērtahun-tahun*: a chronic cough. *Jējamu mēnahun*: a plant (unidentified).

T. bēharu: the new year.

Bulan pēnchēraiyan tahun: a popular name for the Muharram.

Usually pronounced *taun*.

تاھو **tahu.** Knowledge; the possession of information regarding anything. *Dēngan sa-tahu-ku*: with my knowledge. *Banyak-lah tahu dari-pada ta'-tahu*: he knew rather more than he did not know.

Tahukan: (1)=*tahu akan*: to know of. *Mēnchari orang yang tahukan ubat-nya*: to look for a man who knows the remedy for it; Ht. Abd., 146. (2) To make known. *Aku hēndaq tahukan hērti-nya Jaya Lenggara itu*: I propose to explain (make known) the meaning of the words Jaya Lenggara; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Kētahuwan: knowledge; sense; capacity for understanding. *Bērkētahuwan*: possessed of sense; sensible. *Tiyada kētahuwan* or *tiyada bērkētahuwan*: indescribable; insoluble; in utter confusion; ridiculous.

Kētahuwi (akan) and *mēngētahuwi*: to know. *Di-kētahuwi-nya*: it was known to him; he knew. *Bērkētahuwi*: to be possessed of knowledge; to know.

Pēngētahuwan: knowledge.

تاھي **tahi.** Filth; mucus; dirt; ordure. *Di-lempar bunga di-balas lempar tahi*: to throw a flower and get filth thrown back in return; disgusting ingratitude; Prov. *Bangsa anjing kalau biyasa makan tahi, diya ta'-makan pun chiyum ada juga*: beasts of the dog type which are accustomed to feed on filth, smell of it even when they have given up eating it; a foul brute will continually give evidence of his former vile life even when he tries to give it up; Prov. *Ayam tērlēpas tangan bawa tahi*: the fowl has escaped and all that is left in the hand is its dirt; a man seeks credit in an enterprise and often only gets disgrace out of it; Prov. *Tahi hidong masin*: a metaphor for a miser. *Lawak-lawak main bunga tahi*: a metaphor for an interchange of jests ending in a quarrel.

T. angin: light clouds driven by the wind; also a metaphor for idle words; nonsense. *Rumput tahi angin*: a kind of moss.

T. ayam: (also *t. anjing* and *t. asu* [Mantra]); a name given to several kinds of weeds, *lantana mixta*, *vinca rosea*, and *ageratum coryzoides*.

T. ayer: refuse floating on the surface of water.

T. babi, or *rumpūt t. babi*: a kind of weed, *vernonea cinerea*.

T. bēsi: rust.

T. bintang: small caterpillars.

T. burong: a kind of plant.

T. gērgaji: sawdust.

T. harus: driftwood borne by the current.

T. kahwah: coffee dregs.

T. kērbau, or *rumpūt t. kērbau*: a plant, *fimbristilis miliacea*.

T. kētam: bits of shavings.

T. lalat: a mole; Ht. Hamza, 11; Ht. Ganj. Mara, 9.

T. mata: mucus about the eye.

T. minyak: refuse in making oil.

T. panas: prickly heat.

T. pēnyakit: an eruption consequent on illness.

T. tēlinga: wax in the ear.

T. tikus: a kind of cake.

T. udang-udang: the discharges in dysentery complaints.

T. ular: the rough ends of silk threads on the surface of silk cloth of native make.

T. uli: a term of abuse.

Buwat t.: a metaphor for getting into debt.

Uban t. harimau: grey hair where either the white or the black hairs have a great preponderance in numbers.

Ular t. kērbau: a snake (unidentified).

Tahi is often pronounced *tai*, colloquially, and *te* in compounds, *e. g.*, *te-angin*, *te-uli*, *te-ayam*.

تأنا **tanya**. Enquiry; questioning.

Bērtanya: to enquire. *Bērtanyakan*: = *bērtanya akan*: to enquire after.

Bērtanyaī: to make an enquiry; to put a question.

Mēnanyaī and *mēnanyakan*: to ask about (anything).

Sewa pērtanya: to obtain from a person a revelation of what he desires to hide; Muj., 76.

تبارک **tabāraka**. Arab. May (he) be blessed. *Tabāraka'llah*: blessed be God.

تباک **tēbakang**. A fish; also *tēmbakang*, *q. v.*

تبات **tēbat**. Drawing a barrier across anything; damming a river; closing a thoroughfare to traffic; barricading. *Mēnēbat*: to dam.

تبر **tēbēra**. (Johor.) A kind of fish; *v. tēmbēra* and *kēdēra*.

تبر **tēbērau**. A name given to several of the larger grasses, chiefly *sacharum arundinaceum*, *sacharum ridleyi*, and *thysanolaena acarifera*.

تبرية **tabariyyat**. Arab. A receipt; a quittance.

تبس **tēbas**. (Onom.) The felling of undergrowth or of low secondary jungle, as distinct from the cutting down of large trees (*tēbang*, *q. v.*) *Tēbas buloh sa-pērdū*: to cut down a clump of bamboos; to destroy a whole family, or to marry several sisters; Prov.

Di-tēbas-nya sēmaḥ-samun: he cleared the ground of undergrowth.

Tēbaskan: to have secondary growth cleared away; to remove undergrowth. *Mēnēbas*: to cut down undergrowth. *M. jalan yang sēmaḥ-sēmaḥ*: to clear roads that have become overgrown.

Mēnēbas mēnēbang: to clear land of all forest growths; to prepare land for planting; Sej. Mal., 55. *Mēnēbang mēnēbas*: id.; Ht. Abd., 367.

تبس **tēbus**. Redemption from slavery, from mortgage, or from a pawnbroker's possession; release from the power of another person. *Gēdong tērgadai sa-hingga tiyada dapat di-tēbus jadi di-lelong*: stores so heavily mortgaged that they could not be redeemed and had to be sold by auction; Bint. Tim., 23 Feb., 1895.

Mēnēbus: to redeem. *Mēnēbus hamba*: to buy a slave; Ht. Pg. Ptg., 27; Ht. Best., 16. *Mēnēbus ḥaus*: to redeem a pair of shoes from pawn; Ht. Hamz., 19.

تبع **taba'** or **tabi'**. Arab. Follower, disciple; Ht. Zaly., 5.

تبغ **tēbang**. (Onom.) The clearing of virgin forest; the cutting down of large trees as distinct from undergrowth (*v. tēbas*). *Di-tēbang dan di-bēlah-bēlah akan mēnjadi kayu api*: felled and cut up to be used as firewood; Ht. Abd., 295.

Mēnēbang: to fell (heavy timber).

Pēnēbang: a hatchet; an axe; any instrument for felling large trees; Sh. Sri Bun., 8.

تبغ **tēbeng**. (Kedah.) Teasing; irritation; worrying. *Jangan di-tēbeng=jangan di-amati*.

تبغ **tēbing**. The raised bank of a river; the dyke raised at the side of a cutting by the earth thrown out in excavation; a sand bank *Di-tēbing parit itu bērkēliling di-tanam-nya pokok sēna*: senna trees were planted round the banks of the moat; Ht. Abd., 58. *Tēbing runtoḥ*: the sunken bank upon which the *pauh janggi* grows.

تبّو **těbok.** Boring; the making of a cylindrical hole in any substance; sinking the shaft of a mine; digging a well; making a hole in the earth, as a rat or mole. *Nyior di-těbok tupai* or *mumbang di-těbok tupai*: a coco-nut bored by a squirrel; a metaphor for a ruined girl; Prov.

T. lěsong: the groove of the *lěsong hindek*.

Běrtěbok: bored, with a hole or perforation through it.

Těbok is also used of the joints on a dragon's tail. *Tujoh-bėlas těbok ekor-nya daripada pėr-mata*: seventeen joints in his tail each of gems; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Gėmėrlapan těbok-tebok ekor-nya*: the joints in his tail glittered; Ht. Sh. Kub.

نبل **těbal.** Comparative thickness; relative depth; —of materials such as paper, cloth, or planks, or as the skin, or as a wall.

Muka těbal: brazen-faced.

T. hati: hard-heartedness.

Daun sětěbal: the name of a plant, *fugra racemosa*, or *marlea nobilis*.

Akar sětěbal: a wax flower, *hoya coronaria*.

تبليغ **tabligh.** Arab. To come to maturity.

تبّان **těban.** A plant; see *taban*.

تبو **těbu.** I. The sugar-cane (*saccharum officinarum*)—of which the Malays recognize many varieties, e. g., *t. batang bayam*, *t. bėtong*, *t. gading*, *t. gagak*, *t. kapor*, *t. lanjong*, *t. madu*, *t. tanjong hitam*, *t. těbu* and *t. tėlor*. *Dapat těbu rėbah*: to find a fallen sugar-cane; to find a sugar-cane ready cut for you; extreme good luck, Prov. *Těbu masok mulut gajah*: sugar-cane entering the elephant's mouth (and not at all likely to come out again); running to certain destruction; Prov. *Tanam těbu di-bibir mulut*: to plant sugar-cane on the lips (of an elephant); to place anything in a position very dangerous to its continued existence; Prov.

Ular katang těbu: the banded viper, *bungarus fasciatus*. *Ular tuntong těbu*: id. *Ular tuntong těbu laut*: a name sometimes given to the many families of fasciate sea-snakes (e. g., *distira stokesii*) which haunt the Malayan seas.

II. *V. تبون*.

تبون **těbuwan.** A hornet. Also *tabohan*; v. *taboh*; but *těbuwan* is the common colloquial form. *Sarang těbuwan jangan di-jolok*: do not poke up a hornet's nest; let sleeping dogs lie; Prov. *Těbuwan mėminang anak lėlaba*: the hornet is asking for the daughter of the spider in marriage; an inappropriate alliance; Prov. *Bagai těbuwan dalam tukil*: like a hornet in a bamboo vessel for liquid; buzzing about in impotent efforts to get out; frantic struggling; Prov.

تبوهن **tabohan** or **těbuhan.** See *taboh* and *těbuwan*.

تبّه **těbah.** Beating (on a flat surface); beating the breast in grief or anger; striking the surface of the water to frighten fish into going in a certain direction; beating carpets to get out the dust, or mosquito curtains to drive away mosquitoes. *Těbah dada*: to beat the breast in vexation or anger; Sh. Bid., 3; Sh. Sri Bun., 3; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 24; Sh. Panj. Sg.

تت **tut.** *Tut-tut*: an interjection of alarm or astonishment used by children.

Bangau mėlėngong di-tėpi kolam;

Tut-tut ayer kėring;

a stork dozing by the pond banks, hullo, hullo, the water is dried up! —a riddle descriptive of a lamp going out by consuming the oil.

تناس **tětabas.** A bridal ornament; Kl.

تنافي **tětapi.** [Skr. *tathāpi*.] But, however, still, nevertheless.

تنس **tětas.** Broken, cut open or slit open from within; forced open from the inner side as when the point of a knife is inserted into anything and the blade is then forced up. *Maka Indėra Lana itu-pun kaluwar-lah daripada pėrut raksasa itu di-tėtas-nya dėngan kėris-nya*: then Indra Lana issued forth from the stomach of the evil spirit, having cut his way out with his *kėris*; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Mėnėtas: to force open from within; to be hatched, of an egg; Sh. Pant. Shl., 9; Sh. B. A. M., 2. Cf. *rėtas*, *gėntas*, *bėtas*, etc.

تنف **tětap.** I. Permanency; fixity (e. g., of tenure or residence); the feeling of security or confidence; firmly established; definitely decided. *Satėlah tětap bichara itu*: when that matter was settled. *Supaya ku tinggal tětap di-Singapura*: that I might take up my residence permanently at Singapore. *Ku banding-bandingkan sa-hingga tětap-lah pada pikiran-ku*: I made comparison after comparison until I arrived at a definite conclusion.

Kětėtapan: security, certainty, permanence, confidence; Sh. Abd. Mk., 97.

Mėnėtapkan: to ensure permanency; to give definiteness or security; Sh. Abd. Mk., 112; Sej. Mal., 68. *Pėrtėtapkan*: id.; Ht. Abus., 24.

Pėrtėtap: confident, assured; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. The removal of moisture or dampness from a surface by the application of cloth, blotting-paper or any other substance which sucks it up.

Kain tětap tuboh: a towel to suck up moisture and so dry the body; a towel applied to and not rubbed over the body.

تق **tĕtak**. Hewing ; hacking ; slashing ; a blow with a cutting instrument such as a sword. *Bĕbĕrapa kami tĕtak kami tikam tiyada juga iya mati* : slash at him, stab him as we might, he would not die ; Sej. Mal., 43. *Tĕtak ayer mahu-kah putus* : if you hew water, will you cut it to pieces ? Prov.

Laksana golok kayu

Tĕtak ta'-makan, juwal ta'-laku :

like a wooden chopper which makes no impression if you hew with it and fetches nothing if you try to sell it ; worthless ; Prov.

Tĕtakkan and *mĕnĕtakkan* : to use (any sharp instrument) for cutting ; to cut with (anything) ; Ht. Abd., 106 ; Sh. Pr. Ach., 11 ; Sh. Abd. Mk., 51. *Bĕrtĕtakkan* : id., Sej. Mal., 17 ; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Mĕnĕtak : to give a cutting blow ; Sej. Mal., 83 ; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Tĕtak-mĕnĕtak* : to slash at each other ; to interchange cuts as men fighting with cutlasses ; Sh. Pr. Ach., 13. *Tangan mĕnĕtak bahu mĕmikul* : while the hand hews the shoulder carries ; energy, wasting no time ; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 94.

تكال **tĕtĕkala, tatkala** or **tĕtkala**. [Skr. *tat-kala*.] The time that ; at the time that ; when. *Pada tĕtkala itu* : at that time ; v. *kala*.

تنقو **tĕtĕgok**. A bird, the *punggoq*, q. v. ; a name given to the *punggoq* in Patani and occasionally in Kedah and Perak. *Sapĕrti tĕtĕgok di-rumah tinggal* : like a night-bird in a deserted house ; absolute solitude or loneliness ; Prov., J.S.A.S., II., 141.

تل **tĕtal**. Close together, of threads or thread-like parallel objects ; without wide interstices ; close as the pattern of a cloth ;—the converse of *jarang*, q. v.

Kuweh tĕtal (Riau) a kind of cake ;=(Johor) *pulut apit*, and (Kedah) *pulut tĕtal*. It is made of cooked *pulut* with coco-nut milk, sugar and eggs.

تمن **tĕtampan**. A napkin or kerchief of silk cloth worn over the left shoulder in the presence of a prince by certain court officials ; see *tampan*.

توبن **tĕtuban**. See *tuban*.

توغف **tĕtungap**. (Kedah.) A preparation of salted fish.

توك **tĕtuka**. A small ray-like fish ; see *tuka*.

ثلث **tithlith**. Arab. The Trinity.

نجلي **tajallī**. Arab. Revealed, clear, revelation, vision ; Sh. I.M.P., 3 ;=nyata.

نجوهن **tajuhan**. A small copper shield, Kl.

تجويد **tajwid**. Arab. Saying or doing what is right ; grammatical. *Hukum tajwid* : the laws of correct enunciation (in reading Arabic) ; Ht. Abd., 51, 150.

تخریف **tahrīf**. Arab. An anagram.

تخفظ **tahaffudl**. Arab. *Lāhu 't-tahaffudl* : the Tablet of Fate ; Bust. Sal.

تحنة **tuhfat**. Arab. Present ; favour ; tribute ; anything rare or beautiful, and so worthy of presentation. *Tuhfatul ajnas* : a gift of miscellanies—a favourite expression in epistolary Malay for describing a letter, and (perhaps) the gifts (*bingkisan*) which used to accompany a letter.

تحليل **tahallil**. Arab. To legalize the re-marriage of fully divorced persons by using the individual colloquially called the *china buta*, i.e., a person who marries a divorced woman only to divorce her the next morning and so to supply the legal requirement of an intermediate marriage to enable her to re-marry her original husband ; to legalize generally ; to render lawful.

تخت **takhta**. [Pers. *takht*.] A throne. *Takhta kĕrajaan* : a royal throne ; the throne of sovereignty. *Bĕrtakhta* : properly, to sit enthroned, but also used of residence in a general sense when speaking of a prince ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 117.

Sa-gĕnap nĕgĕri dan takhta : every state and throne ; every country (by metaphor) ; Sh. Nas., 10.

تخیل **takhayyul**. Arab. To imagine, to fancy.

تدیر **tadbir**. Arab. Government. *Mĕntadbirkan pĕrentah* : to administer the Government, to command ; Sej. Mal., 351.

تدس **tĕdas**. A small projecting ring round a column or pillar as distinct from a groove let into a pillar (*tali ayer*).

تدغ **tĕdong**. A swelling at the back of the neck in contradistinction to a goitre or swelling under the chin or on the throat. *Ular t.* : a generic name for snakes with expanding hoods or (occasionally) of hoodless snakes which resemble hooded ones in some particular.

Ular tĕdong abu : (Malacca, Riau and Johor) the hamadryad ; = (Kedah) *ular tĕdong sĕla*.

Ular tĕdong liyar : a rat-snake with a long thin tail with which it lashes furiously at assailants. This snake is therefore believed to sting with its tail.

Ular tĕdong matahari : a name given sometimes (Singapore) to the yellow cobra and sometimes to a snake with a bright red tip to its tail.

Ular tēdong sēla : (Kedah) the hamadryad or king cobra, *ophiophagus elaps* or *naia bungarus*; Ht. Mar. Mah.; (Riau, Johor) *ular tēdong abu*.

Ular tēdong sēndok : the common black cobra, *naia tripudians* or *naia sputatrix*.

Ular tēdong tērbang : a generic name for cobras and hamadryads owing to their alleged ability to fly through the air, a belief created by the fear which these snakes, especially the hamadryad, rouse among Malays.

Ular tēdong usat : a short snake with longitudinal markings, *simotes octolineatus*.

Akar tēdong sēndok : lit. the "cobra root"—a kind of drug used by Malay medicinemen.

Ayam tēdong : a big black fighting-cock so called from the appearance of the feathers at the back of its neck when it gets excited.

تده **tēdoh**. The stilling of storm and rain; lulled, calmed, quieted, stilled—of atmospheric disturbances but not of the waves. *Tēdoh-lah hujan* : the rain ceased; Sh. Abd. Mk., 21. *Ribut itu-pun tēdoh-lah* : the storm abated; Sej. Mal., 46. *Bēbēraṇa bēsar angin pun di-situ tēdoh juga* : however violently the wind may be blowing anywhere, it will abate at that very spot; there is an end to everything; Prov.

Bērtēdoh : to take shelter (e. g. under a tree); Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Abd., 197; Arabian Nights, 66.

Kumbang bērtēdoh : the name given to a mole on the neck under the chin—believed to be a sign of good luck.

تذكرة **tadzkirat**. Arab. A licence; a permit; a passport.

تر **tar**. I. Eur. Tar; also *tir*.

II. *Kuweh tar* : a cake, made of sugar, suet, flour, eggs and coco-nut, and baked in a mould.

تر **tir**. I. Eur. Tar; Ht. Jah., 43. *Minyak t.* : id.; Pemb. Bet.

II. The rook or castle in chess.

ترا **tēra**. The royal seal, stamp, or impression. *Mētērai* : to stamp, to seal. *Di-palukan mētērai uleh Raja Iskandar* : they struck (the coin) with the seal of King Alexander; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Belum bērtēra* : it is still unstamped as a letter still lacking an official seal, or as a block of tin before it has received the "chop" which enables it to pass as coin [in Trengganu].

ترابر **tērabar**. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).

ترابغ **tērabong**. The ruffling of feathers customary with turkeys, etc.

ترابو **tērabu**. *Ikan tērabu* : a freshwater fish (unidentified).

تراتق **tēratak**. A lean-to; a temporary shelter erected by travellers in the jungle; the abode of a night; a depreciatory expression used when alluding to one's own house in the presence of a raja. *Tēratak patek* : my humble home; Ht. Kal. Dam., 429; Ht. Koris.

تراتو **tēratu**. [Port. *trato*.] Torture. *Tēmpat tēratu* : a torture-chamber.

ترائي **tēratai**. The lotus, *nelumbium speciosum*. *T. kēchil* : the common water-lily, *nymphaea stellata*.

T. china, *t. gunong*, and *t. siyam* : varieties of the lotus.

The lotus also appears in romances as the name of an ancient pattern of cloth or of a garment : *baju tēratai*, Ht. Sh. Kub. (3 places); *kain sungkit bunga tēratai*, Ht. Koris; etc.

Batang t. : the stem of the lotus, Ht. Mar. Mah.

تراغ **tērajang**. The act of raising the foot slightly and then forcing it down violently on the ground; stamping down one's foot for any purpose—as distinct from a mere aimless stamp of rage or vexation (*ēntak*, q. v.). *Di-tērajang-nya batang leher dēngan kaki-nya* : he stamped his foot upon the neck (of his enemy); Ht. Hamz., 63.

T. tumit : driving one's heel into the ground; forcing down one's heel.

Tēndang t. : kicking out and stamping down; kicking about in all directions; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Abd., Mk., 144.

Tērajangkan : to kick down, to stamp on; Sh. Sri Bun., 29.

Bērtērajang : to kick downwards; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 61.

Cf. *rējang*, *tajang*, *tēndang*, *sepaḥ*, *kidang*, *ēntak*, *tandaḥ*, etc.

تراجم **tērajam**. A tree (unidentified); Kl.

تراجو **tēraju**. [Pers. *tarāzu*.] Scales; the name given to the string joining (loosely) the two extremities of the body of a kite; the string to which the line of a kite is attached.

تراد **tērada**. (Batav.) Is not; not to be; = *tiyada*.

ترازو **tarāzu**. See *tēraju*.

تراسل **tarāsul**. Letter-writing; epistolary correspondence. *Ilmu tarāsul* : the art of letter-writing.

تراسي **tērasi**. (Batav.) A peculiar preserve of dried prawns, better known in the Straits as *bēlachan*. *Sambal tērasi pula di-bawakan* : they brought sambals and *bēlachan*; Sh. Panj. Sg.

T. manis : a sea-shore shrub, *glochidion insulare*.

تراڤڠ **tĕrapang.** A metal covering for the lower portion of the sheath of a *kĕris*; a *kĕris* furnished with a sheath of this description; Sh. Peng., 3; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43; Sh. Put. Ak., 4; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 360.

Ikan t.: (Kedah) a fish (unidentified).

تراڠل **tĕragil.** A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 255.

تراڠل **tĕraling.** I. A bird something like a parrot; also known as *sĕrindit gajah*.

II. A wood used in house-building, *tarrietia simplicifolia*.

ترانس **tĕranas.** Firm sea-bottom; good holding-ground for anchors; good anchorage (sand and rock mixed); — also known (Kedah) as *pasir bĕlanak*.

تراوڠ **tĕrawang.** Reaching neither to the top nor to the bottom; suspended in mid-air like the *baitu'l-mukaddas* or legendary Jerusalem; with bare patches; interspersed with open spaces, as a jungle of unequal density; a pattern in perforation.

Cf. *awang* and *kĕrawang*.

تراوڠ **tarāwih.** Arab. *Sĕmbahyang tarāwih*: the twenty-two genuflections after the last prayer of Ramadan.

تربت **tĕrbit** or **tĕrbet.** Issue; exit from; motion out of; appearance after concealment; rise into prominence. *Matahari tĕrbit*: the rising sun; Sej. Mal., 5. *Tĕrbit-lah bulan pĕrnama*: the full moon rose; Ht. Abd., 222. *Angin yang tĕrbit dari dalam taman muhabbat*: a breeze which takes its rise in the garden of love; Ht. Abd., 222. *Dada-nya mĕmolai tĕrbit sapĕrti kuntum mĕlati*: her breast began to swell like the blossom of the *mĕlati*; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87. *Masok hutan tĕrbit rimba, masok padang tĕrbit padang*: entering the forest, then issuing from the jungle; entering on plains and leaving them again,—of a traveller; Ht. Ind. Nata.

تربت **tĕrbut.** A heavy wooden bolt or nail used in ship-building.

تربس **tĕrĕbis.** Fallen away at the side or along part of its surface, as a sandbank part of which has fallen into the stream; slipping away down a slope, as a man who loses his footing. Also *chĕrĕbis*.

تربس **tĕrbus.** [Arab. *ṭarbūsh*.] A fez.

ترڤڠ **tĕrbang.** I. Flying; flight; to fly. *T. arwāh*: the flight of the spirit of animal life; the loss of consciousness; Ht. Abd., 282, 288; Marsd. Gr., 144. *Tĕrbang sĕmangat*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 49, 81.

Pagi bĕlum tĕrbang lalat: in the morning before the flies are astir, i.e., before sunrise.

Bĕtĕrbangan: flying about as birds (Ht. Sg. Samb.), or as stones after an explosion (Ht. Abd., 64, 66, 470).

Tĕrbangkan: to carry off (any one) by flight; to fly away with any person or thing; Ht. Gul. Bak., 109, 118; Panch., 35.

II. A tambourine; = *rĕbana*, q. v.

تربل **tarbil.** A kind of cross-bow throwing a stone instead of an arrow; a species of catapult based upon the principle of the bow.

تربل **tĕrbul.** An edible freshwater fish; Pel. Abd., 132.

ترنطين **tarbantīn.** Arab. Turpentine.

نرت **tĕrat.** (Kedah.) A boundary.

نرتاو **tĕrtawa.** To laugh; v. *tawa*.

ترتيب **tĕrtib** or **tartīb.** Arab. Order; rank; fitness of precedence. *Mĕngajar daripada adab dan tartīb*: to teach proper respect and behaviour; to teach a child to show respect to his elders and to keep his proper place; Ht. Abd., 477. *Tartīb sĕmbahyang*: the order of prayer; ritual; Sej. Mal., 90.

ترجڠ **tĕrĕjang.** V. *tĕrajang*, and *rĕjang*.

ترجڠ **tĕrĕjing.** A kind of long curved knife; Pijn.

ترجل **tĕrĕjal.** The flapping of a kite consequent on an unsatisfactory adjustment of the string joining the extremities of its body (*tĕraju*, q.v.).

ترجمان **tarjamān.** Arab. A dragoman; an interpreter.

ترجمه **tarjamah.** Arab. Translation. *Mĕntarjamahkan*: to translate; Panch., 3.

ترجن **tĕrjun.** Rapid and almost precipitate descent; leaping down; jumping down. *Tĕrjun dari atas kuda*: to leap off a horse. *Tĕrjun dari janelā*: to let oneself drop from a window. *Tĕrjun ka-dalam sungai*: to leap into a river, as a diver or as a fugitive.

Tĕrjukkan: to let anything down; to drop (transitive). *Mĕnĕrjukkan anjing ka-dalam sungai*: to let a dog drop into the water; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 27.

Mĕnĕrjun: to let oneself drop down anything; to drop (intransitive).

تَرس **tēras**. The heart or core of trees; the hardest part of a tree. *Pēsti iya bērtēras dalam-nya*: it must have a solid heart; it must have a core; Ht. Abd., 4. *Di-mana-kah bērtēras kayu mahang*: where will you find a mahang tree with a hard core; do not expect impossibilities; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 104. *Tēras tērūn-jam gubal mēlayang*: the core is fixed firmly in the ground, the light wood which surrounds it is blown away; the rich are difficult to move, the poor are ruined by the first breath of ill-fortune; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 102.

Pētēras: (Kedah) pride, arrogance.

تَرس **tērus**. Right through; in a direct line through or across any space. *Ada satu pintu, dari situ boleh bērjalan tērus sampai ka-sungai*: there is a gate through which one can go straight through to the river. *Baju saḡlāt itu-pun tērus*: the coat of broadcloth was also pierced right through. *Tērus mata*: eyesight that can pierce through solid objects, Ht. Ind. Meng; second sight, Ht. Best.

Tērus-mētērus tiyada chawang-nya: perfectly straight, without branching off; Sh. Sri Bun., 77.

Tērusan: a canal or channel forming a short cut between two reaches of a river or between a reach of a river and the sea.

Mēnērusi: to penetrate straight through to anything, as an arrow piercing to the heart; Ht. Gul. Bak., 146.

تَرسو **tērsu**. An edible saltwater fish (unidentified); Kl.

تَرسول **tērisula**. [Skr. *trīśūla*.] A trident; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. *tēri* and *sula*.

تَرسِي **tarsai**. A kind of acacia, the gum of which is used for blackening the teeth.

تَرسِي **tursi**. (Tamil.) Vitriol; sulphate of copper. Also *tērusi*.

تَرنغ **tērang**. Clearness; brightness; offering no obstacle to the sight of the eye or of the mind. *T. hati*: clear-sightedness, intelligence, quickness of apprehension.

T. bēndērang: shining brightness; unusual brightness; illumination.

T. chuwwacha: clear brightness as that of an unclouded day.

T. tanah: the clearing of land.

Mēnyamun di-tēngah-tēngah tērang: to rob in broad daylight; to plunder without any attempt at concealment.

Tērangkan: to clear, e. g., to clear land for a building site; Ht. Abd., 255.

Kētērang: clearness; obviousness; brilliancy. *Dēngan k.*: clearly; obviously—or brilliantly, as lightning flashing in the sky; Sh., A. R. S. J., 6.

Mēnērangkan: to light up; to brighten, as the sun illumines the mountains; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mēnērangi*: id., Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Sh. Bid., 83, 128.

Pēnērang: anything that brightens or clears.

‘Azīmat pēnērang hati: a charm to brighten the intellect; Muj., 89. Also simply *pēnērang hati*; Muj., 37.

تَرنغ **tērong**. I. A kind of vegetable; the brinjal or *solanum*. *Bagai tērong bērtunang ikan kēring*: like the brinjal's engagement to the dry fish (which it first meets in the saucepan); involuntary association in misfortune; Prov.

T. asam; *t. bēlanda*; *t. pērat*: names given to the *solanum aculeatissimum*.

T. kuman: (Langkawi) the name of a climbing plant, *cyclea arnotti*.

T. mēranti: *solanum nigrum*.

T. pipit: the name given to two shrubs, *solanum torvum* and *solanum verbascifolium*. The latter is also sometimes called *tērong raya* and *tērong rimbang*. *T. pipit* is also the name of a Kedah hero.

T. pungah: a name sometimes given to *stramonium*.

T. tikus: *solanum sarmentosum*.

Other species unidentified: *t. biru*, *t. dada ruwang*, *t. hijau*, *t. kēmau*, *t. pahit*, and *t. ungu*.

II. *Harimau tērong kasau*: (Kedah) the royal tiger; also *torang kasau* or *turang kasau*.

III. The word of command to make an elephant kneel; also *dērum* and *tērum*.

تَرنغکت **tēringket**. The name given by lascars to certain square sails between the lowest yard and the deck. *T. dul*: the lowest square-sail on the foremast. *T. suwai*: the foresail.

تَرنغکو **tērongko**. [Port. *tronco*.] A prison; a lock-up; a cell.

Tērongkōkan: to incarcerate; Ht. Jah., 13.

تَرنغکیرا **tērangkera**. [Port. *tranqueira*.] A stockade; a palissade; the name given to a part of the town of Malacca.

تَرنف **tērap**. I. A hollow moulding or formation; a cutting on a *kēris*; the actual use of type in printing; impression with type.

Kēris tētērapan: a *kēris* with a hollow running up its blade; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Sej. Mal., 91; Sh. Bid., 86.

II. A kind of tree, *artocarpus kunstleri*, the bark of which is used by Sakais for clothing; Ht. Abd., 382. *Daun tērap*: a leaf of this tree; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5, 7; Ht. Gh.

تَرنف **tērup**. I. *Main tērup*: a card game, played with European cards.

II. [Eng. *troop*.] A trooper, a cavalry soldier. *Kuda tērup*: a troop horse; a war horse; a charger.

- ترفا **tērpa** or **tērēpa**. A leap forward; a hasty movement forward, as when an angry man moves impulsively to strike. *Di-tērēpa-nya akan pēngeran itu*: he sprang at the Chief; Ht. Abd., 125. *Sa-mata duwa mata anak tangga di-tērēpa-nya uleh Hang Kēsturi*: Hang Kasturi sprang up one or two steps of the ladder; Sej. Mal., 159.
The form *mēnghērpa* occurs for *mēnērpa*; Ht. Isk. Dz.
- ترفل **tērpāl**. [Eng. *tarpaulin*.] The apron on a coach-box; the tarpaulin on a ship.
- ترفل **tērpul**. I. The coach-box; the driver's seat in a carriage, Kl.=*tērpāl*?
II. (Riau.) A large single jet of smoke; the rise of such a jet;—e. g., after a cannon has been fired. Cf. *kēpul*.
- ترفن **tarpin**. [Arab. *tarbantīn*; Eng. *turpentine*.] Turpentine. *Minyak tarpin*: id. *Adapun minyak tarpin itu diya-nya datang dari Eropah, bau-nya tērlalu kēras, guna-nya orang buwat champor-champor chat supaya boleh lēkas kēring*: turpentine comes from Europe, its smell is strong, and it is used to mix with paint to cause the paint to dry quickly.
- ترق **tērak**. I. A kind of nest made by a fowl to lay her eggs in—as distinct from a spot merely selected for the purpose (*pētaringan*, from *tarang*, q. v.).
II. Tin refuse, after smelting.
III. *Pēnoh tērak*: absolutely full, full to the brim. *Eloḡ tērak*: perfectly beautiful.
- ترق **tērek**. I. Extreme; excessive; to the full; to the uttermost. *Panas tērek*: extreme heat; Ht. Koris;=*panas kēras*. *Di-isi-nya mēriyam tērlalu tērek*: he loaded the cannon with a very heavy charge; Sh. Abd. Mk., 23.
Tengah hari tērek: a hot midday, Ht. Sh. *Di-tērek-nya uleh sēgala muntēri*: he was pressed by all the ministers; Ht. Best.;=*di-kēras-nya uleh sēgala muntēri*.
II. *Burong tērek chanai*: a bird, the Indian oriole, *oriolus indicus*.
- ترق **tērok**. I. (Onom.) The sound of tearing linen or breaking rope.
II. Severe, e. g., of illness, or of a beating.
- ترک **tērka**. [Skr. *tarka*.] Guess-work. *Tērka tērki*, or (more commonly) *tēka'-tēki*: riddle, conundrum. Also (Kedah) *kētēki*.
Mēnērka: to guess.
- ترکش **tarkash**. Pers. A quiver. *Lalu hilang-lah kombali kapada tarkash-nya*: then it (the magic arrow) disappeared, returning to its quiver; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Anak panah daripada tarkash-nya*: an arrow from his quiver; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 93.

- ترکف **tērkap** or **tērēkap**. (Onom.) Catching by putting a convex body over anything, e. g., catching a fly by putting a glass over it; cf. *sērkap, tēkap, sērkap* and *tērkap*.
- ترکف **tērkap** or **tērēkap**, (Onom.) = *tērkap*, q. v., (when the sound of the catching is duller).
Tērēkap is also used of the butting of rams. *Sapērti biri-biri yang amat gалаḡ bētērēkap*: like threatening rams when they butt; Ht. Isk. Dz.
- ترکل **tērkul**. A carbine, of Turkish make, with a barrel which is rifled inside and octagonal outside; a rifle generally; Ht. Koris; Ht. Gh. *Sēnapang t.*: a rifle; Pel. Abd., 58.
- ترکم **tērkam**. The act of springing; the leap of a wild animal upon its prey; also used, by metaphor, to describe the rush of a lover to meet his mistress after a long separation; Ht. Gul. Bak., 99. *Sapērti singa hēndaḡ mēnērkam*: like a lion about to spring; a simile for an eager warrior; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Dēmi tērpan-dang uleh kuching, di-tērkam-nya akan tikus itu*: when the cat saw it she sprang on the mouse; Ht. Gul. Bak., 12.
- ترکی **tērki**. *Tērka-tērki*: riddle, conundrum; v. *tērka*.
- ترکی **turki**. Turkish. *Orang t.*: a Turk. *Nēgēri t.*: Turkey. *Raja t.*: the ruler of the Turks; Ht. Kal. Dam., 437. *Sha'ir pērang turki*: the Poem of the Turkish War,—the title of a poem dealing with the last Russo-Turkish War. *Bunga t.*: the pink or carnation.
- ترل **tēral**. Insistence; verbal pressure; to importune; to urge on labourers to work (by words, not by blows).
- ترم **tērum**. I. A parcel of gunpowder put into a cannon; a sort of cartridge. Cf. *pētērum*.
II. (Kedah.) A word of command given to elephants to make them sit down. Also (Trengganu) *tērong*; and *dērum*. *Gajah tērum tengah rumah*: an elephant sitting down in the middle of a room; a mosquito curtain. (Riddle.)
- ترماس **tēmasa**. [Pers. *tamasha*.] A show; a spectacular festival; the sights of a place; any event worth seeing; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Meng.
Also (Kedah) *tēmasa*.
- ترمب **tērumba** or **tēromba**. A pedigree; a family tree.
- ترمبو **tērumbu**. A reef or rock, visible at low tide but covered at high water.
- ترمفت **tērompet**. Eng. A trumpet. *Ada satutērompet di-tangan-nya*: he had a trumpet in his hand; Ht. Abd., 106.
Siput t.: a shell, *triton variegatus*.

ترمق **tĕrompak**. Wooden clogs, with a knob or handle to be caught between the big toe and the toe next to it; Kam. Kech., 11.
Also *tĕrompah*.

ترمه **tĕrompah**. Clogs; v. *tĕrompak*.
Ikan t. : a fish (unidentified); Kl.

ترمل **tĕrĕmal**. A plant, *myristica colletiana*.

ترن **tĕran**. I. Straining, in easing oneself; the motions in childbirth.

II. To make a cake so that the raisins will be found at or near the top.

ترنغ **tĕrĕntang**. A large forest tree, *campnosperma auriculata*. *T. bukit* : a shrub, *allophyllus cobbe*.
Other unidentified varieties: *t. batu*, *t. baya*, *t. burong*, *t. dayang* and *t. tangan*.

ترنم **tĕruntum**. A sea-shore shrub, *ægiceras majus*; a small tree?

Tĕruntum, *batang tĕruntum*,
Pohun-nya rĕndang lariyan kĕra;
Bukan-nya kuntum sa-barang kuntum,
Kuntum itu datang dari udara :

the *tĕruntum*, the trunk of the *tĕruntum*, a tree with low branches about which the monkeys run; this blossom is no common blossom, it is a blossom which has descended from the heavens; Ht. Ind. Meng.

ترندق **tĕrendak**. A kind of sun-hat of conical shape worn by both Chinese and Malays; Ht. Koris; Sh. Raj. Haji, 182; Sh. Sri Bun., 29.

T. bentan, *t. bantan* or *t. mĕlayu* : a sun-hat of a perfectly conical shape, the slope of which is in a straight line.

T. china : a sun-hat the slope of which curves inwards.

Siput t. : a shell, *phorus solaris*.

ترنغ **tĕrĕnang**. A water vessel, usually of earthenware, but sometimes adorned with silver; a kind of decanter; Pel. Abd., 69; Ht. Sh. Kub.
Sapu tangan t. : a kind of cloth or doyley upon which the *tĕrĕnang* is placed.

Sapĕrti ayer dalam tĕrĕnang : like water in a decanter, *i. e.*, settled down; Prov., Ht. Gh., J. S. A. S., XI., 48.

ترنق **tĕrĕnak**. Continuous residence in one place.
Orang t. : aborigines.

ترنه **tĕrĕnah**. I. Unprecedented; unusual; phenomenal; an expression applied derisively to a man or woman tricked out in unusual finery.

Si-tĕrĕnah : a fool, a vain fool; a term of abuse; Sh. Peng., 9.

II. The name of a parasitic insect infesting coco-nuts.

ترو **tĕrau**. Spinning. *Mĕnĕrau* : to spin thread.

تروڤ **tĕrubong**. (Penang.) A *padi*-store; a granary.

تروبك **tĕrubok**. A fish, *clupea kanagurta*; Kam. Kech., 6; Ht. Koris, etc. *Ikan t.* : id. *Sha 'ir ikan t.* : the name of a poem descriptive of a fishes' conference.

Tĕlor t. : the roe of the *tĕrubok*, a kind of caviare.

T. sa-kampoh : (1) a piece of caviare; (2) a descriptive name given to a Malay weapon.

تروبيل **tĕrubul**. A tree, *ixora grandifolia*.

تروسي **tĕrusi**. [Tamil.] Vitriol; sulphuric acid. Also *tursi*.

تروغس **tĕrawangsa**. A Javanese musical instrument something like the Malay *kĕchapi*.

تروڤغ **tĕropong**. A tube; any tubular instrument; the tube containing the lens of a camera; Ht. Abd., 452; a telescope; Sh. Put. Ak., 13. *Akhbar nan laksana tĕropong nĕgara* : a newspaper is a national telescope; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895.

T. api : (Riau, Johor) a kind of bellows; = (Bencoolen) *sĕmpōnong api*; also (Johor) *siyong api*, and (Kedah) simply *tĕropong*.

T. tuma : a microscope; Kl.

Mĕnĕropong : to look through a telescope; to search (the horizon) with a telescope; Sh. Pr. Ach., 17; Sh. Abd. Mk., 25.

ترون **tĕrona**. [Skr. *tārūna*.] Arrived at sexual maturity but not having had sexual connection (of the male); (sometimes) a bachelor generally.

Anak tĕrona : an unpolluted youth. *Di-mana banyak anak tĕrona*, *anak pĕrawan pun ada di-sana* : wherever our youths may be gathered together, there, too, our maidens will also be found; Marsd. Gr., 211.

Ayam t. : a cockerel.

Muda t. : a mere youth; a youth barely arrived at maturity; a stripling.

Banyak Bĕlanda mati dan faná,

Di-bunoh uleh muda tĕrona :

many Dutchmen died and perished, slain by the merest striplings of soldiers; Sh. Pr. Ach., 17.

Tĕrona is used once of a woman, the Princess Chandra Kirana (in the Shair Panji Samerang) who is described as *putĕri tĕrona*, but this probably refers to her disguise as a young warrior.

ترويلو **tĕruwilu**. [Port. *coelho*.] *Tĕruwilu China* : a rabbit; Muj., 50.

تري **tĕrai**. A tree (unidentified).

تري **tĕri**. I. [Skr. *tri*.] Three. *Bĕtara tĕri*: the Hindu Trinity. *Tĕri-sula*: a trident; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Tĕri-ujong*: id.; Cr. Gr., 64. *Sĕri tĕri-buwana*: the light of the three worlds—a name taken by Sang Nila Utama after the founding of Singapore.

II. (Johor)=*tĕra*, q. v. *Chap di-tĕrikan*: sealed, of the Sultan's letters. *Mĕtĕri*: to seal.

III. (Johor.) *Ikan tĕri*: a fish resembling the *sĕlangat*. Also *ikan tiram*.

تريب **tĕriba**. *Akar tĕriba*: a medicinal root, *rhinacanthus communis*; Kl.

تريتف **tĕritip**. A small sea-slug which eats into piles and ships' bottoms.

تريتق **tĕritek**. I. A wood used for making oars; Kl.

II. Continual dropping; dripping; the frequentative of *titek*, q. v.

تريتبي **tĕriti**. I. Eng. Treaty.

II. Continuous passage or traffic over a narrow plank bridge, or log; the frequentative of *titi*, q. v.

تريغ **tĕripang**. *Bĕche-de-mer*, *holothuria edulis*; a kind of sea-worm much prized as a delicacy. Cf. *gamat* and *labi-labi*.

T. butoh kĕling and *t. kolong*: varieties of this sea-worm.

Ikan t.: a fish, *saurus indicus*.

تريق **tĕriyak**. A cry; a shout; an exclamation in a very loud tone of voice.

Bĕrtĕriyak: to cry; to call out to a man at a distance; to shout out a word of command.

Bĕrtĕriyakkan: = *bĕrtĕriyak akan*.

تريكو **tĕrigu**. [Port. *trigo*.] Flour, wheaten flour.

تريم **tĕrima**. Reception; acceptance; receipt into one's possession.

T. kaseh: the acknowledgement of the receipt of a favour; thank you; thanks. *T. shukūr*: id.

Mĕnĕrima: to receive; to obtain; to acquire by acceptance.

Pĕnĕrimaan or *pĕtĕrimaan*: receipt; the thing received; the act of reception.

Tĕrima is also sometimes used in the sense of contact. *Kaki sa-bĕlah ta'-tĕrima bumi*: one foot does not touch the ground.

Bagini baju, begitu baju,

Baju sĕhaya panjang lima;

Bagini malu, begitu malu,

Apa datang sĕhaya tĕrima:

this means shame and that means shame; whatever comes, it is I who must bear it.

تريوجج **tĕriyujong**. A trident; Cr. Gr., 64. V. *tĕri* and *ujong* or *hujong*.

تريهوجج **tĕrihujong**. A trident; also تريوجج, q. v.

تس **tas**. I. (Onom.) A rustling sound; cf. *dĕtas*.

II. A tree, *kurrimia panniculata*. The *kayu tas* is believed by Malays to frighten away tigers.

تس **tis**. I. (Onom.) A rustling sound rather sharper to the ear than that of *tas*, q. v.

II. A condiment used like *bĕlachan*.

III. Slightly,—when speaking of heat and cold. *Panas tis*: a little warmth. *Sĕjok tis*: a slight sensation of cold. Cf. *teh*.

تس **tus**. (Onom.) A sound like that of a small pistol or revolver shot or of crackers.

تسيح **tasbĭh**. Arab. A rosary; a string of prayer-beads; Sh. Ul., 11; Sh. Lamp., 23. *Buwah t.*: prayer-beads. *Mĕnguchap t.*: to utter prayers while telling one's beads; Ht. Kal. Dam., 427; Bust. Sal.

Daun t.: a plant; *canna indica*, Pijn.

تسليم **taslĭm**. Arab. Salvation, self-abandonment to God, resting in the peace of God. *Maka kata Indĕra Jaya: ya tuwanku, chĕritĕraĭ-lah hamba-mu daripada taslĭm itu. Maka kata marika-itu: hai insĕn yang budiman, adapun akan ĕrti-nya taslĭm itu mĕnyĕrahkan nyawa-nya kapada Allah*: Indra Jaya said: "Oh, my masters, tell me about that word *taslĭm*." And they (the angels) answered: "Man of wisdom, the meaning of *taslĭm* is the surrender of one's life to God" (martyrdom); Ht. Sh. Mard.

تشديد **tashdid**. Arab. The diacritical mark indicating that the letter over which it is placed is doubled.

تشریح **tashrikh**. Arab. '*Ilmu tashrĭkh*: the Science of Anatomy.

تشویش **tashwĭsh**. Arab. Confusion; Ht. Kal. Dam., 83.

تصديق **tasdik**. Arab. To receive or accept as true. *Tasdikkan*: id., Ht. Ism. Yat., 51. *Mĕntas-dikkan*: id., Ht. Raj. Sul., 10.

تصرف **tasrĭf**. Arab. To be at the disposal of. *Mĕntasrĭfkan*: to dispose of; Majm. al-Ahk., 13.

تعالى **ta'Āla**. Arab. He is lifted up on high; he is exalted. *Allah ta'Āla*: God Most High; Ht. Abd., 5, etc.

تعبير **ta'bîr.** Arab. Elucidation; explanation; interpretation—especially of dreams; Sh. Sri Bun., 24; Ht. Gul. Bak., 113, 114; Sh. Tab. Mimpi, 6. *Baginda itu tahu akan ta'bîr mimpinya*: the king knew the interpretation of his dream; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Sha'ir ta'bîr mimpi: the name of a poem published in Singapore dealing with the meaning of dreams.

Ta'birkan and *mēnta'bîr-kan*: to interpret; to give the meaning of a dream; Sh. Tab. Mimpi, 1, 6; Ht. Kal. Dam., 327.

تعجب **ta'ajub.** Arab. To wonder; Ht. Abd., 119; Arabian Nights, 15.

تعدر **ta'dar.** Arab. Difficult, impossible; Majm. al-Ahk., 23.

تعزیه **ta'ziyah.** Arab. Lamentation (for Ali). *Mēmbēri ta'ziyah*: to lament at a funeral.

تعظم **ta'tlîm.** Arab. To respect, to have a high regard for (stronger than *hurmat*); great respect; Arabian Nights, 5.

Ta'tlîmkan: to revere; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 383.

تعلق **ta'aluk.** Arab. Dependence; subjection; Ht. Abd., 441.

Yang ta'aluk: subject to; in subjection to; Sej. Mal., 5.

Mēna'alukkan: to bring into subjection; to conquer and annex; Sej. Mal., 11, 24; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Pronounced *ta'alok*.

تعليق **ta'alîk.** I. Arab. To give nourishment to animals, to feed, to fatten; Arabian Nights, 42. *Ta'alîkkan*: id.

II. Arab. To be attached to (Majm. al-Ahk., 13), to be enamoured with, to be "taken" with; to be interested by a story (Arabian Nights, 162). *Mēna'alîkkan*: to imagine; Arabian Nights, 237.

تعويل **ta'wil.** Arab. Resolution, reliance; Ht. Best.

تغ **tang.** I. (Onom.) A clinking sound or ringing sound such as that made by the fall of a coin on the ground. Cf. *lētang*, *kēlētang*, *lētang* and *kēlētang*.

II. = *tēntang*, q. v. *Tang mana* (colloquially) whither; in what direction, how far; = *tēntang mana*.

تغ **teng.** I. [Chin. *teng*.] A Chinese lantern; a paper lantern. *Satu jinis teng yang boleh mēmbawa bēbērapa orang tērbang ka udara*: a kind of paper lantern which can lift several persons to the sky—a Montgolfier fire balloon; Ht. Abd., 355.

II. A tree (unidentified).

تغ **ting.** (Onom.) A chinking sound; a ringing sound rather clearer than that expressed by *tang*. Cf. *tang*, *lētang*, *dētang*, etc.

تغ **tong.** I. [Dutch *ton*.] A tun; a wooden tub; a barrel; Ht. Abd., 115.

II. (Onom.) Deep metallic resonance, e. g., such as the sound of a gong. Cf. *kētong*, *kēntong*, *lētong*, *lētong*, *kēlētong*, *tang*, etc.

تغاده **tēngadah.** Upward; facing, pointing or looking upwards. *Tundok tēngadah*: looking first down and then up, as a poet in difficulties about a rhyme, or a writer in search of a happy turn of expression. *Sudah tērantok bēharu tēngadah*: to look up after a collision; to close the stable door after the horse has been stolen; Prov.

Mēngadah: to turn up; to lift up; to give an upward motion or direction to anything. *Maka Abusamah mēngadah ka-langit sērta kata-nya*: then Abusamah looked up to heaven and said; Ht. Kal. Dam., 388.

تغغ **tingting.** I. Hopping. *Chiyak tingting*: the name of a Malay tune.

II. Taut, tightly stretched.

تغغ **tongtong.** I. A kind of hollow wooden tube, struck with a knocker and sounding a deep note—used to give an alarm; cf. *tong*.

II. A turtle better known as *tuntong*, q. v.

III. *Buwah tongtongan*: a fruit (unidentified, but apparently resembling that of the *bērangan padi*).

Aku pikir buwah tongtongan,

Tiyada ku tahu bērangan padi;

Aku pikir anak junjongan,

Tiyada ku tahu anak anjing babi:

I thought it the *tongtongan* fruit and it was the fruit of the *bērangan padi* (*quercus spiccata*); —a proverbial equivalent for the last two lines of the pantun: I thought him a dear son of mine and he proved the son of the vilest parents (dogs and pigs).

تغر **tēngar.** A kind of tree (mangrove); *ceriops candolleana*. *T. hutan*: a tree with very conspicuous fruits, *ternstroemia penangiana*. *T. bēlukar*: a tree, *elaeocarpus paniculatus*.

The *tēngar* tree is constantly mentioned in pantuns, especially as a rhyme for *dēngar*; Ht. P. J. P., Ht. Koris., etc.

تغسي **tangsi.** I. (Riau.) A barrack canteen; barracks generally.

II. [Chin. *thāng-si*, "worm-silk."] A strong gut made from the caterpillar (called *png-thāng* in Chinese) and used for fastening the fish-hook to the line. *Tali tangsi*: id.

تغسي **tēngsi.** [Chin. *thng-si*.] A soup spoon.

تغغ **tēngēk.** Rancid, of oil.

تڠکادا **tĕngkada.** I. A kind of worm or caterpillar, which hangs from the roof suspended by a thread, like a spider.

تڠکارف **tĕngkarap.** Deposed, of a prince, Kl.; (Riau, Johor) *bĕngkarap*, (Eng. *bankrupt*).

تڠکالڠ **tĕngkalang.** A small rice-store or granary on posts, Kl.

تڠکالڠ **tĕngkalong.** I. A variant of the word *tĕnggalong*, q. v.; a species of *musang* or civet-cat; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12.

II. To hurl a heavy mass with violence.

تڠکالڠ **tĕngkalak.** I. A pyramidal fish-trap, narrower but longer than the *lukah*.

II. (Johor.) Abandoned, left unfinished (of work);=*bĕngkalai*, q. v.

تڠکالڠ **tĕngkalok.** Unripe but edible, of fruit.

تڠکاوغ **tĕngkawang.** A tree yielding *minyak kawang*; *diplocnemia sebifera*, Pierre. It is a Borneo tree. Also *sĕngkawang*.

تڠکايڠ **tĕngkayong.** (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified). Also (Riau, Johor) *tĕnggayong*.

تڠکات **tingkat.** A level deck or flooring; floors taken as a measure of the height of a house, or decks as a measure of the size of a ship; a "standard" at a school. *Tingkat pĕraduwan*: the raised boarding on which a Malay sleeping-mat is laid; Ht. Koris. *Sampai-lah kapada tingkat yang kĕtujoh*: he reached the seventh storey; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Kapal tiga tingkat*: a three-decker; Kl. *Bĕrtingkat-tingkat*: (built) in storeys or in several rows one above the other as the parts of a dovecote are built; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14.

تڠکات **tongkat.** Propping; supporting; sustaining; a prop; a crutch; a walking-stick. *Yang tempang bĕrtongkat, yang buta bĕrpimpin*: the halt propped on crutches, the blind led by the hand. *Sapĕrti orang buta kĕhilangan tongkat*: like a blind man who has lost his stick, i. e., in difficulties. Prov.

T. baginda: a shrub, *eurycoma latifolia*.

T. kĕtiyak: a crutch.

T. lutut: the attitude of a man stooping and resting his hands on his knees.

T.-tongkat kajang: the wooden supports which raise the *kajang* awning in a boat to the required height.

Pokok t. ali: a tree, *grewia umbellata*.

Rumput t. ali: a grass, *panicum sarmentosum*.

Bĕrtongkatkan: to rest on, to be supported by; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Mĕnongkat: to sustain, prop, support. *Bibir-nya yang di-atas mĕnongkat hidong-nya*: his upper lip supported his nose; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89.

Tongkat is used of a prop from underneath, as distinct from a buttress; cf. *sokong*, *sagang*, etc.

تڠکیر **tangkir.** I. A cup; also *changkir*, q. v.

II. To sew a piece of cloth on another; to sew a patch on.

تڠکیر **tĕngkar.** Altercation; quarrelling. *Bĕrtĕngkar*: to have a dispute; Ht. Raj. Sul., 12.

Tĕngkari: to stir up to a dispute; to excite to anger; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 19.

Pĕrtĕngkaran: an altercation, a dispute.

تڠکیر **tingkir.** Squatting, perched (of a bird); = *tengger*, q. v.

تڠکس **tangkas.** Agility; nimbleness; swiftness of movement. *Kuda yang amat tangkas*: a swift steed; Ht. Gul. Bak., 9. *Sa-ekor binatang mahatangkas laku-nya*: an animal seemingly very swift in its movements; Sej. Mal., 47. *Sa-orang muntĕri yang tangkas bĕrjalan dan yang pantas bĕlayar*: a minister who pressed on by land and hurried on by sea; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

تڠکس **tangkis.** Parrying; warding off a blow by interposing a weapon. *Tiyada dapat di-tangkis-nya*: he could not manage to parry it (the blow); Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mĕnangkis: to guard; to parry; to stand on the defensive when fencing. *Maka Sang Bayu Nafiri jangankan mĕnangkis bĕrubah pun tiyada daripada tĕmpat dudok-nya*: Sang Bayu Nafiri, so far from guarding, actually did not even stir from the position which he had taken up; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Tangkiskan: to get (a blow) parried; to guard against a blow; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mĕnangkiskan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Abd. Mk., 64, etc.

Bĕrtangkis-tangkisan: fencing; guarding (of more than one combatant); Ht. Sg. Samb.

تڠکس **tengkis.** Unequal in size to its fellow; shrunken; insufficiently developed, of a leg.

تڠکس **tingkas.** *Nasi tingkas*: a dish of white rice surrounded by coloured rice.

تڠکس **tingkis.** I. An edible saltwater fish, Kl.

II. Sad, sorrowful. *Tingkis hati*: id., Ht. Pg. Ptg.

تڠکس **tongkes.** A tree used for firewood; J.S.A.S., VIII., 131.

تڤكس **tongkis.** (Johor.) A kind of two-handled basket used for carrying rubbish; = *pongkis* (Riau).

تڤكس **tungkus.** I. Fallen deep into anything; embedded in anything, as a man who has fallen into deep mud; also, by metaphor, of a person "over head and ears" in work. *Tungkus lumus*: id., (intensitive); Sh. Kamp. Boy., 7. In Kedah *tongkos lomos* and *tongkas lomos*. II. A kind of cake, Kl. (*těpong bungkus*?)

تڤكڠ **těngkang.** The space between the eyes.

تڤكڠ **těngking** or **těngkeng.** An angry tone of voice; snarling. *Měněngking*: to speak in an angry tone of voice; Ht. Abd., 24, 329. In Kedah: *tongkeng*.

تڤكڠ **tongkang.** I. A kind of lighter or cargo-boat; Ht. Abd., 284; Sej. Mal., 54.

T. bėlāt: the large boat used by the constructors of fishing-stakes for driving in the piles (*turus*) of a fish-trap.

II. *Ėmas tongkang*: a mixture of gold and copper.

تڤكڠ **tongkeng.** I. The rump. *Tulang t.*: the lower extremity of the backbone.

II. Tonkin. *Bunga t.*: a climbing plant; the Tonkin creeper, *pergularia minor*. Also known as *bunga siyam*.

Main t.: a card-game.

III. (Kedah.) Altercation; = *těngkeng*; q. v.

تڤكڠ **tongkong.** A rectangular lump of wood cut off from the main block in carpentering; cf. *tongkol*.

تڤكف **tangkap.** Seizure; capture; arrest; getting possession of; gripping; clasping in the closed hand.

Tangkapan: toils; captivity; arrest. *Sapěrti harimau lėpas tangkapan*: like a tiger escaped from the toils,—a simile for a fierce and eager warrior; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd. Mk. *Tangkapkan* and *měnangkapkan*: to effect the capture of anything.

Měnangkap: to seize; to grip; to capture.

Těrtangkap: captured.

Sa-pěnangkap: a measure of length; a cubit (*hěsta*) less the difference in length between the open outstretched hand and the closed fist.

تڤكف **tangkup.** Capture in the mouth or in a hollow between the hands; capture by dropping the hand on any flat surface—as a fly may sometimes be caught on a table; closure or confinement under a cover.

T. bėlakang: a portion of the planking in a boat, the plank to which the rudder is attached.

T. haluwan: the prow-piece of a boat, the plank running up the stem.

Běrtangkup: to close, to fold up—of one flat object falling on another. *Tangan běrtangkup*: a malformation in the hand caused by the existence on it of two thumbs adhering to each other, giving it the appearance of a folded pair of hands.

تڤكف **tingkap.** The long low horizontal barred window usual in Malay houses; Sej. Mal., 81; Sh. Pant. Shl., 2; Sh. Bah. Sing., 4.

T. ibu rumah: a long side window.

T. magon: a lofty ventilating air-passage or window in a royal dwelling or house of some pretensions.

T. panjang: the long window on the front verandah (*sěrambi jatoh*) of a Malay house; Sh. Ul., 28.

T. pěnangghah: the window of the kitchen in a large house.

T. pěrangin: a lofty window (for ventilation only) in any house, near the ridge-pole.

T. tēla: the window of the *tēla*, q. v.

تڤكف **tungkap.** I. Tongue-tied, dumbfounded —as a man whose nerve abandons him when about to speak; silent through nervousness, as a false witness who is afraid to utter his prepared story and does not know what else to say; moving the lips but uttering no sound, as a camel; gasping, as a fish out of water. Cf. *ungkap*.

II. A peep-hole.

تڤكف **těngkok.** The neck; the back of the neck. *Těrtanam hingat těngkok*: buried neck-deep; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Alor t.: (Riau, Johor) the hollow at the back of the neck; also (Kedah) *lobang t.*

Mata punai těngkok: the part of the neck just under the hair.

T. bewak: a creeper, *fagraea racemosa*.

T. bewak hitam: a climbing fig, *ficus aurantiaca*.

تڤكف **tengkok.** A peculiar way of notching a tree (previous to felling) so as to determine the way it will fall; cutting two notches on opposite sides, one of these cuttings penetrating directly towards the heart of the tree, the other and higher one sloping downwards so that the two lines of penetration may meet at one point. *Měnengkok*: to fell a tree in this way; to cut the higher of these notches.

تڤكف **tongkok.** *Pěnongkok*: (Kedah) a moveable fastening or ferrule (*těmin*) on a *kěris* sheath, knife, or spear.

تڤكف **tungkak.** Jav. The heel; = *tumit*.

تنگل **tangkal.** Protective, of a spell or charm; a protective charm. '*Azimat tangkal* : a protective talisman of any sort; Sh. Put. Ak., 27. '*Azimat tangkal sawan kanak-kanak* : a talisman against convulsions; Muj., 75.

تنگل **tangkil.** The adaptation of two surfaces to one another; to put one surface on another with a view to their being united, e. g., as a stamp-collector arranges a stamp on its allotted space. If the two surfaces are of equal size, the word used is *tengkel*.

Also *sangkil*.

تنگل **tangkal.** A large net spread horizontally on the bottom and raised by a winch so as to catch fish that may be passing over it.

تنگل **tengkel.** I. The superposition of an equal surface on another, as when a stamp is gummed on the space allotted to it; v. *tangkil*.

II. A small round projectile; a slug.

تنگل **tingkal.** [Skr. *tangka*.] Borax, solder.

تنگل **tingkil.** I. (Kedah.) A bunch, a cluster, the point round which a cluster of fruit is concentrated.

*Buwah kělubi, asam paya,
Kalau bërbuah bërtingkil-tingkil;
Orang ta'-sudi, apa-kan daya?
Jangan di-buwat muka gëdubil :*

the *kělubi* and *asam paya* (plants), when they bear fruit, bear fruit in clusters.

II. A grudge; ill-feeling, anger, hostility. *Bërtingkil hati* : to harbour resentment.

تنگل **tongkol.** A round or knob-like (as distinct from a rectangular) lump of wood hewn off the main block in carpentering; a mass or lump of any material.

Ēmas t. : nugget gold; gold in nuggets.

Ikan t. : a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 18; Kam. Kech., 6.

Sampan t. : a short beamy Chinese sampan.

Cf. *rongkol*, which is applied to a composite mass or bundle of separate articles, while *tongkol* refers to a homogeneous and united mass.

تنگم **tëngkam.** I. A weight; =6 *kupang*. Kl.

II. (Johor.) The loops attaching at short intervals a cord to a sail when that cord is used as a trimming to the sail.

Also *chëngkam*.

تنگن **tongkan.** (Singapore.) A movable hatch in the bows of a Malay boat; = (Kedah) *tangkup haluwan*.

تنگو **tëngku.** Prince; a title given (at Riau) only to persons of full royal rank, both on the father's and mother's side; cf. *ëngku*, *raja* and *nong*.

Tëngku bësar, and *t. muda* : titles sometimes given to the heir apparent.

تنگو **tungku.** Three stones supplying a sort of rest for a saucepan; hearth-stones in native methods of cookery.

تنگورق **tëngkorak.** The skull; the cranium; a skull; Ht. Hamz., 17. *Ada-lah bërgulingan bëratus-ratus tëngkorak manusiya* : there were hundreds of human skulls rolling about; Ht. Abd., 204.

Ringgit t. : (Riau) the 2½ guilder piece; also (Singapore) *ringgit kèpala*.

تنگولق **tëngkolok.** A peculiar form of head-dress; a kerchief fastened in a certain way upon the head; a head wrapper; Muj., 38; Sej. Mal., 97; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 37.

تنگولن **tëngkulun.** A tree with edible fruit (unidentified).

تنگويغ **tëngkuyong.** I. A shell, *cypræa*, sp.

II. Sago-bark.

تنگه **tengkoh.** [Chin. ?] A form of prepared opium; opium dross prepared for re-smoking.

تنگه **tingkah.** Modes; tones in music; conduct; manner; behaviour.

T. laku : general behaviour; conduct. *T. laku-nya sapërti orang China* : his ways were those of a Chinaman. *Di-palu-nya bërtingkah-kan ragam manusiya* : he struck up a tune in the style of earthly music; Ht. Gul. Bak., 112.

تنگه **tongkah.** I. Passage over mud or over swampy ground by using planks or by any similar means. *Papan tongkah* : the name given to a peculiar sledge-like arrangement or plank with which a shell-gatherer makes his way over a mud-flat.

Mënongkah : to make one's way over muddy ground by stepping on planks, palm-branches, etc., laid down as a path.

II. The lengthening of a garment by sewing on an additional piece, at the top. *Salu-war di-tongkah* : trousers to which a piece has been added at the top causing them to reach well up the body. *Laksana kain sa-lerang, sukat di-tongkah bëharu di-pakai* : like a single piece of cloth which can only be used if a second is added to it; incomplete; v. *lerang*.

III. (Singapore.) Argument; obstinate denial; cantankerousness.

IV. The Chinese name of the principal town in the island of Junk Ceylon, the centre of a great tin-mining industry. *Rëlau tongkah* : a furnace for tin-smelting.

تڤڪي **tangkai**. The stem of a flower or fruit; the haulm or stalk. *T. hati*: stalk of the heart; a term of endearment; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 13; also (in its literal sense) the connection of the heart with the arterial system; Ht. Pg. Ptg. In the case of composite flowers, *tangkai* is used of the stalk at the base of each portion, and *kaki* of the stalk on which all rest. *Tiga tangkai sa-kaki*: three on a stalk; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

تڤڪي **tangki**. Eng. The water tanks on a ship. Also *tanggi*.

تڤڪيرڻ **tengkerong**. A fish (unidentified). Also known as *kerong-kerong*.

تڤڪيلڻ **tengkelang**. (Johor.) A mill-wheel; a mill; usually *kelang*, q. v.

تڤڪ **tangga**. A ladder; a staircase. *Tolak tangga bërâyun kaki*: to push away the ladder (by which one has risen) and to be left with one's feet dangling in the air; to fall between two stools; Prov.

T. pêngait: a light portable ladder used for tree climbing.

T. sigai: a bamboo ladder used for climbing very lofty trees.

T. sulor batang: a kind of ladder permanently attached to a tree.

Anak t.: a step, a rung of the ladder. *Tiga mata anak t.*: three rungs of the ladder; Sej. Mal., 141. Cf. also Ht. Bakht., 49.

Rêtaṅg tangga mas: the lines running across the fingers at the joints.

Rumah t.: a homestead; a home; Ht. Abd., 216.

Bêrtangga-tangga: at fifth or sixth hand; passing from one individual to another through a whole chain of intermediate owners.

تڤڪار **tenggara**. South-East; the South-East.

Angin t.: a S. E. wind. *T. mandi*: a strong wind from the S. E.; Ht. Abd., 126; Pel. Abd., 115. *T. tēpat*: exactly S. E.

Timor mēnenggara: E. S. E. *Sēlatan mēnenggara*: S. S. E.; Ht. Mar. Mah.

تڤڪارن **tenggarun**. A silk *kain lepas*. Also *tēkarun* and *tēgarun*.

تڤڪال **tenggala**. [Skr. *langgāla*.] A plough.

Toleh t.: the forenoon; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 14. *Toleh t. muda*: 8 or 9 a.m. *Toleh tenggala tuha*: 10 or 11 a.m.

Mēnenggala: to plough; Ht. Jah., 5.

تڤڪالڻ **tenggalong**. (Riau, Johor.) A kind of civet-cat; *viverra tangalunga*; also (Kedah) *tēngkalong* and *musang tenggalong*.

Pagar tenggalong: the rail round the stern gallery (*dandan*, q. v.) of a ship.

تڤڪايڻ **tenggayong**. (Riau, Johor.) A tree (unidentified); see *tēngkayong*.

تڤڪايڻ **tenggayun**. A tree (unidentified), Kl.; also (Riau, Johor) *tenggayong* and (Kedah) *tēngkayong*.

تڤڪت **tenggat**. I. To hinder; to obstruct; Kl.

II. Limit. *Dari tenggat ini ka tenggat itu*: from this limit to that. Also *senggat*.

Cf. *hingga*.

تڤڪت **tonggit** or **tunggit**. Moving the posterior parts backwards, thrusting them out; the motion of thrusting them out—as distinct from their being merely prominent (*tonggek*, q. v.).

Tonggang t.: v. *tonggang*.

تڤڪر **tanggar**. Undertaking (a duty) successfully; putting it through; managing it. *Buleh tanggar atau tidak*: can you manage this or not?

تڤڪر **tengger**. Squatting; sitting with bent lower limbs on a confined spot, like a bird on a twig. *Bêrtengger*: to be squatted; to squat, like a frog upon a pillow (Ht. Ind. Jaya); or like a monkey on its bearer's shoulders (Ht. Ind. Jaya); to be perched, as a bird on the roof-tree of a palace (Ht. Kal. Dam., 294).

تڤڪڻ **tanggung**. Propping up, buttressing, supporting; = *sagang*, q. v.

تڤڪڻ **tanggong**. Supporting on the shoulders, bearing up a heavy weight by supporting it from below; bearing up under difficulty or calamity.

Tanggongan: a burden; a weight; the thing supported.

Tanggongan and *mēnanggongan*: to hold a thing up; to support a burden. *Mēnanggong*: id. *Mēnanggong kēmaluwan*: to reach the age of knowledge (of a girl); Ht. Best.

Tērtanggong: borne; supported; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4.

تڤڪڻ **tenggang**. I. Equally divided, of a burden; share and share alike.

II. *Tenggang-tanggoh*: limited in time; a time limit for the performance of any work.

تڤڪڻ **tingging**. A fish (unidentified).

تڤڪڻ **tinggong**. Squatted; a squatting attitude, sitting on one's heels. *Tērtinggong saperti kodok dalam lobang*: squatting like a toad in a hole. *Tinggong* is not used of birds sitting on a branch, but is confined to squatting on a flat surface without any lack of room.

Anjing bêrtinggong: the name given to a peculiar form of fish-hook, the shaft of which is very straight at first and turns away at the base at a very sharp angle instead of by a gradual curve.

تنگڭ **tonggang** or **tunggang**. I. Riding. *Mē-nonggang*: (transitive) to ride; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Tonggangi*: to ride (intransitive); Sh. Ibl., 4.

Tonggang is used by metaphor of the sun topping the mountains; Ht. Sh.

II. Upside down; turned upside down; turning upside down.

T. balek: upside down; standing on its head.

T. langgang: sprawling head over heels.

T. tonggit: bowing in front and sticking out behind, as a man bowing in prayer.

Cf. also *tuwang*, for which *tonggang* is sometimes used. *Tonggang arak*: the pouring out of spirit, the bottle having to be turned down for the purpose.

Orang lēmas baik di-tonggang,

Ayer kaluwar ikut mulut:

when a man is half drowned, hold him up by the heels and the water will run out of his mouth.

تنگڭ **tonggeng** or **tungging**. I. Lifting the posterior, raising the posterior, as in leap-frog. *T. buyong*: turning the posterior towards one side or the other; cf. *tonggeng* and *tēnggek*.

II. The fourth day hence; the day after that known as *tulat*.

تنگڭ **tonggong**. Heaped up, distribution in heaps; more usually *tonggok*, q. v.

تنگڭ **tanggak**. *Běrtanggak-tanggak*: being continually put off, of a work; subject to continual interruptions. Also *běrtagak-tagak*.

تنگڭ **tanggok**. A dome-shaped rattan basket used as a trap for small fish and shrimps; a shrimp-trap shaped something like a hen-coop. *Saperti hudang dalam tanggok*: like prawns in a trap; in difficulties; Prov., J.S.A.S., XXIV., 94. *Hēndak bērtanggok kapada ikan, sudah tērtanggok kapada batang*: to put the trap down on a fish and to find oneself catching a tree trunk; to be sold; Prov.

T. ayer: a curious kind of water-wheel used in irrigating *padi*-fields.

Mēnanggok: to catch fish or prawns by means of the *tanggok*.

تنگڭ **tēnggak**. (Kedah.) Certain, sure, definite; = *tētap*.

تنگڭ **tēnggek**. I. Tossing rice on a *badang* or on the hand.

II. To shake the posterior; to move the buttocks from side to side; cf. *tonggit* and *tonggeng*.

تنگڭ **tenggek**. I. Squatting; perched; sitting as a bird on a tree or as an ape on a branch; = *tengger*, q. v. *Běrtenggek*: to be perched, as a bird; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Běrdiri kaki tunggal bērtenggek kapada tangkai bunga chēmpaka itu*: standing on one foot and resting that foot on the stalk of a *chēmpaka* flower; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sa-ekor gajah bērtenggek di-atas hidong-nya tiyada di-sedar-nya*: they ignore an elephant's perching on their noses; swallowing a camel after straining at a gnat; Pel. Abd., 106.

II. Wearing the head-dress at a rakish slant. *Hang ta'-korang sanggul, aku ta'-korang tenggek*: you don't spare your hair-dressing and I do not spare my head-dress; six of one and half-a-dozen of the other; Prov.

تنگڭ **tonggak**. I. A hidden snag.

II. *Mēnonggak*: to sweep powdery substances into the mouth with the hand.

III. Roots such as those of the banyan tree.

تنگڭ **tonggek**. I. Prominence or natural projection of the posterior parts, as distinct from the act or motion of their projection; cf. *tonggit*, q. v.

II. Turned upside down; hanging head-downwards; Arabian Nights, 489. *Tonggekkan*: to turn upside down; Arabian Nights, 105.

تنگڭ **tonggok**. Distribution in heaps, e. g., as road metal is stored on a road. *Sa-tonggok*: a pile; a small mound or heap, rather more than *sa-tompok*, q. v.

تنگڭ **tanggal**. Loosening; spontaneous (or apparently spontaneous) severance or fall, as the fall of leaves on the approach of winter, or the loss of teeth with advancing age. *Orang tuwa yang sudah tanggal gigi-nya*: an old man whose teeth had fallen out; Sej. Mal., 19. *Kulit ular yang sudah tanggal daripada-nya itu*: the skin cast by a snake; Hay. Haiw.

Tanggalkan: to remove, to take off. *Mēnanggalkan*: id. *Tanggalkan pakaiyan*, or *mēnanggalkan pakaiyan*: to take off one's clothing; Ht. Hg. Tuw.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 40.

Pēnanggalan: (Riau, Johor) an evil spirit; a flying head with entrails hanging from it. This evil spirit is said to be of the male sex and to be created by the art of the magician only. In Kedah, *tēnggēlong*.

تنگڭ **tanggol**. Bobbing up and down, as the bows of a boat in choppy weather, or as a man climbing a hill; cf. *anggol*.

tinggal. Remaining over; remaining behind; remaining or surviving when other persons or things have gone; left behind; abandoned; continuous residence. *Padèri itu tinggal sa-orang tiyada bėrkawan*: the missionary was left alone without a companion; Ht. Abd., 319. *Banyak yang mati sedikit yang tinggal*: many died, few only survived; Sh. Pr. Ach., 21. *Biyasa tinggal di-atas pohon kayu*: accustomed to living on trees; Ht. Abd., 388.

Tinggal nadi: with one's pulse only left; stripped of all except life; Prov. *Tinggal kėlopak salak*: with the sheath of the *salak* fruit only left; left with nothing but the clothing one is wearing; Prov.

Tinggali: to leave behind; to abandon; Sh. Bid., 48; Sh. Sri Bun., 5, 12, 55. *Tinggalkan*: id.; Sej. Mal., 9; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 30; Ht. Abd., 43, 118, 225, 386, etc. *Mėninggalkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 67, 116, 292, 359, etc.

Kėtinggalan: severance by absence; abandonment; Sh. Lamp., 43.

Pėninggal and *pėninggalan*: the act of leaving; abandonment. *Dalam pėninggal*: in the absence of; Ht. Bakht., 66. *Sa-pėninggal*: id.; Ht. Abd., 103, 191, etc. *Sa-pėninggalan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 287.

Tėrtinggal: left behind; abandoned; Ht. Abd., 182. *Tėrtinggal*: id.; Sh. Bid., 78.

tinggil. Jav. A gallery, a sort of balcony. *Pėninggil*: id.; Ht. Mas. Ed.

tunggal. Unity; sole; single; unique; solitary; the one. *Anak t.*: an only child. *Babi t.*: a solitary boar; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Gajah t.*: a rogue elephant.

Bėrsauh t.: moored on one cable only; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 40.

Bėrdiri kaki t.: standing on one leg; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Sangyang t.: the one and only God; the Supreme Divine Essence; an equivalent for Allah in Javanese attempts to reconcile Muhammadan and Hindu religious ideas; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bėsi t.: a kind of iron endowed with unique qualities. *Shaitān Si-Itam Tunggal*: the name of an evil spirit. *Hikmat Siyamang Tunggal*: the name of a wonder-working charm.

Pa'tunggal: an only uncle. *Ma'tunggal*: an only aunt.

Bėrjalan tunggal-tunggal: to travel in single file; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

tunggil. *Tunggil-langgang*: (Kedah) sprawling head over heels; also *tonggang langgang*.

tunggul. I. A stump of a tree; the part left standing after the trunk has been sawn through; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Best. *Tunggul tėrbakar di-tėngah huma*: a black tree stump in a field of standing *padi*; a black man in gorgeous garments, Prov. *Tunggul kayu kalau tarah pėlinchin di-elok juga, jangankan manusiya*: even a tree stump can be beautified if you plane and smooth it; how much more then can a man be beautified (by apparel); Prov.

Tunggul-tunggul or (colloquially) *tėtunggul*: an upstanding stump of a rainbow, deemed by Malays to be portentous of evil; Ht. Nakh. Muda, 11; Sh. Si Lemb., 38.

Tunggul-tunggul angin: a weathercock or vane.

Tunggul is also used as a numeral coefficient for boat-planks, and for standards, and (by extension) means a standard, flag, or banner. *T. panji-panji*: the flags and pennons of an army; Sej. Mal., 17; Ht. Ind. Jaya, etc. *T. bėrtulis si-raja wali*: a banner bearing the image of a falcon on it; Sh. Sri Bun., 14.

III. *Pėnunggul*: a massive but movable block of wood to which elephants and buffaloes are sometimes tethered to interfere with the rapidity of their movements and so prevent their escaping. *Dėnak pėnunggul*: a decoy bird attached to anything with a string.

IV. The making of an indemnity or propitiatory offering by the vanquished to the victor. *Pėnunggul*: a propitiatory offering.

Kalau tidak pėnunggul di-bėri-nya,

Langgar-lah nėgėri bongkar kota-nya:

if he gives no propitiatory offering, attack his city and overthrow his citadel; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Maka Bėtara Indėra mėmbėri pėnunggul Nila Utama dan Sakarba dengan sa-puloh orang bidadari*: Indra gave as a peace offering (to Boma) Nila Utama and Sakarba with ten other nymphs of heaven; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mėnunggul: to give such an offering; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; = *mėmbėri pėnunggul*.

Mėnunggulkan: to give (anything) by way of propitiation; Sh. Panj. Sg.

V. *Pėnunggul*: a sentry; a watchman at a palace gate; a care-taker; Ht. Sg. Samb.

tėnggėlong. (Kedah.) An evil spirit of the male sex represented as having only a head with entrails hanging from it, and as flying through the air; =(Riau, Johor) *pėnanggalan* (from *tanggal*, q. v.).

tėnggėlam. Submersion; sinking; disappearance from the surface. *Untong batu tėnggėlam*: it is the lot of a stone to sink; it is no use fighting against natural laws; Prov. *Suratan-nya timbul tėnggėlam*: the written characters on it were partly visible, partly effaced; Ht. Abd., 237, 238. *Matahari tėnggėlam*: sunset; Bint. Tim., 6 March, 1895. *Leher-nya tėnggėlam ulėh sėbab tambun-nya*: his neck was lost to view because of his corpulency; Ht. Abd., 328.

Tėnggėlamkan: to submerge; Ht. Sg. Samb.

تنگم **tanggam.** A groove at the end of a beam or plank cut to allow of its being more firmly joined on to another beam. *Takoḡ tanggam* : id.

Tanggam : is also used metaphorically of uniting by friendship or by any other bond.

Těrtanggam : bound, fastened, stuck. *Těrtanggam paroh ka-tanah* : its beak got stuck in the earth; Ht. Raj. Don., 40.

تنگن **těnggan.** Rolls of fat; folds of flesh, for instance, in the arms of a fat child; also *sěnggan*.

تنگو **tunggu.** Watching; custodianship; the duties of a watchman.

Tungguwi : to watch over, to keep a watch on (anything); Ht. Abd., 325. *Měnungguwi* : id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Sri Bun., 32. *Měnunggu* : id.; Ht. Abd., 180, 279.

Běrtunggu : to be on the watch; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Sri Bun., 30.

Pěnunggu : a watchman; a care-taker. *Pěnunggu pintu* : a porter; a guardian of the gate; Sej. Mal., 91.

تنگولغ **těnggulong.** A kind of millipede which rolls itself up into a ball when touched. Also *sěnggulong*.

تنگولي **těngguli.** A tree, *cassia fistula*; Kl.

تنگه **tangguh.** I. Pers. A small tin coin. Kl.

II. *Pěnantangguh* : a kitchen in a royal palace; Sh. Bid., 28. *Pěnantanghan* : id.

تنگه **tanggoh.** Postponement; putting off. *Sěhaya ta'-buleh běri tanggoh* : I can allow no further postponement; Ht. Abd., 243.

Běrtanggoh : to postpone; to grant an extension of time; Ht. Bakht., 34.

Pěrtanggohan : a postponement, an extension of time; Ht. Kal. Dam., 344; Ht. Zaly., 23.

تنگي **tanggi.** Eng. Tank, the water-tanks on a ship. Also *tangki*.

تنگي **tinggi.** Height; altitude; lofty, as a hill; tall, as a man. Also (by metaphor) exalted in position or rank; lofty in manner; advanced in learning or skill. *Mahatinggi* : very lofty; exalted; the Most High.

T. hati : pride; enlarged ideas of one's own importance and of the respect due to one.

Juru t. : (1) the captain of the fore-top; the petty officer in charge of the sails and rigging; (2) the professional climber after edible bird's nests.

Tinggiakan : to raise; to exalt.

Pětinggi : a collector of customs dues.

تنگيري **těnggiri.** *Ikan t.* : an edible marine fish with a long narrow shining-white body; Ht. Abd., 202, 229; Sh. Ik. Trub., 4; Kam. Kech., 6.

T. batang (Pel. Abd., 28), *t. tohok*, and *t. tunda* or *t. tundan* : varieties of this fish.

تنگيلغ **těnggiling.** The name of a kind of ant-eater; *manis javanica*.

Atap batu siseḡ těnggiling : tile roofing.

تغلغ **tanglong and tenglong.** [Chin. *teng-liông.*] A large Chinese lantern; Sh. Sri Bun., 14, 29; Sh. Bid., 8; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Abd., 245, 247; Cr. Gr., 46, 78, etc.

T. běrijěntěra : a revolving Chinese lantern.

تغه **těngah.** Midst; middle; the half; the centre (in position); during (in point of time). *T. mēngajar* : whilst teaching. *T. hari* : midday. *Pukul duwa tēngah malam* : at 2 a.m. *Tēngah ěmpat ribu pikul* : three thousand five hundred pikuls. *Tēngah naik* : (of age)=approaching adolescence; half-grown. *Sa-tēngah* : a half; a fair portion of; a quantity of; some. *Kata sa-tēngah orang* : some people say.

Pěrtěngahan : middle size, average; Ht. Abd., 59; centre, half-way; middle; Ht. Abd., 424; Ht. Gul. Bak., 47. *Pěrtěngahan jalan* : on the way; Sh. Lamp., 23; =*tēngah jalan*.

تغه **těngoh.** *Měněngoh* : (Onom.) to low, of oxen.

تفص **tafahus.** Arab. Examination; to carefully examine; Sej. Mal., 124; Ht. Kal. Dam., 312; Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Best.

تفسير **tafsir.** Arab. Explanation, commentary (especially of the Koran); Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Tafsírkan : to comment on, to give a running explanation of the text; Ht. Abus., 10.

تفكر **tafakkur.** Arab. To think deeply, to meditate; Ht. Abd., 115, 124, 409, 474; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 333. *Dudok tafakkur* : sitting pondering.

Often pronounced *těfěkor*.

تف **top.** I. (Onom.) A sound such as that of two books falling one on another; cf. *lětup*.

II. *Main top* : a Chinese game; Kl.

III. A vessel with very bluff bows; Pel. Abd., 118; (Province Wellesley) a sugar-cane boat with angular instead of curved bows.

Top kochi and *top gělěmat* : varieties of native vessels.

IV. *Ikan top-top* : (Riau) a fish (unidentified).

V. An exclamation equivalent to the English expression "Talk of the devil,"—used when the person spoken of unexpectedly appears.

VI. Eng. *Top-sel* : topsail.

VII. *Layar top* : a native lug-sail with a long yard.

تھارم **tĕparam.** A band worn round the forehead; Kl.

تھاین **tĕpayan.** (Kedah.) A large jar such as a Siamese or Shanghai jar; better *tĕmpayan*, q. v.

تھت **tĕpat.** Exactly; full; due (in expressions like "due" North).

Barat t.: due West.

Pĕnoh t.: exactly full.

Bĕrtĕpat janji: to carry out one's promise.

Kata tidak di-pĕgang-nya,

Janji tidak di-tĕpat-nya:

he does not keep to his word or carry out his promises; J. S. A. S., II., 152.

Pĕrahu bĕrtambatan dagang bĕrtĕpatan: where the ships are moored and the goods in safety, a proverbial definition of a good commercial emporium.

Mĕnĕpati: to assure, to secure; Ht. Ind. Nata.

تھیبو **tĕptibau.** A bird (unidentified); Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), I.

تھرلڠ **tĕpĕrling.** A bird, *calornis chalybeius*; also *chĕmpĕrling* and *pĕrling*, q. v.

تھس **tĕpas.** I. Brimful; full up, of the hold of a ship, but not overfull; cf. *sarat* and *tĕpat*.

II. *Ēmpat tĕpas dunya:* the four quarters of the Earth; = *ĕmpat pĕnjuru 'alam*; Kl.

تھس **tĕpis.** Striking aside; pushing aside with the hand; warding off by striking aside; cf. *tangkis*.

Tĕpis mĕnĕpis tangkis mĕnangkis: to fence, both guarding and striking aside.

Tĕpiskan: to strike anything aside; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 8. *Mĕnĕpiskan:* id.; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Di-tĕpiskan-nya muka suwami-nya mĕnchium diya:* she pushed away her husband's face as he tried to kiss her; Ht. Ind. Meng.

تھس **tĕpus.** A name given to a number of wild gingers.

تھسل **topsil** or **tapsil.** Eng. Topsail; Pel. Abd., 105.

تھڠ **tĕpang.** (Riau.) A tree (unidentified).

تھڠ **tĕpong.** Flour; meal; floury; mealy; any substance of the character or appearance of flour; a generic name for a large number of cakes somewhat resembling shortbread.

T. bĕras: rice-meal.

T. bungkus: a cake made of *tĕpong jawi*, coco-nut milk and *inti*.

T. gandom: wheaten flour.

T. jagong: maize flour.

T. jawi: flour of *jawi* rice.

T. pasong: a cake made of *jawi* flour, sugar and coco-nut milk, the whole being wrapped in a *pisang* leaf.

T. pulut: flour of *pulut* rice.

T. tawar: a yellow powder used in magical incantations.

T. badaĕ, t. bawang, t. bunga: cakes of the shortbread type, so called after their shapes.

Mĕnjadi tĕpong: lit., to become flour, i. e., to be crushed to powder, as an enemy under the stroke of a hero's mace; Ht. Koris.

تھق **tĕpak.** (Onom.) A slight blow; a sharp slap or pat; pushing aside, as distinct from striking aside; v. *tĕpis*. Cf. *tĕpek* and *tĕpok*.

تھق **tĕpek.** (Onom.) A slap or slight blow with the back of the hand; cf. *tĕpak*, *tĕpok*, *tampar*, *tĕmpeleng* and *sĕpak*.

تھق **tĕpok.** I. (Onom.) A heavy blow with the flat of the hand; a slap; a pat with the open hand; a sounding blow or clap to keep time to music. *Anjing di-tĕpok kĕpala mĕnjĕngkit ekor:* pat a dog on the head and he will cock up his tail; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 35. *Bagaimana tĕpok bagitu-lah tari-nya:* as the time is beaten so will the rhythm of the dancing be; like cause, like effect; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92. *Di-tĕpok ayer di-dulang mĕmĕrĕcheĕ muka sĕndiri juga:* slap water and it only splashes your face; vent your anger on natural forces and you will only suffer for your folly; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 52. *Bagai bĕrtĕpok tangan sa-bĕlah:* like clapping with one hand only (useless effort since no noise results); it takes two to make a quarrel or a love affair.

Alang-kah sakit bĕrdĕndam sa-orang,

Bagai bĕrtĕpok tangan sa-bĕlah:

is not one-sided love a misery; it is like trying to clap with one hand (useless repining).

Tĕpoki: to slap; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Bĕrtĕpok:* id.; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Mĕnĕpok:* id. *Mĕnĕpok dada:* to beat the breast; Sh. Bid., 25; Sh. Jub. Mal., 8; Ht. Gul. Bak., 49, 64.

Bĕrtĕpok-tĕpok: to keep knocking up against, as waves knocking against a boat.

Cf. *tĕpak*, *tĕpek*, *tampar*, *sĕpak* and *tĕmpeleng*.

II. *Mĕnĕpok:* to caulk; to tar; Kl. Cf. *tĕlĕpok*.

تھم **tĕpam.** Laying the palm of the hand on anything or passing over anything with the hand in order to discover its form by the sense of touch, as when children play blind-man's buff and the name of any one caught has to be guessed; lying down flat on one's stomach; stretched out face downwards; cf. *tiyarap*.

تفو **tĕpu.** Full to the brim; full, as the sails of a boat; under full sail, of a boat.

تفی **tĕpi.** Edge; border; margin; brink. *T. laut:* the sea-shore. *Kain ta'-bĕrtĕpi:* a cloth without border; a seamless garment; a man who tells the truth but cannot get believed; Prov.

Bĕrtĕpikan: seamed; Arabian Nights, 378.

Mĕnĕpi: to step to the edge, to move aside (*e. g.*, to avoid a shot); Pel. Abd., 53.

تثیكغ **tapekong.** [Chin. *toā-pē-kong:* great paternal ancestor?] A Chinese joss; the picture of the Earth-spirit in the entrance hall of a Chinese house; a *kĕramat* spirit. *Rumah t.:* a joss-house; a Chinese temple to the Earth-spirit.

Also *to' pekong* and *dato' pekong*.

تی **tak.** (Onom.) A sound such as that of a rap, or of a cracking piece of wood; cf. *kĕtak* and *gĕlĕtak*.

تی **tĕk** or **tik.** I. (Onom.) A sound such as that of the trickling of water or of the ticking of a clock. Cf. *titek* and *taĕ*.

II. (Penang.) An exclamation of peevish dissatisfaction.

تی **tok** or **tuk.** (Onom.) A sound; = *taĕ*, *q. v.*, but duller.

تقبیر **takbîr.** Arab. To bury.

تچن **tokchan.** (Penang.) Blind-man's buff; also *main china buta*.

Budaĕ budaĕ bĕrmain tokchan,

Ambil kain tutup mata:

the children are playing blind-man's buff; they have taken a cloth and bandaged the eyes (of one of their number).

تقدیر **takdîr.** Arab. Will; decree—especially of the decrees of Providence. *Dĕngan takdîr Allah;* or *dĕngan takdîr ilāhi:* by the decree of God.

Tanglong hanyut dari hulu,

Lantai balai di-bĕlah-bĕlah;

Mĕnanggong sakit tidak bĕrmalu,

Sudah dĕngan takdîr Allah:

there is no shame in suffering from illness; illness comes by God's decree; Sh. Sri Bun., 29.

T. kĕmalangan: misfortune.

Takdîrkan (Sh. Abd. Mk., 85) and *mĕntakdîrkan:* (used in speaking of God only) to decree the existence of. *Tuhan yang mĕntakdîrkan igama islam dan igama masīhī itu:* God who willed the existence of the religion of Muhammad and of that of Christ; Ht. Abd., 466.

تقدیس **takdîs.** Arab. To sanctify; sanctification.

تقریر **takrîr.** Arab. Settling down; establishment.

تکصیر **taksîr.** I. Arab. Negligence; carelessness; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Sh. Mard., 19; Majm. al-Ahk., 22.

II. (Dutch.) To tax; to assess; to estimate. *Sakaliyan kĕrugian di-takşîr bĕlaka ĕnam puloh lapān ribu hisāb mareka:* the damage done was estimated by them to mount up to \$68,000, in all; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 9.

تکپی **tĕkpi.** [Chin. ?] A kind of three-pointed pike or trident.

تکلید **taklîd.** Arab. Investing with an office or dignity.

تقویم **takwîm.** Arab. Calendar, almanac.

تکا **tĕka.** [Skr. *tarka.*] *Tĕka-tĕki:* riddles, conundrums; = *tĕrka-tĕrki* and *kĕtĕki;* see *tĕrka.* Also *tĕka'.*

Surat tĕka-tĕki tĕrbang: a book of puzzles; a first reader.

Tĕkaan: guess-work.

تکارن **tĕkarun.** A silk *kain lĕpas;* Ht. Koris. Also *tĕgarun* and *tĕnggarun.*

تکارو **tĕkaru.** A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 330.

تکبر **takabbur.** Arab. Pride; haughtiness; arrogance; Sh. Nas., 9; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 17; Ht. Abd., 270; Ht. Gul. Bak., 75. Usually pronounced *tĕkĕbur.*

Takabburkan: to render arrogant. *Pĕrkataan tuwan jangan takabburkan:* do not put pride into your language; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 19.

تکبیر **takbîr.** Arab. To assert the greatness of God; to say: "*Allahu Akbar.*"

تکت **tĕkat.** Embroidery in the precious metals or with pearls; gold lace; silver thread work.

T. timbul: massive embroidery in gold lace rising above its ground-work of cloth.

Bĕrtĕkat mas: embroidered in gold; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Bĕrtĕkat pĕrmata:* embroidered in gems; Ht. Koris. *Bĕrtĕkat ungu:* embroidered in purple; Sh. Bid., 26.

تکتق **toktok.** (Onom.) A wooden or bamboo sounding-board; a tube of bamboo struck as a signal.

تکرم **takrîm.** Arab. To revere, to highly honour; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Sĕmbah takrîm:* a reverential obeisance; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 18.

تکس **tĕkis.** Working (with the needle) as close to the edge as possible.

- تكڤ **tĕkang**. The wooden barriers or walls placed inside a well to prevent the earth falling in; cross-beams in a Malay boat to strengthen the structure, cf. *chĕkang*; the poles which keep the mouth of a net (*pukat*) open.
- تكف **tĕkap**. Resting the inside of the hand on anything; slight pressure with the flat of the hand, the thumb being lowered slightly so as to allow of a slight hollow between the centre of the hand and the surface on which the hand rests. *Di-tĕkap-nya mulut kakanda*: she put her hand upon her lover's mouth; Ht. Koris. *Bĕrtĕkap muka dĕngan sapu-tangan*: covering the face with her kerchief; Sh. Panj. Sg.
Karlās t.: blotting-paper.
- تكف **tĕkup**. Covering with the hand, catching by covering with the hand; cf. *chĕkup*, *tangkup*, etc.
- تكق **tĕkak**. I. The space between the palate and the tongue; the hollow in the fore part of the mouth.
Anak tĕkak: the uvula.
II. Obstinacy.
III. See *tĕka*.
- تكق **tĕkek**. I. A drug used in dyeing.
II. Obstinacy; argumentativeness; unwillingness to accept statements made by others.
III. (Onom.) A lizard, the gecko; *platydactylus guttatus* or *gecko monarchus*. Better *to'kĕk*.
- تكق **tĕkok**. I. A fish (unidentified).
II. (Singapore.) Guess! v. *tĕka* and *agak*.
- تكلف **taklĭf**. Arab. To burden with.
- نكم **tĕkam**. A tree (unidentified); Kl.
- نكن **tĕkan**. Pressure with the flat of the hand or leg—more forcible than *tĕkap*, q. v.; pressure to test strength (Sej. Mal., 61) or to obtain a moulding or impression. *Yang ada mĕmbawa tĕpong lĕmbek-lĕmbek di-tĕkankan-nya di-batu itu*: some brought soft dough and pressed it upon the stone (to obtain an impression of the characters carved on it); Ht. Abd., 237.
- نكن **tĕkun**. Assiduity; perseverance; keeping to anything. *Maka ada-lah kira-kira dulapan sĕmbilan bulan aku bĕrtĕkun mĕngaji*: I kept to my studies for some eight or nine months; Ht. Abd., 30.
Also (Kedah) *tĕku*.
- نكو **tĕku**. (Kedah.) Assiduity, perseverance; = *tĕkun*, q. v. *Tĕku-takai*: (intensitive) keeping assiduously at any work.

- نكو **tĕkuwa** or **tĕkwa**. *Baju tĕkuwa*: a kind of long sleeveless *baju* worn by women; Ht. Sh. Kub.
- نكوكر **tĕkukor**. A dove, *turtur tigrina*; Sh. Ung. Bers., 3; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Padang t.*: a plain for wild doves, e.g., a desolate uncultivated spot abandoned to wild doves; Ht. Gul. Bak., 131.
- نكه **tĕkah**. A species of long-tailed monkey, Sw.; (Riau, Johor) *kĕkah*.
- نكه **tĕkoh**. (Kedah.) Time, period; = *masa*. *Tĕkoh mana*: when. *Tĕkoh-tĕkoh*: at times; = *kadang-kadang*.
- نكي **tĕki**. I. *Rumput t.*: a grass, *kyllinga monocephala*.
II. *Tĕka-tĕki*, or *tĕka'-tĕki*, or *kĕtĕki*: a riddle, a conundrum; guessing.
- نكارن **tĕgarun**. A kind of silk *kain lĕpas*. Also *tĕkarun* and *tĕnggarun*.
- نكر **tĕgar**. Stiffness; inflexibility of temper; unbending; unswerving, either of a man or of a road which does not avoid difficulties.
T. hati: inflexibility of disposition.
Kĕtĕgaran: hardness of heart; Arabian Nights, 54.
- نكر **tĕgor**. Address; greeting; salutation. *Maka sigĕra-lah di-tĕgor uleh baginda mari-lah anak-ku tuwan dudok*: he was promptly greeted by the king (with the words): "Come, my son, be seated, Sir"; Ht. Sg. Samb.
T. sapa: courtesy of address; tact in opening a conversation; Ht. Abd., 134, 294; Ht. Bakht., 14.
Tĕgorkan: to address any one regarding any point; to draw a man's attention to anything. *Barang siapa mĕnĕngar salah bachaan-mu itu dapatiyada di-tĕgor-nya*: if any one hears you make a mistake in your reading he will certainly draw your attention to it; Ht. Abd., 32. *Mĕnĕgorkan*: id; Ht. Abd., 417.
Tĕgori: to address; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41, 71. *Mĕnĕgori*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.
Kĕtĕgoran: addressing; accosting; the act of speaking to. *Kĕna kĕtĕgoran hantu*: to be plagued by a ghost; to be haunted.
- نكرق **tagĕrak**. Pers. Hail; hailstorm.
- نكغ **tĕgang**. Tautness; stretched to the full; at its full span or stretch, as a sail; cf. *rĕgang*, *chĕkang*, *tĕkang*, etc. *Kĕndor bĕrlĕting-lĕting*, *tĕgang bĕrjela-jela*: the loose vibrates with a twang, the tight hangs loose; black is white and white black; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 151.
- نكتف **tĕgap**. Stiffly erect, bolt upright; *tĕgak*, q. v.

تکق **tĕgak.** Stiff; upright, of the body. *Bĕrdiri tĕgak*: bolt upright; Sh. Pr. Ach., 8. *Tĕr-tĕgak*: drawn up erect; stiffly erect; Ht. Raj. Sul., 7.

Haluwan t.: square bows, in a ship.

تکق **tĕgok.** I. Gulping; a gulp. *Sa-tĕgok*: as much as a man can swallow at a gulp; a mouthful; Bost. Sal.; Ht. Si Misk., 42; Ht. Hamz., 72.

II. Unwilling, hostile; objection to. *Mĕn-ĕgok*: to object; Ht. Zaly., 7.

تکل **tĕgal.** Cause; = *karĕna* or *sĕbab*. *Tĕgal apa*: why; wherefore.

تکل **tĕgil.** Jav. The natural spur of a fighting-cock; also *tagil*.

تکن **tĕgun.** I. A tree from the wood of which oars are made; Kl.

II. The attitude of expectation struck by a *pawang* when he awaits the spirit's descent; stark, immovable; cf. *tĕmĕgun*.

Bulu t.: (Kedah) the mane of a horse; the bristles on the neck of a wild pig, etc.

تکه **tĕgah.** Hindrance; prohibition.

Tĕgahkan or *mĕnĕgahkan*: to prohibit; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 162, 259, etc.; to hinder; Arabian Nights, 69. *Di-tĕgahkan bĕr-sĕnjata*: the wearing of arms was prohibited; Ht. Abd., 440. *Itu-lah di-suroh tĕgahkan*: he ordered it to be prohibited; Ht. P. J. P.

T. larang: prohibitions generally. *Mĕmĕ-rentahkan tĕgah larang sĕgala jin pĕri*: to rule and control all the jins and fairies; Ht. Best.

Tĕgah is also used of the thing prohibited, the unlawful. *Mĕnjauhkan tĕgah*: keep all that is unlawful away from yourself; Sh. I. M. P., 2.

تکه **tĕgoh.** Stiff; firm; fast; tight, as a knot; strongly built, as a fort; well kept or rigidly adhered to, as a promise. *Tiyada tĕgoh satiya-nya*: he is not very firm in his loyalty. *Di-ikat-nya tĕgoh-tĕgoh*: he tied it very tightly.

Bĕrtĕgoh-tĕgohkan janji: to make a mutual promise or agreement; Ht. Abd., 100, 129.

Mĕnĕgohkan: to confirm; to strengthen; to encourage; to bear up; to reassure.

تل **tol** or **tul.** Eur. A thole pin.

تلا **tĕla.** A portion of a Malay house, the part between the front building and the kitchen; a space (sometimes open above) connecting the constituent parts of a Malay house. *Tingkap t.*: the window of this portion.

تلاته **tĕlatah.** Manner, behaviour, ways.

تلادن **tĕladan** or **tuladan.** Model; example; copy; representation to be imitated.

تلافق **tĕlapak.** *Duli tĕlapakan*: (beneath) the dust under the soles of your feet,—a humble way of describing one's own position to a *raja*, and often used as a mode of address to princes. *Ka-bawah duli tĕlapakan tuwan-ku*: id.—less elliptically expressed.

A derivative of *tapak*, q. v.

تلاک **tĕlaga.** [Skr. *talāka*, *tādaga*.] A mere; a pool; a well; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 31. *Ada-kah pĕrnah tĕlaga yang kĕroh itu mĕngalir ayer-nya jirneh*: does a dirty pool ever give a flow of clean water? Prov., Ht. Abd., 442. *Tĕlaga mĕnchari timba*: the well goes in search of the bucket; a woman making love to a man; Prov.

Pĕrigi di-kata tĕlaga

Tĕmpat budak bĕrulang mandi;

Mas perak ada bĕrhĕrga,

Budi bĕhasa sukar di-chari;

a well is called “*tĕlaga*,” a place where children go and bathe; gold and silver have their price, but kindness and courtesy are hard to find.

تلاوة **tilāwat.** Arab. The reading of the Koran.

تلاين **tĕlayan.** A fish-seller; Ht. Kal. Dam., 68, 87, 401. Also *nalayan*.

تلت **tĕlut.** I. Knee; = *lutut*. *Bĕrtĕlut*: on one's knees; kneeling; to kneel; Ht. Best.; Ht. Hamza, 20. *Sambil bĕrtĕlut di-tikam-nya*: as he knelt down he was stabbed; Ht. Abd., 246. *Jalan bĕrtĕlut*: to walk on one's shins and knees. *Maka sĕgala muntĕri dan hulubalang itupun bĕrtĕlut mĕnjunjong duli*: all the ministers and captains bent the knee and did homage; Ht. Bakht., 14.

II. Penetration, = *tĕrlut*; v. *lut*. *Ta'-tĕlut*: it does not (or did not) penetrate—of a weapon. *Jikalau sa-tahun pun turun hujan tiyada akan tĕlut ka-dalam-nya*: were it to rain for a year the rain would not soak into it; Ht. Abd., 94.

تلر **tĕlor.** Egg; an egg; fish roe. *Tĕlor di-hujung tandok*: an egg balanced on the tip of a horn; a man or thing in a very critical position; Prov.

T. asin: salted eggs; preserved eggs.

T. ayam: a fowl's egg.

T. bĕlangkas: a plant, *sida carpinifolia*, and *māsa ramentacea*.

T. buwaya: a crocodile's egg; v. *bochong*.

T. ikan: a grass, *panicum radicans*, L.

T. merah: (by reference to the red eggs given to guests at weddings) virginity. *Kutib t.*: (Penang) to collect wedding eggs,—used to describe a man who lives on his daughter's earnings by prostitution.

T. tērubok: a kind of caviare or sambal made of the roe of the *tērubok*.

Buloh t.: a bamboo; *schizostachyum zollingeri*.

Bunga t.: the red eggs given to guests at weddings.

Kuweh t.: a cake made of *pulut*, rice and eggs, baked in a mould and soaked in oil.

Pulut t.: a kind of *padi*.

Akar t. bujok: a plant, *agelœa vestita*.

Sa-biji t.: a single egg; Ht. Abd., 215. *Sa-buwah t.*: id.; Ht. Abd., 110.

تلخ **tĕlang**. A design in long patches. *Bĕrtĕlang-tĕlang*: marked by patches of (proportionately) great length and unequal width. *Buloh t.*: a bamboo, *gigantochloa heterostachya*. *Buloh t. minyak*: *gigantochloa latispiculata*.

تلغكف **tĕlangkup**. Upside down; turned upside down, of a cup or bowl; v. *tangkup*.

تلغكه **tĕlengkah**. Diversity of character; inequality of size; possessed of different peculiarities; cf. *tingkah*.

تلغكي **tĕlangkai**. The middleman or mutual friend who acts as a go-between in arranging a marriage.

تلث **tĕlap**. I. Penetration; incision; wounding, of a weapon. *Sĕnjata ta'-tĕlap*: the weapon has failed to wound. *Tiyada tĕlap pada tuboh raja Pĕtukal*: it did not wound the body of Raja Pĕtukal; Ht. Raj. Don., 29.
Cf. *lut* and *tĕlut*.

II. A small insect or animal of the *bubok* class.

III. *Harimau tĕlap*: (Kedah) a spotted tree leopard.

تلثا **tĕlēpa**. A small receptacle for cosmetics or *sireh*; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 42; Ht. Hamz., 94.
Also *chĕlēpa*.

تلثق **tĕlēpok**. Figured; adorned with an impressed pattern. *Sapu tangan t.*: a figured kerchief; Ht. Abd., 419. *Kain t.*: a figured sarong.
As a pattern *tĕlēpok* is used of emblemata or marquetry (in geometrical figures only).

Tĕlēpokkan: to figure; to impress a pattern on thick cloth or paper; Ht. Koris. *Mĕnĕlēpok*: id.

تلق **tĕlok**. I. A bay; a bight; a curve in the coast line forming a bay. *T. rantau*: windings and reaches in a river—an expression used to signify territory generally; Sej. Mal., 109; Ht. Abd., 224.

II. *Bĕrtĕlok*: to kneel. *Laksamana bĕrtĕlok mĕnyĕmbah*: the Laksamana knelt and bowed; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 78. The form also occurs: Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 23, etc.

Usually *tĕlut*, q. v.

تلق **tolk**. [Dutch *tolk*.] An interpreter; v. *نولى*.

تلقي **talki**. Arab. To meet on the road, to go to meet.

تلقين **talkin**. Arab. "Instruction"—the name given to a prayer or formula recited at a burial; Ht. Abd., 424; Sh. May., 6.

تلکغ **tĕlēkong**. A praying veil used by Muhammadan women; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Sh. Ul., 6.

تلکف **tĕlēkap**. To brush away a fly or any similar approaching object; cf. *tĕkap*.

تلکن **tĕlēkan**. The posture of a man, either sitting or standing, who leans upon his outstretched arm; resting one's body upon one's arm; Sh. Sri Bun., 13; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 26, 28; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Bĕrtĕlēkan di-ribaan Radin Galoh*: resting his arms on the princess's lap; Ht. Mas. Ed.

Cf. *tĕkan* and *tĕlēku*.

تلکو **tĕlēku**. The posture of a man who sits or stands with his elbows forward and at rest on anything. *Bĕrtĕlēku di-atas ribaan istĕri-nya*: resting his elbows upon his wife's lap; Ht. Ind. Meng.

تلغغ **tĕlampong**. Driftwood; cf. *pĕlampong* and *apong*.

تلثف **tĕlēmpap**. Laying the hand flat on anything; a hand's breadth; a hand's breadth used as a standard of measurement. Also *pĕlēmpap*.
In Johor, *pĕlēmpap* is used of a hand's breadth exclusive of the thumb.

تلن **tĕlan**. The act or process of swallowing. *Bulan itu di-tĕlan ular*: the moon has been swallowed by a snake. *Sa-ekor chaching mĕnĕlan naga*: a worm has swallowed a dragon; an improper conquest of the great by the mean; Prov., Ht. Abd., 408.

Tĕlankan: to get a thing swallowed; to swallow (anything); Muj., 26.

Pĕrtĕlan: a draught; a potion; a thing to swallow; Muj., 63.

Ikan tĕlan rumpit: a fish, *pimelepterus cineras*.

Ular pĕnĕlan: (Borneo) a name given to the python.

تلنتر **tĕlantar**. Stretched, extended; = *tĕrhantar*; v. *hantar*.

تلنجر **tĕlanjor**. Projecting; cf. *anjor*.

تلنجج **tĕljanjang.** Nude; naked; stripped. *Tĕljanjangi*: to strip naked; Sej. Mal., 159.

T. bugil, t. bogel or *t. bulat*: stark naked.

Bĕrtĕljanjang: in a state of nudity; naked, bare. *Kĕris bĕrtĕljanjang*: a naked *kĕris*; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 12. *Pĕdang bĕrtĕljanjang*: a naked sword; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Kĕchil kĕchil pakai kain, bĕsar bĕsar bĕrtĕljanjang*: when young, clothed; when grown up, naked; a riddle descriptive of the bamboo.

تلنجق **tĕljunjak.** *Jari tĕljunjak*: (or simply *tĕljunjak*): the index finger. *Hujung t.*: the tip of the finger. *Tĕljunjak mĕrosoĕ mata*; *tĕljunjak men-chuchoĕ mata*; or *tĕljunjak mĕnikam mata sĕndiri*: one's finger digging into one's eye; hoist with one's own petard; Prov.

Cf. *unyor, unjak, tunjak*, etc.

تلنن **tĕlĕnan.** The cleaning-frame used by a native coppersmith.

تلو **tĕlau.** Patchy, of light or colouring. *Bĕrtĕlau-tĕlau sapĕrti panas di-bĕlukar*: in patches, like light shining through secondary jungle; Prov.

تلو **tĕlu.** I. Three (in certain expressions only). *Buwah kĕras tĕlu*: a kind of fruit with three stones. *Buwah salaĕ tĕlu*: another kind of fruit also with three stones.

II. (Riau.) A hermaphrodite.

تلوكف **tĕlukup.** Turned upside down; = *tĕlangkup*, q. v.

تله **tĕlah.** I. A preterite; a word giving a past tense to the expression in which it occurs. *Maka tĕlah di-lihat oleh Sang Bayu Nafiri panah-nya tewas maka iya-pun tĕrlalu marah*: when Sang Bayu Nafiri saw that his arrow had failed to reach its mark, he became very angry; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Sa-tĕlah: being past or over; after. *Sa-tĕlah bĕbĕrapa lama-nya*: after some time; some time having elapsed.

II. *Mĕnĕlah*: to predict.

تلیدر **tĕledor.** (Riau.) Sleepy, sleepy-head, lazy-bones; a term of abuse applied to idle and careless house-servants.

تلیرغ **tĕlerang.** *Ēmas tĕlerang*: reef-gold; gold bearing reefs; out-cropping gold; cf. *lerang*. *Batu t.*: quartz.

تلج **tĕlinga.** The ear of a man or of an animal; the handle of a vessel. *Tĕlinga-nya lebar 'alĕmat banyak pĕnĕngaran*: his ear was broad—a sign of acute hearing; Ht. Abd., 86. *Maboĕ tahi tĕlinga*: excited by endearing words. *Yang tĕlinga lĕmbut ya-itu-lah orang hĕndak pulas*: the man with a soft ear is the man whose ear will be twisted; a fool invites plundering; Prov.

T. bĕdil: the pan of a gun.

T. gajah: the name of a fish.

T. kĕra: a plant, *henslowia lobbiana*.

T. kĕrbau bukit: an orchid, *vanilla griffithii*.

Anaĕ t.: the tympanum; Panch., 11.

Chuping t.: the lobe of the ear.

Daur t.: the frame of the ear; the visible outer portion of the ear as distinct from the organs of hearing inside the aperture.

Pohun t.: the ear where it joins the head; Ht. Hamz., 89.

Lobang t.: the aperture of the ear.

Akar t. tikus: a plant, *desmodium heterophyllum*.

Koreĕ t. buwaya: a small animal (unidentified).

تلیق **tĕlepok** or **tĕlipok.** The lotus; also *tĕratai*, q. v.

Tĕlinga-nya bagai tĕlepok layu: her ear was like a shrunken lotus flower; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

تم **tam.** I. Pers. Cataract; a disease of the eye.

II. (Onom.) A droning sound; cf. *dĕntam*.

III. A proper name; an abbreviation of *hitam*.

تم **tim.** [Chin. *tĕm*.] Cooked soft by stewing in a covered pot placed in boiling water.

Pĕtĕman: a saucepan for stewing.

تم **tom.** [Dutch *toom*.] The bridle; the reins. *Tali tom*: id; Ht. Abd., 106.

تم **tum.** (Onom.) Boom!—a sound like the roar of a cannon.

تابر **tĕmabor.** Scattered, dispersed, scattered about in large numbers, as the stars; cf. *tabor*, of which it is a frequentative or intensive.

Bintang t.: a constellation; the Milky Way.

تارغ **tĕmarang.** *Tĕrang-tĕmarang*: half light, a sort of twilight; the light of a night when a full moon is clouded over; Ht. Si Misk., 10. Also *tĕrang tĕmaram*.

تارم **tĕmaram.** Half-gloom; obscurity, such as exists when a full moon is overcast.

Bulan tĕrang, tĕrang tĕmaram,

Hantu bĕrjalan laki bini:

when the moon is bright, but the sky overcast, the ghosts go about in family parties.

Bintang t.: the stars being obscured by haze; Ht. Ism. Yat., 73. *Bulan pun aram tĕmaram sapĕrti bĕlas akan orang yang bĕrchĕrai*: the moon was overcast as though in sorrow for those about to part; Ht. Perb. Jay.

تماش tamāsha. Pers. A show; a spectacular festival; the "sights" or "lions" of a place. *Mēlihat tamāsha itu*: to see that sight (the blowing up of the Malacca fort); Ht. Abd., 66. *Mēlihat tamāsha kēyangan*: to see the sights of heaven; Ht. Gul. Bak., 144.

تالي tēmali. Tali tēmali: cordage of all sorts; v. tali.

تام tamām. Arab. End, finished.

تمب timba. A small light bucket, usually of *upeh*, used to pour water over a bather or to bale out water. *Tēlaga mēnchari timba*: the well goes in search of the bucket; the woman makes love to the man; a reversal of the regular order of things; Prov.

Karam di-laut boleh di-timba;

Karam di-hati sudah sa-kali;

if you are swamped at sea, you can bale out the boat; if you founder in your affections, your heart is wrecked for ever; Prov., J.S.A.S., II., 153. *Putus timba, tinggal tali*: the bucket breaks off, leaving only the cord; losing the useful and being left with the useless; Prov., Marsd. Gr., 209.

T. ruwang: the bucket for baling out a boat; (less correctly) the well from which a boat or ship is baled out.

Mēnimba: to bale water. *Mēnimba ruwang*: to bale out a boat. *Angin mēnimba ruwang*: a side wind which causes a boat to heel over and so empties the well.

Tērtimba: baled out; emptied out by baling. *Maka di-pērtimba orang tiyada tērtimba ayer ruwang lagi*: the men baled away but the water in the boat's well could not be emptied out; Sej. Mal., 46.

Daun timba tasek: a plant (unidentified).

تمباتر tēmbatar. A worm (unidentified); Kl.

تمباتو tēmbatu. I. The fruit of the *nipah*. *Sapērti tēmbatu di-hēmpas ruṇa-nya*: (disintegrating) like the fruit of the *nipah* when dashed on the ground; falling into pieces; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Koris.

II. A tree, *parinarium nitidum*.

تمبادو tēmbadau. A small wild ox, found in Borneo.

تمباغو tēmbangau. (Selangor.) A forest tree (unidentified).

تمباكغ tēmbakang. A fish (unidentified); also called *tēbakang*.

تمباکل tēmbakul. A species of saltwater fish, which swims with its head above water. The size of its head and its peculiar motion give it the appearance of a man carrying a basket; cf. *bakul*.

تباکو tēmbakau. [Port. *tabaco*.] Tobacco; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Abd., 203. *Tēmbakau jawa*: native grown tobacco; Ht. Abd., 381. *T. bēlati*: imported tobacco, or tobacco prepared by European methods.

تباکی tēmbaki. A flying lizard (unidentified); Kl.

تباک tēmbaga. [Skr. *tāmra*.] Copper; brass; a name given to pure copper and to a number of its alloys.

T. kuning: brass polished to shine like gold.

T. merah: dull red brass.

T. pērunggu: gun metal.

T. puteh: nickel.

T. suwasa: copper mixed with gold.

Bunga t.: a kind of flower, *crinum asiaticum*. Also called *bunga t. suwasa*.

Buwaya t.: a kind of crocodile with copper coloured scales.

Kupang t.: copper ten-cent pieces—a colloquial expression to describe empty boasts that deceive no one.

Rumput t.: a kind of grass, *ischaemum muticum*.

Kētēmbagaan: brazen character. *Supaya jangan kētēmbagaan uji*: so that it should not turn out to be brass (false) on its being tested with the touchstone; Sh. Jub. Mal., 16.

تمبت tambat. Tying up; fastening up; tethering. *Sapērti rusa kēna tambat*: like a tethered deer; helpless; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 142. *Di-tambat tidak bērtali*: united, yet without a bond; living together, yet not married; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 105.

Tambati: to fasten; Sej. Mal., 116.

Tambatkan: to have (an animal or thing) fastened or tied up; Ht. Abd., 30, 75, 296; Sej. Mal., 63, 149, etc. *Mēnambatkan*: id.; Sej. Mal., 149; Ht. Ism. Yat., 185.

Bērtambatan: able to be tied up, having fastenings. *Pērahu bērtambatan dagang bērtēpatan*: where vessels can be moored and goods enjoy security; a proverbial description of a good trading resort.

Pēnambat: a tether, a fastening; Sh. Dag., 12; Arabian Nights, 83.

Pērtambatan: the act or process of tying or tethering. *Tali pērtambatan hati manusiya*: a cord for attaching to oneself the hearts of men; Ht. Abd., 79.

Tērtambat: fastened; tied up; tethered; hobbled; Ht. Abd., 357.

تمبر tambar. Black, inferior in quality, e. g., of rice; Kl.

تمبر tambor or tambur. Eur. Drum; drumming; Sh. Si Lemb., 53; Ht. Fut. Sh., 37; Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895, etc.

تمبرا tambēra or tēmbēra. (Batav.) A large carp = (Johor) *tēbēra*. Also *kēdēra*, q.v.

تبره **tĕmbĕreh.** A large edible saltwater fish, *otolithus punctatus*.

تبرغ **tĕmbĕreng.** (Onom.) A musical instrument; a small ringing gong. Also *bĕreng-bĕreng*.

تبس **tambus.** *Orang tambus*: a tribe of the *orang laut* of the Riau Archipelago.

تبس **tĕmbus.** Right through; penetrated: perforated through and through. *Gowa itupun tĕmbus-lah ka-luwar*: the cave extended right through to the other side; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Tĕmbus mĕnĕmbus: through and through.

Bagai kayu lĕmpang di-tĕbok kumbang tĕmbus-mĕnĕmbus: like light wood which the beetles bore through and through; lacking in firmness; Prov.

تبس **timbus.** The filling up of a hole; the covering up of anything so as to cause it to disappear from view. *Sungai t.*: a river the mouth of which is blocked up by sand-dunes.

Timbusi: to fill up, *e. g.*, a grave; Ht. Gh.

تبس **tumbas.** To the very uttermost; to the last morsel; to the bitter end. Stronger than *habis*, *q. v.*

تبسو **tĕmbĕsu.** A tree, *fragrea fragrans*.

T. jantan: id., *polyosma mutabile*.

T. paya: id., *alstonia macrophylla*.

Tĕras t.: the heart of the *tĕmbĕsu* (by metaphor) hard-hearted.

Also *tĕmbusu*.

تبغ **tambang.** I. The fare on a boat or vessel; ferrying for money; a ferry-boat. *Pĕrahu t.*: a passenger-boat.

Tambangan: a regular trip. *Di-pĕrbuwat-nya tambangan pĕrgi datang*: they made a regular run of it, going backwards and forwards; Ht. Abd., 368.

Pĕnambang: a ferryman; Sh. Sing. Terb., 25; a passenger ferried; Sh. Sing. Terb., 38. *Pĕrahu p.*: a ferry-boat, a passenger-boat; Pel. Abd., 8.

II. Setting; placing—in a few expressions only. *T. layar*: setting sail.

III. The exposure of medicine (usually for a night) prior to its being taken, a practice which is believed to improve its efficacy.

تبغ **tambong.** Haughty; overbearing, usually *tombong*, *q. v.*

تبغ **tĕmbang.** Jav. A class of songs; a kind of poetry sung by dancing girls (*joget*) as an accompaniment to dancing. *Lalu bĕrtandak sambil mĕngidong dan mĕnĕmbang*: they danced, chaunting and singing; Ht. Mas. Ed.

تبغ **tĕmbong.** I. A kind of quarter-staff about six feet long. *T. kĕmboja*: a shorter variety. *Tombak tĕmbong sapĕrti chĕmuchup tumbuh di-tĕngah padang*: the spears and staves were like love-grass growing in a field; Ht. Sh.

II. *Bĕrtĕmbong*: to obstruct the passage of, to get in the way of.

تبغ **timbang.** Weighing; estimating the weight of anything; considering the pros and cons of a question; the weighing of the good and evil in the soul's account on the Day of Judgment.

Batu timbangan: weights; measures of weight.

Timbangkan and *mĕnimbangkan*: to have the weight of anything taken; Ht. Abd., 369. *Mĕnimbang*: to weigh; Ht. Gul. Bak., 105; to balance himself gracefully, of a man's walk; Ht. Sh.

Pĕnimbang: the weigher. *Pĕnimbang nyawa*: a term of endearment; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 20.

Timbang-timbangan is used for *timbang-timbangan*; Ht. Pg. Put.; *v. timang*.

تبغ **tombong.** I. (1) The seed-bud in a coconut shell. *T. nyior*: id.; (2) a disease in the course of which clotted matter is ejected through the vagina; (3) the moveable bottom of the *gobek* tube.

T. damar: damar embers. *Ikan t. damar*: a fish (unidentified).

Also (Kedah) *tumbong*.

II. Arrogance, pride, superciliousness.

Tombong laku-nya: of arrogant bearing; Ht. Kal. Dam., 369; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Ht. Sh. *Bĕrbuwat tombong*: to behave with objectionable freedom; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Also *tambong* and *sombong*.

تبغ **tumbang.** Falling over; tumbling down—of heavy massive objects only. *Punggor tumbang bĕlatok mĕnumpang mati*: the dead tree falls, and the wood-peckers living on it perish in the fall; the fall of a great man ruins his dependents; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 69.

Mĕnumpangkan: to knock over; to fell; *M. kĕrbau lĕmbu*: to fell cattle, to have cattle slaughtered for a feast; Ht. Koris.

تبغ **tĕmbop.** (Kedah.) An incantation inflicting an enemy with disease (dropsy).

تبغ **tambak.** Reclamation (of land) by filling or banking; levelling land by filling up hollows with earth brought from without. *Gunong mas tambak pĕrmata*: a mountain of gold banked up with gems; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Jalan t.: a made road; a raised causeway running through *padi*-fields.

Mĕnambak: to reclaim low-lying land by filling it up; Ht. Abd., 235; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 379.

T. bukit: a plant, *vernonia cinerea*.

تبق **tembak.** Shooting; firing shots; letting off firearms. *Kēna t.*: to be shot.

Mēnembak: to shoot; to fire shots. *M. bērturut-turut tiga kali*: to fire three volleys in succession; a *feu de joie*.

T. gawar or *t. kawar*: to fire into the air at night by way of frightening away thieves and bad characters from the house; v. *kawar*.

تبق **tembek.** A close shot; near the bull's-eye in shooting; striking the edge of the hole in playing marbles.

تبق **tēmbok.** I. Perforated; rent; torn, of clothes; rotten or hollow, of the teeth; eaten through in places, of a floor at which the white ants have been at work; corroded by rust; Arabian Nights, 102.

II. Big, of the *mons veneris*; v. *tēmbam*.

تبق **tembok.** I. A stone or brick wall; a solid wall of masonry as distinct from a mere screen or partition.

Kaki t.: the foundations of a house. *Sapērti kuching di-atas tembok*: like a cat on a wall; uncertain or hesitating in one's movements; Prov.

II. *Mēnembok*: to prevent hot water boiling over by stirring it up and destroying the bubbles; to cool a liquid by pouring it from one cup into another.

تبق **timbok.** (Riau, Johor.) A downward blow with the flat of the fist such as would be given by a woman or an unskilful boxer; =(Kedah) *rimbok*; cf. *tumbok* and *tinju*.

تبق **tombak.** A heavy lance or spear; a pike; as a measure of length, the equivalent of two *dēpa*. *Orang tuwa bongkok pakai tombak rambu*: an old humpback with a fringed lance; a riddling description of the lobster.

T. kērajaan: the spears of state borne before a Malay prince; Sej. Mal., 126.

T. pēngawinan: another kind of state spear; a halberd.

T. rambu: a state spear with a hanging fringe under the spear head.

T. sayang: a kind of gaff used to closehaul the sail of a boat when required.

T. sēnangin: a kind of harpoon for spearing the *sēnangin* fish.

Tombaki and *mēnombaki*: to spear; Sej. Mal., 142.

تبق **tumbok.** I. A heavy pounding blow with the side of the fist; the giving of such a blow.

Di-tumbok-nya arang: he pounded down charcoal to dust; Sh. Sri Bun., 28.

T. lada: a small dagger or knife.

T. rusok: (literally) pounding in the ribs; (by metaphor) a quiet bribe.

Mēnumbok: to give a pounding blow; to pound. *M. dada*: to beat one's breasts with one's fists; Sh. Bid., 40; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Pēnumbok tēmbaga: a knuckle-duster.

II. *Ikan tumbok*: an edible marine fish (unidentified). *T. banir*: a variety of this fish.

تبل **tambal.** Jav. Plastering, pasting; = *tampal*, q. v.

تبل **tambul.** I. Refreshments¹, especially (but not necessarily) drinks. *Mēngēluwarkan tambul lalu di-minum*: refreshments were brought out and were partaken of; Sh. Ul., 18.

II. *Bēhasa tambul*: Tamil, the Tamil language; Ht. Abd., 166.

III. *Bērtambul*: to act. *Mēnambulkan*: to perform, as an actor. *Pēnambul*: an actor or juggler.

تبل **tembel.** A sty in the eye.

تبل **timbal.** Equilibrium, balancing.

Bērtimbalan: in rank and file; Sh. Jub. Mal.; in equipoise; in unison (of shouts) Sh. Panj. Sg. *Suwami yang tiyada bērtimbalan dēngan diya*: a husband who was not in harmony with her; Ht. Kal. Dam., 280.

تبل **timbul.** The act of rising to the surface; emerging after submersion; appearance or re-appearance after concealment. *Untong sabut timbul, untong batu tēnggēlam*: it is the lot of a husk to float, it is the lot of a stone to sink; men are not born the same, and grumbling at one's lot is useless; Prov. *Dapat Karun timbul*: to find Korah (famous among Muhammadans for his wealth) floating on the water; to stumble on extreme good luck; Prov.

T. tēnggēlam: floating and sinking; appearing and disappearing, as the half effaced lettering on an ancient inscription.

Bulan t.: the new moon; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Gambar t.: a statue; Ht. Abd., 59.

¹ Used of meat, chickens, etc.: Ht. Mas. Ed.; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Of cakes (*penganan halwa*). Sh. Ul., 16. Of arrack: Sh. Bid., 95. Of arrack and other drinks: Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng. Of sherbet: Ht. Koris (two places). Unspecified: Sh. Abd. Mk., 10, 39; Sh. Pet. Akal, 11; Ht. Hamz., 70; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 14.

Timbulkan : to cause to emerge, to bring out in evidence. *Timbulkan bĕnar salah patek* : to bring out my innocence or guilt in this matter ; Ht. Best.

Bĕrtimbulan : floating on the surface here and there as fish poisoned by tuba root.

Mĕnimbulkan : to bring to eminence or prominence. *Anak-ku sa-orang-lah kĕlak yang mĕnimbulkan nama ayahanda* : my only son, who might have brought lustre on his father's name ; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pĕnimbul : that which causes rise or emergence. *P. raksa* : that which causes quicksilver to rush to a point ; the name of a magic art which is believed to have the effect of causing mercury (when injected under the skin) to rush to any point where a weapon may afterwards strike the skin,—the mercury stopping the force of a blow and so giving invulnerability ; Muj., 66. *Kĕbal p.* : invulnerability, caused by this charm ; Sh. Abd. Mk., 4. *Do'a p.* : the charms the recitation of which produces this invulnerability.

تبل tombol. The knob on a door or gong ; Kl. ; v. *tonjol*.

Ikan tombol mas : a fish, *thynnus thunnina*.

تبلغ tĕmbĕlang. Rottenness—of an egg, the unsoundness of an egg which won't hatch when its companion eggs do, but applied by metaphor to unsoundness of character. *Nampak tĕmbĕlang-nya* : he has shown himself a bad egg ; he displays the cloven hoof.

تبليغ tĕmbĕliyong. A shell ; better known as *puting bĕliyong*, q. v.

تبم tĕmbam. Prominent (of the *mon veneris*) ; cf. *tĕmbok*.

تبم tamban. A generic name given to a number of fish of the sardine type.

تبم tambun. Plump ; sleek. *Tuboh-nya makin sa-hari makin tambun* : he became plumper as days went on ; Ht. Abd., 328. *Jika hĕndak akan tambun badan kita* : if we desire to put on flesh ; Muj., 65.

In Kedah *tambun* is used in the sense of piling up (see *timbun*), and *tĕmbun* in the sense of plumpness.

تبم tĕmban. Puffy, prominent and soft—of the cheeks ; also=*tĕmbam*, q. v.

تبم tĕmbun. Plumpness ; v. *tambun*.

تبم timbun. I. Heaped up ; a heap ; heaping or piling up. *Pasir sa-timbun* : a heap of sand.

Busut juga di-timbun anai-anai : mounds are heaped up by ants ; perseverance effects great results ; Prov.

Timbunan : construction by heaping up or piling up. *Titiyan timbunan kayu* : a narrow pathway formed by piling up timber ; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Busut duwa tiga timbunan : two or three ant-hills ; Sej. Mal., 9.

Timbuni ; *timbunkan* ; and *mĕnimbunkan* : to heap up ; to pile up (anything) ; Ht. Sg. Samb. ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 149 ; Ht. Si Misk., 5.

Bĕrtimbun : in a heap. *Bĕrtimbun-timbun* : in heaps or piles, as merchandise on a wharf, Ht. Abd., 266 ; or as bodies on a battlefield, Sej. Mal., 83 ; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tĕrtimbun : arranged in a heap ; heaped up ; Sej. Mal., 9. *Di-pĕrtimbun* : having been so heaped ; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 10.

See also *tambun*.

تبم timbau. Addition to length or height ; lengthening, e. g., as the lengthening of a pair of trousers by the addition of a patch of cloth at the extremities, or as an increase, by building, to the freeboard of a boat.

Papan t. : (Penang) one of the loftier planks placed horizontally in the construction of a boat, = (Singapore) *papan tĕrapit*.

Pĕrahu t. : a boat to which additional freeboard has been given.

تبوس tĕmbosa. (Pers ?) folding up. *Lipat t.* : id. *Kuweh lipat t.* : a kind of native made puff ; pastry with meat inside, the pastry being folded over the meat.

تبوس tĕmbusu. A tree, *fragræa fragrans* ; also *tĕmbĕsu*, q. v.

تبوك tĕmbokor. A metal bowl. Also *bokor*, q. v.

تبوك tĕmbuku. A knob, a hard projection ; those portions of the ribs of a *pĕrahu jalor* which are allowed to project above the gunwale so as to allow of planking being afterwards added if more freeboard is found necessary.

T. tangan : the hard knuckle-like projection at the wrist joint.

Cf. *buku*.

تبولى tĕmbolok. The crop of a bird ; the first stomach of a ruminant. *Aşal bĕrisi tĕmbolok sĕnang hati* : only fill his crop and he is quite happy ; Prov.

تبوني tĕmbuni. The caul ; the covering of a child when born. *T. kĕchil* : the placenta.

تبه tambah. Addition; continuation; increase by continuation. *Nasi tambah*: a second helping of rice—rice passed round in the middle of a meal, to allow persons who have begun by not taking enough to replenish their plates. *Buwat nasi tambah*: (by metaphor) to have concubines as well as wives: J.S.A.S., III., 26.

Tambahan pula and *bĕrtambah pula*: furthermore; the more.

Imām khātib lagi bĕrdosa,

Bĕrtambah pula kita yang jahil:

when even priests and deacons sin, much more then must we, the ignorant laity. Prov.

Tambahi: to make an addition to anything; Ht. Abd., 45, 209. *Mĕnambahi*: id.; Ht. Abd., 232; Ht. Gul. Bak., 6.

Mĕnambah: to increase; Ht. Abd., 183, 186. *Mĕnambahkan*: id. *Mĕnambahkan pĕngata-huwan*: to increase knowledge; Ht. Abd., 261.

Pĕnambahan: an addition; a continuation; an appendix. *Sha'ir pĕnambahan*: a poem added as a sort of postscript; a poetic address not read with the rest but added afterwards; Sh. Jub. Mal., 15.

تبه tamboh or tambuh. *Ken Tambohan, or Ken Tambuhan*: the name of the heroine of the poem known as the *Sha'ir ken Tabohan* (or *Tambuhan*), or *Sha'ir Raden Muntĕri*.

تبه tumboh. Sprouting up; growing up; springing up—of plants; bursting out—of eruptive diseases. *Ta'-tumbuh, mahu-kah mĕlata*: if (a plant) does not grow will it creep along the ground; if a thing is not true will it be repeated (*ta'-sunggoh, orang ta'-kata*): there is no smoke without fire; Prov.

Tumbohan: young plants; sprouts. *Tumboh-tumbohan*: (1) plants generally; vegetable growths of all sorts; Ht. Abd., 104; (2) = *kĕtumbohan*, q. v. infra.

Bĕrtumboh: (1) to sprout up; (2) to be vaccinated. *Barang di-mana di-tanam nĕs-chaya bĕrtumboh-lah iya*: wherever the plant is planted, there too will it certainly grow up; Prov., Ht. Abd., 377.

Pĕnyakit kĕtumbohan (Ht. Abd., 358); or *tumboh-tumbohan* (Muj., 70): small-pox. *Tanam kĕtumbohan*: vaccination; Ht. Abd., 358.

The small-pox eruption has different descriptive names according to the appearance of the pustules. The principal names are: *kĕtumbohan jintan*, *k. kĕtumbar*, *k. jagong*, (all light eruptions), and *k. lakom*, *k. tapak kucing*, *k. ekor musang*, *k. kacha puteh*, *k. kacha merah*, *k. kacha kilat*, *k. buwah bĕrĕmbang*, and *k. duri nangka* (severer forms). The last is believed to work mainly under the surface and to be almost invariably fatal.

تبي tambī. (Tamil=younger brother.) A form of address often used in speaking to young Klings; (Straits Settlements) an errand boy; a messenger; a Kling generally.

Bapa-mu orang tiyada bĕrtĕntu,

Tambi dan China di-pasar batu:

your father cannot be named with certainty, he must have been some Kling or Chinaman from the markets; Sh. Panj. Sg.

تبي tĕmbi. An elbow thrust, an outward dig at a man or object by one's side in contradistinction to a backward thrust with the elbow at some one behind (*sigong*).

تبیرغ tĕmberang. The stays or ropes which keep the mast of a boat firmly in position; Sh. Sri Bun., 9, 22, 46, 47. *T. lenggang*: stays from the mast to the nearest points of the gunwale. *T. turut*: stays fastened to the gunwale behind the mast so as to protect it against a forward strain. *Kapal mas sa-buwah dĕngan sakaliyan pĕrkakas-nya sapĕrti tĕmberang dan tiyang dan kĕmudi*: a golden ship with all its fittings such as stays and masts and rudder; Ht. Bakht., 39. *Putus-lah tĕmberang di-tĕngah laut*: the stays gave way while we were at sea; Pel. Abd., 10.

Langit bĕrtĕmberang, bumi bĕrkĕlikir: (the skies as stays with the earth as their mast-ring) or *langit bĕrkĕlikir bumi bĕrtĕmberang*: (the heavens as the mast-ring and the earth as its stays): an equivalent for the corresponding expression: *salah-salah pikir mĕnjadi hamba orang*: confusion of thought makes one the slave of others; Prov., Sh. Lail. Mejn., 48; J. S. A. S., XI., 75.

تبیرغ tĕmbereng or tĕmbiring. A bit; a section of anything; a curved or sharp edge. *T. tajam*: a sector (in geometry). *T. panjang*: a zone.

T. tangan: the outer edge of the hand, the side further from the thumb. *T. kaki*: the corresponding portion of the foot.

تبیرق tĕmberak. A tree (unidentified); Kl.

تبیرق tĕmberek. Potsherds, broken earthenware; usually *tĕmbekar*, q. v.

تبیکر tĕmbekar or tĕmbikar. Glazed earthenware, porcelain, potsherds; bits of glazed earthenware; fragments of pottery ware; broken crockery. *Di-surat 'azimat ini kapada tĕmbekar pĕriyok yang bĕharu bĕharu pĕchah*: this charm is to be written on a fragment of a newly-broken cooking-pot; Muj., 72. *Dari-pada tĕmbekar juga pĕrbuwatan-nya*: made of porcelain; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Di-mana pinggan pĕchah di-situ-lah tĕmbekar tinggal*: where the plates are broken, there the broken fragments remain, Prov. *Di-titeĕ bĕlah di-palu bĕlah, tĕmbekar juga akan jadi-nya*: split when tapped, and split when struck, it must become broken pottery in any case; defeat must be accepted when it is inevitable; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 34.

T. mangkoĕ: pieces of broken cups; Ht. Kal. Dam., 61.

تيمبيكي **tĕmbikai.** A water melon, *citrullus edulis*.
Also (Kedah) *tĕmikai*; (Riau, Johor) *mĕn-dikai*, *kĕmĕndikai*, and *mĕndĕlikai* and (Patani) *timun tĕmbikai*.

تيمبلنج **tĕmbilang.** A kind of spade; Kl., (quoting from Abdullah's dictionary).

تيمبلوك **tĕmbelok** and **tĕmbilok.** A kind of edible marine worm which eats into wood exposed to the action of sea water. *Kulit tĕmbelok*: the shell of this worm. *Aku mĕmĕgang kapak dan bĕliyong sa-bilang hari mĕmbĕlah tĕmbelok sa-panjang bakau*: I take a hatchet and chopper daily to break the shells of the *tĕmbelok* worms along the mangroves; Ht. Koris. *Tĕrlalu sangat nyaman rasa-nya tĕmbelok bakau kunun nama-nya*: its taste is very delicious and it is known as the *tĕmbelok bakau*; Ht. Koris.

تمت **tammat.** [Arab. تمة.] End; termination.
Maka tammat-lah kitāb itu kĕmudiyan di-molai pula mĕngaji kitāb: one book finished, the study of another commenced; Ht. Abd., 53. *Tammatu'l-kalam*: the end of writing; an expression corresponding to our "finis" at the end of a book; Marsd. Gr., 141.

Tammatkan: to bring to an end; to terminate; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 37; Sh. Bah. Sing., 8.

تمت **tĕmot**, or **tĕmut.** *Tĕmot-mot*: quivering, shaking, used of the throbbing on the head of a very young child and of the unsteady gait of extreme age.

تموتو **tĕmĕtu.** A tree (unidentified); Kl.

تمثل **tamthil.** Arab. Likeness; example; simile; Sh. Abd. Mk., 21; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 17; Ht. Ind. Nata, etc.

تمجيد **tamjĭd.** Arab. Glorification, praise.

تمر **tamar.** Arab. *Tamar hindī*: tamarind; Muj., 49, 57.

تس **tĕmas.** I. (Johor.) Alarm, panic; = *chĕmas*, q. v.

II. (Riau.) A form of poulticing, by applying hot ashes to the affected part;—rather less forcible than *dĕmah*, q. v.

تمنگ **tĕmĕnggong.** The title of an exalted Malay official ranking next to the *bĕndahara* at Riau; Ht. Abd., 197, 421; Ht. Sh., etc.

T. mĕlela, or *t. di-tĕngah kampung*: (Kedah) a name given to a plant, the *gandarusa*.

تف **tĕmpa.** Fabrication by hammering; working in metal by means of the hammer. *Puteh kuning sapĕrti ĕmas tĕmpawan*: light yellow like beaten gold; (light yellow being the complexion most admired by Malay poets); Cr. Gr., 79. *Ėmas tĕmpawan*: a term of endearment; an equivalent of *puteh kuning*: my fair one; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 28; Cr. Gr., 43.

Tĕmpaan: worked, wrought (of a garment), Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 284.

تف **timpa.** Dropping down upon; falling down upon, of substances falling through space and not merely stumbling or falling over. *Ada lima ĕmpat orang tĕlah mati di-timpa batu kota itu*: four or five men perished struck by falling fragments of the fort; Ht. Abd., 66. *Laut mana ta'-bĕrombak, bumi mana ta'-timpa hujan*: what sea has no waves, on what part of the earth does rain never fall; it is a long lane that has no turning; Prov. *Ludah ka-langit timpa batang hidong sĕndiri*: if you spit at heaven the saliva will fall on your own nose; a dirty action often injures its perpetrator more than any one else; Prov. *Lagi jatoh di-timpa tangga*: he falls and the ladder falls on him as well; misfortune on misfortune; Prov.

T. rasa or *t. pĕrasan*: to bear the brunt, to incur the evil consequences (where another gets the pleasure). *Mata mĕmandang apa hĕndaĕ sakit; bahu yang mĕmikul timpa pĕrasan*: what does it matter to the eye that sees it, it is the shoulder that carries it which has to bear the burden; Prov. *Pĕrmaisuri raja bĕrurap-urapan, lipas di-dinding timpa pĕrasan*: when a queen perfumes herself at her toilet, it is the poor cockroaches on the wall who suffer the consequences (by being killed); Prov.

Mĕnimpa: to strike in one's fall; to fall upon. *Kayu, kayu, mĕngapa kau basah?—Bagaimana ta'-basah, hujan mĕnimpa aku?* Wood, wood, how comes it that you are wet?—How can I avoid being wet when the rain keeps dropping on me?

Di-timpa daulat: crushed by the royal power (of dead kings)—used of the curse which a prince's ancestors are believed still to keep hanging over a degenerate descendant. *Di-timpa kĕramat*: crushed by the curse of a saint, e. g., as a man who is punished by the unseen powers for sacrilege; Ht. Gul. Bak., 33.

تمثال **tĕmpala.** A sudden hop or spring made by a *pĕlandok* before it fights—allowing Malays to bet which of two *pĕlandok* will be first to hop.

Ikan t.: a fish (unidentified), Kl.

تمپاوس **tĕmpaus.** *Ikan tĕmpaus*: a whale. Also *paus*.

Pokoĕ t.: (Kedah) a tree yielding a white sap (unidentified).

تھاون **tĕmpawan.** Hammered, beaten; v. *tĕmpa*.

تھايق **tĕmpayak.** The larvæ of bees, wasps or ants.

تھاين **tĕmpayan.** (Riau, Johor.) A large earthenware jar, such as a Siamese or Shanghai jar. *Sa-biji t.*: one of these jars; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Minyak babi sa-tĕmpayan*: a jar of lard; Sej. Mal., 153. *Kalau ku buka tĕmpayan budu bĕharu tahu*: if I open the jar of pickled fish every one will then know its contents (by their vile smell); if I reveal these facts, every one will know your bad character; Prov. *Jangan di-dĕngar guroh di-langit, ayer tĕmpayan adinda churahkan*: do not empty out the water-jars on hearing the thunder roll; do not count on rain till it comes or on your chickens till they are hatched; Prov., Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 20. *Pĕchah buyong tĕmpayan ada*: if the *buyong* (a jar) is broken, the *tĕmpayan* (another kind of jar) remains; if one girl leaves you, many remain to be wooed; Prov.

T. tapak gajah: a *tĕmpayan* jar, if cylindrical in shape, and even in width throughout.

T. tĕlor buwaya: such a jar if it bulks out in the centre and is narrower at the top and bottom.

Also (Kedah) *tĕpayan*.

تھاٹ **tĕmpat.** Place; the place where anything is stored, or is to be found, or is habitually occurring. *T. mĕngaji*: a school. *T. dawat*: an inkstand. *T. sireh*: a *sireh* box. *T. kĕdudukan Tĕmĕnggong*: the Tĕmĕnggong's residence.

تھاٹ **tĕmpit.** (Kedah.) A cheer, cheering; Ht. Berm. Shahd. Better *tĕmpek*, q. v.

تھاٹ **tumpat.** Stopped up; filled up—usually of a hollow. *Pĕnoh tumpat sĕrambi*: the verandah was choked up (with people); Sh. Peng., 14. *Tumpat tiyada bĕrsĕla lagi*: full without a gap anywhere; Sej. Mal., 152. *Tumpat-lah padang*: the plain was covered (with them); Ht. Sh. Kub.

T. tumpul: quite full, choked up, an intensive of *tumpat*. *Pĕnoh t.*: id.; Ht. Koris.

Mĕnumpat: to fill up; to stop a gap—e. g., as a man stops up a hole in the wall by filling it with clay or plaster; Ht. Kal. Dam., 377.

تھاٹ **tampar.** A slap; a forcible blow with the flat of the hand—stronger than *tĕpok* (which is not a blow given with intent to hurt).

Tamparan: the giving of a slap; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 36; Ht. Gul. Bak., 142.

T. nyamok: the place where one slaps at mosquitoes, the shoulder blade; Ht. Abd., 61.

Tampari: to give a slap; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 13; Ht. Gul. Bak., 47. *Mĕnampar*: id.; Ht. Abd., 170, 355.

تھاٹ **tompōr.** Scattered, lost through leakage; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *tĕmpĕras*, and *tĕmpuras*.

تھاٹ **tĕmpĕras.** Spread or scattered about by leakage; lost through a hole or crack, as when rice is carried in a leaky sack. Also *tĕmpuras*, and *tompōr*.

تھاٹ **tĕmpĕrau.** Angry replies; surly answers; Kl.

تھاٹ **tampas.** I. The lopping off of a slight projection, as one cuts off the stumps of old branches from a stick, or chops off the side of a coco-nut preparatory to drinking its contents.

II. Blowing in, of wind entering a house.

تھاٹ **timpas.** Ebb-tide; the withdrawal of water by a tide. *T. pĕrbani*: the stage of the tide at which it is nearly but not quite run out. *T. pĕrnama*: low tide at full moon; extreme low tide. *Sapĕrti pasir di-tĕpi pantai, ayer timpas boleh di-bĕhagikan*: like the beach, which can be divided at low tide only; decision requires prolonged observation; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 63.

Surut refers to the tidal outflow, *timpas* to the state of low water.

تھاٹ **timpus.** Disproportionate narrowness in some particular, as in the case of a boat with little beam though great draught, or of a man with broad chest and narrow hips.

تھاٹ **tumpas.** Through; utterly; head over heels, of a fall. *Jatoh t.*: falling over and over, as a man struck down by a massive object, Sh. Raj. Haji., 185; come hopelessly to grief, as a business house that has failed with no assets and great liabilities.

تھاٹ **tampang.** I. Flat. *Pĕnampang*: the flat side of anything; Sej. Mal., 189.

II. A tree, *artocarpus gomeziana*.

T. burong: id., *ficus vasculosa*.

III. Cutting and fastening up, as Malay doctors cut and fasten the umbilical cord, or as the arteries are fastened up after an amputation, or of a small bunch of *padi* being fastened up for manuring after it is taken from the nursery.

IV. A coin or tin token. *Sa-tampang jongkong*: a hollow tin token used as a coin in Trengganu and other East Coast States. *Sa-tampang roman*: a block of similar shape but not hollow. *Ēnam bĕlas tampang sa-ringgit*: sixteen *tampang* go to a dollar; Pel. Abd., 17.

تنغ tampong. I. Patching—when an old suit is patched with new cloth so that the patch is very visible; replacing part of the planking of the floor with new wood; a patch of unusual colouring on the face due to a burn or any similar cause; cf. *tampal* and *tampok*. *Tujuh gudang yang ada tampong*: seven godowns which had patches on them (had been patched up).

T. bēsi: a plant, *callicarpa longifolia*.

T. bēsi puteh: a plant, *callicarpa cana*.

T. hari: the name of a venomous snake.

Akar t. hari: a climbing shrub, *erycibe angulata*.

Badak t.: (Kedah) a tapir; = (Riau, Johor) *tenok*. *Sayang anak badak tampong, chuchu kunun badak raya*: it is a pity that the child should be a tapir and the grandchild a royal rhinoceros;—a reflection upon a man's paternity; Prov.

Ikan t.: a kind of fish with piebald markings; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 9.

Lēmbu t.: an ox with a large patch of colour on it other than its usual tint.

Bērtampong: marked with a patch of darker or lighter colouring, as the skin after an eruption or other similar cause; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43.

II. Catching anything before it falls to earth, as boys playing try to catch a ball thrown from hand to hand, or as one might try to catch a falling fruit to prevent its being injured by the fall. *Tahan t.*: id.

Luroh buwah di-tahan tampong,

Jatoh tērlētak tiyada mērēkah:

when a fruit falls intercept its fall; it will fall gently and will not be split in its fall.

تنغ tempang or timpang. Chronic lameness; permanently maimed in the lower limbs; halt; limping. *Tempang-tempang bērjalan*: to go limping; Ht. Abd., 67, 353, 462, etc. *Tempang sa-bēlah*: lame in one foot; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 24. *Orang buta dan chapek dan herut tempang*: the blind, the halt and the twisted; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Orang tempang jangan di-jajat, ingat-ingat hari bēlakang*: do not mimic the man who is lame; remember the future before you; Prov.

تنغ tēmpong. *Kērang tēmpong*: the mushroom coral.

تنغ tumpong. I. Throwing at a mark, as distinct from merely throwing away or throwing for the sake of seeing how far a thing will go.

Sapērti temping mēnuju jih: like throwing at a target (of a man who goes straight to the point); Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 59.

II. A push at right angles; pushing off, as one pushes off a boat from the bank when it approaches too near it when poling up or down stream.

تنغ tumpang. Lodging; temporary residence; attaching oneself temporarily to anything for shelter or protection; living. *Ēmpama burong tumpang bēramai kawan yang banyak*: like birds which live in numbers and travel in flocks; Prov.

Tumpang: temporary lodging or shelter; Sh. Lamp., 29. *Kapal t.*: a passenger ship; Pel. Abd., 133. *Orang t. or orang mēnumpang*: passengers; J. S. A. S., III., 64.

Mēnumpang: to lodge; to take a passage by; to shelter under; to attach oneself to (temporarily). *Mēnumpang ka-selat*: to take a passage to Singapore; Ht. Abd., 217. *Mēnumpang dēngan kāfilah*: to attach oneself to a caravan; to join a caravan for the journey; Ht. Kal. Dam., 231.

Tuwan ēmpama payong nēgēri,

Buleh mēnumpang panas pagi:

you, Sir, are like the sun-shade of the town, under whom we may take shelter from the heat of the morning.

Tuwan laḡsana pērmata intan,

Sēhaya mēnumpang akan chēhaya-nya:

you are like the diamond; I dwell in its light.

تنغ tēmpap. The bringing down of the flat of the hand on anything;—stronger than *tēlēmpap* or *pēlēmpap*, which mean the mere laying of the flat of the hand. See also *hēmpap*.

تنغ tampak. Visibility; vision; visible; cf. *nampak*. *Tampak-nya sa-rupa mas*: its look was like that of gold; Bint. Tim., 22 Feb., 1895. *Payong puteh itu tampak dari jauh*: the white umbrella can be seen from a distance; Sej. Mal., 91.

Tampakkan: to see; Ht. Koris. *Mēmpertampakkan*: id.; Ht. Best.

تنغ tampek. Fault finding; abusing for any fault.

تنغ tampok. The little leaf-like formation between the fruit and the stalk; the remains of the leaf that once enfolded the budding fruit; the button at the top of a cap; the central point of converging lines; cf. *tapok*.

T. labu: the small piece of stalk on a pumpkin; the point of connection between a gourd and its stalk; (by metaphor) a name given to false hermaphroditism through enlargement of the clitoris. *Main tampok labu*: (Riau, Johor) *amor lesbicus*; = (Kedah) *main abau*.

T. pēlita: the ornamental circle in the ceiling from the centre of which a hanging lamp is suspended.

T. susu: the dark circle round the teat.

Ikan tampok-tampok: a fish; *gerres oblongus*.

تمق tēmpek. A cheer; a loud shout; a shout of menace; the cries of an army on achieving some success. *T. soraḡ*: id., *Sej. Mal.*, 15; *Ht. Sg. Samb.*, etc. *Harimau bērtēmpek, ta'-makan orang*: a tiger that menaces but does not eat men; his bark is worse than his bite; *Prov.*

تمق tompek. A kind of thick cake of sago; *Kl.* In *Kedah*, *sa-tompek* is used for a small quantity; = *sa-dikit*.

تمق tompok. A small heap; distribution in small heaps; cf. *timbun* and *tonggok*.

Sa-tompok: a small heap. *Sa-tompok di-sini sa-tompok di-sana*: a heap here, a heap there; *Pel. Abd.*, 15. *Bērtompok-tompok*: in small heaps.

تمل tampal. Plastering; pasting; posting up; sticking adhesive material on anything as plaster is put on a sore, (*Muj.*, 81); or as a notice is posted up on a wall, (*Ht. Abd.*, 276); or as caulking is put into the leaking seams of an old boat.

Daun t. bēsi: a medicinal herb. Also *daun sulap*.

Tampalkan: to stick on; to paste on; to make a plaster of; *Ht. Abd.*, 226.

Tampal is also used of patching, (*Sh. Jur. Bud.*, 26) when a new piece of cloth is sewn over an old perforated one, the piece not being removed; superimposition, not substitution; cf. *tampong*.

تمل tampil. Advance—especially in the sense of one or more warriors leaving the ranks and charging the enemy; *Ht. Sg. Samb.*, *Sej. Mal.*, 15; or of one man coming forward out of a group; *Ht. Gul. Bak.*, 104.

تمل tempel. Close approach; joining; close association. *Jangan bērtempel dengan diya*: don't go near him. *Daging mēnempel*: strawberry growth, warts.

تمل tumpul. Bluntness; loss of sharpness; blunt as the blade of any instrument or weapon such as a knife or chopper; (by metaphor) dull, silly, *Ht. Jah.*, 10; *Arabian Nights*, 54. *Usahkan tajam makin tumpul*: so far from getting sharp, it became blunter; *Ht. Abd.*, 483. *Parang ta'-tahu di-tumpul-nya*: the chopper does not know its own bluntness; that man does not know his own deficiencies; *Prov.*, *J. S. A. S.*, XI., 54.

تملق tēmpēlak. Twitting a person with opinions or conduct which the issue has shown to be mistaken; teasing a person after the event.

Mēnēmpēlak: to twit in this way.

Thus, when Abdullah learnt English, expecting the knowledge to be profitable, and the English left Malacca, his friends twitted him (*tēmpēlak*) with his mistake; *Ht. Abd.*, 191. But when the English resumed possession of Malacca, it was Abdullah's turn to twit his friends; *Ht. Abd.*, 272. *Tēmpēlak* does not refer to teasing in any other sense.

تمن tampan. I. Handsome; appropriate; prosperous, fortunate (*Sh. Si. Lemb.*, 6); brilliantly effective; gorgeous in appearance as an officer in dress uniform (*Ht. Abd.*, 223); or as a king in his royal robes (*Sh. Lail. Mejn.*, 9). *Tiyada-lah tampan mēnjadi padēri*: he did not seem to suit his holy office; *Ht. Abd.*, 371.

Mēmakai pēdang sangat tampan: wearing a sword in an imposing way; *Sh. Abd. Mk.*, 26.

Tampan-tampan: (*Riau*) a napkin or shoulder cloth usually of yellow silk, worn by court officials at a state audience; usually *tētampan*, q. v.

II. The act of stopping a rolling ball with one's foot; barring the passage to a rolling or moving object. *Kubu di-hadapan mēnjadikan tampan*: the stockade in front serves to bar the passage (to the cannon-balls).

تمن tampin. A kind of parcel made of leaves and used for holding sago. *Sagu t.*: pearl sago; *Pel. Abd.*, 78.

تمن tampun. (*Pahang*) Folding together, coming together in a bunch; cf. *chantum*.

Tampun is used of a handkerchief being folded so that its corners meet in a point. *Chantum* or *chēntum* of its being folded and tied below the corners, the corners being then allowed to hang loose.

تمو tampu. The breadth of the hand used as a measure of length, *Kl.*; v. *pēlēmpap*, *tēlēmpap* and *tēmpap*.

تمو tempo. *Port.* Time, especially in the sense of a further allowance of time for a payment or for the performance of any work. *Minta t.*: to ask for an extension of time.

Tempokan: to postpone, to allow time; *Majm. al-Ahk.*, 13.

تمو tumpu. Pressure on some particular spot; the centre of effort; a firm footing on anything. *Mēlompat bērsatumpu*: to jump with one effort (used of standing jumps only, not of a running jump). *Bodoh orang Mēnangkabau yang tiyada mēnumpu laut*: stupid are the men of Mēnangkabau who have no footing on the sea; *Prov.*

Bērtumpu: to have a footing or fixed rest anywhere with a view to making an effort. *Bērtumpu-lah gunong yang bēsar bēsar*: he firmly propped himself against some mighty mountains; *Ht. Sg. Samb.* *Bērtumpu* is also used of the midwife resting her feet against the patient's body while performing her duties, cf. *Sej. Mal.*, 64.

Tēmpat tumpuwan: the place for "taking off" in jumping; *Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.)*, 58.

Tumpu-tumpuwan: a boundary.

تمو tēmpuwa. The weaver bird; *Pel. Abd.*, 94. *Ikan t.*: a freshwater fish, *barbus apogon*.

تفوس **tĕmpuras**. Lost or scattered about by leakage; see *tĕmpĕras*.

تفورغ **tĕmporong** or **tĕmpurong**. A piece of coco-nut shell with the fibrous husk adhering to it; a shell like covering such as the cranium; (rarely) to rub with a fibrous bit of coco-nut shell. *Katak di-bawah tĕmpurong*: a frog beneath a coco-nut shell—i.e., in a world of its own in which it is the most important figure; narrow-minded conceit; Prov., Ht. Abd., 469, 486, Pel. Abd., 24; Ht. Ind. Meng.; J.S.A.S., XXIV., 110. *Suroh tĕmpurong mulut*: order his mouth to be rubbed with coco-nut husk; Ht. Best.

T. kĕpala: the skull and scalp.

T. lutut: the knee cap; the fore part of the knee.

T. rabāb: the body of a viol; the hollow drum-like portion of musical instrument of the guitar and violin type; Ht. Sri Rama.

Sisek t.: the logger head turtle; *thalassochelys caretta*.

تفورك **tĕmporok**. A piece of a coco-nut used in playing certain children's games; better *porok*, q. v.

Cf. *tĕmpurong*.

تفولج **tĕmpolong**. A spittoon; Kl.

تفولخ **tĕmpuling**. A sort of trident for spearing certain fish as the *tĕrubok*. The three points are barbed, the inner being rather shorter than the outer and being barbed on both sides, while the outer points are barbed on the outer side only.

Tĕrubok kĕna tĕmpuling,

Siyakap datang bĕrtanya;

Didalam tĕlok ayer-nya hĕning,

Siapa chakap mandi di-sana:

the *tĕrubok* fish was speared, and the *siyakap* came to make enquiries after it.

تفونق **tĕmponek**. A plant; the monkey-jack, *artocarpus rigida*. Also *tĕmpunai*.

تفوني **tĕmpunai**. A plant, *artocarpus rigida*; J. I. A., I., 330; v. *tĕmponek*.

تفوي **tĕmpuwi**. A tree yielding an edible fruit much prized by natives; *baccaurea malayana*; J.S.A.S., VIII., 131, Ht. Abd., 385, 387; Ht. Sh. Mard.

تفويغ **tĕmpoyong**. A plant (unidentified).

تفويق **tĕmpoyak**. A preserve made of salted durian; Pel. Abd., 37.

تته **tĕmpah**. Engagement in advance; the securing of any person's services by the payment of an advance—more especially applied to securing the services of a midwife, but also applied to the engagement of a dancing girl or to a contract for making a *kĕris*.

Pĕnĕmpah bidan: the fee paid in advance to a midwife.

تته **tĕmpoh**. A charge; a violent onslaught; the collision of a rapidly moving body with a relatively stationary one. *Mĕnĕmpoh*: to charge, to assault, to storm. *Raja Chulan mĕnĕmpoh dĕngan gajah-nya ka-dalam ra'iyat raja Suran*: Raja Chulan charged on his elephant into the midst of the troops of Raja Suran; Sej. Mal., 18. *Bĕrtĕmpoh-tĕmpohan sama sĕndiri-nya*: charging each other alternately; Ht. Sh.

تته **tĕmpoh**. The attitude of sitting on the ground with the two legs turned to the right and bent back under the body while the left hand rests on the floor; sitting as a Malay woman sits.

Bĕrtĕmpoh: in this attitude; to sit in this attitude; J. I. A., I., 330; Ht. Koris. *Bĕrtĕmpoh rapat*: id., with the feet brought close in; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 10; Sh. Ul., 8. *Bĕrtĕmpohan*: id., frequentative—of many people sitting in this way; Sh. Sri Bun., 30. *Makan bĕrtĕmpoh lutut tĕrdiri*: to eat when sitting in an attitude having the knee of one leg raised and the other leg stretched out; Sh. Panj. Sg.

تته **tumpah**. Spilling; spilt; poured out—not necessarily in any great quantity but rather more than the spilling expressed by *titek*. *Biyar titek jangan tumpah*: let a little drop, don't go pouring it out; do things gradually; violence often defeats its own ends; Prov., J.S.A.S. III., 25. *Sadikit tidak di-bĕri tumpah*: he did not allow any of it to be spilt; Sh. Abd. Mk., 22.

T. ruwah: poured out in masses; thrown out; jerked out carelessly anywhere, as distinct from a careful discharge or removal; Pel. Abd., 155.

Tĕmpat aku t. darah: my birth-place; Ht. Abd., 12.

تتي **tampi**. The process of winnowing by tossing up and down; separating the chaff and rice by a jerky upward motion; cf. *tinting* and *indang*.

Mĕnampi: to winnow; J. S. A. S., XI., 50, 57. *M. dada*: heaving, of the breasts; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 6. *Jikalau mĕnampi jangan tumpah padi-nya*: when you are winnowing do not spill the *padi*; when you do anything, do it with care; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 50.

Kalau padi kata padi;

Jangan sĕhaya tĕrtampi-tampi;

Kalau jadi, kata jadi;

Jangan sĕhaya tĕrnanti-nanti:

if it is *padi*, say it is *padi*; do not let me continue winnowing; if it is so, say it is so, do not keep me waiting and waiting.

- تمپی **tempe.** Jav. A kind of dish; beans prepared in a certain way.
- تمپداک **tĕmpedak.** (A term of abuse.) Filthy, loathsome.
- تمپیار **tĕmpiyar.** *Bĕrtĕmpiyar*: scattering in all directions, as a flock of chickens or a crowd of men on the approach of danger; Fut. Sh., 85. *Bĕrtĕmpiyaran iya di-dalam hutan*: scattered about the forest; Sh. Sh. Al., 38.
- تمپراس **tĕmperas.** A kind of black insect or bug, found in the jungle, and the bite of which causes a slight swelling; cf. *tungan*.
- تمپياس **tĕmpiyas.** Beating in, of rain; coming in through an open window or other aperture; cf. *biyas* or *piyas*.
- تمپلنگ **tĕmpeleng.** A box on the ears; a violent blow with the open hand; cf. *sĕpak*, *lĕpak* and *tampar*.
- تمپینس **tĕmpinis.** I. The name of a tree yielding a hard durable wood, *sloetia sideroxylon*. Slight variations or states of the plant are known as *t. merah*, *t. kerong*, *t. puteh* and *t. hitam*.
This wood is a proverbial simile for hardness. *Sa-kĕchil-kĕchil kayu tĕmpinis, tĕras-nya tahan bĕrpuloh tahun*: however small a *tĕmpinis* tree may be, its body lasts for tens of years.
In Kedah the word is pronounced *tampenis*.
II. *Ikan tĕmpinis*: an edible salt-water fish.
- تمپیناه **tĕmpinah.** The water-balsam, *hydrocera triflora*.
- تمگن **tĕmĕgun.** An expectant attitude; Sh. Pr. Ach., 18; cf. *tĕgun*.
- تمن **tĕman.** The accompaniment of a superior; attendance on one higher in position or rank—in contradistinction to *kawan*, which means attendance on an equal. *Tĕman-nya sa-orang*: one of his attendants; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Usah-lah tĕman di-mandi pagi*: you need not attend me to my morning bath (to a man who overdoes his flattery); Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 22.
Tĕmani: to attend on anyone as a mark of respect; to escort him part of his journey; Ht. Koris; Sh. Bid., 58. *Mĕnĕmani*: id., Ht. Hg. Tuw., 59; Ht. Koris.
- تمن **tĕmin.** An immovable iron joint, ferrule or fastening uniting a knife blade to its handle or a spear-head to its shaft; also a ferrule at the base of the sheath.
If this fastening is of rattan, *simpai* is used; if it is movable, *pĕnongkok*.
Pokok t.: (Kedah) a thorny shrub, *balanostrelus ilicifolius*.

- تمدنگ **tĕmandang.** Appearance, garb; get-up, make up. *Sikap pĕndekar tĕmandang muntĕri*: with the look of a warrior and the garb of a statesman.
- تمنڠ **tĕmĕnong.** An edible salt-water fish.
Panching t.: to fish with an unbaited polished hook; to fish for the *tĕmĕnong*.
Niyat hati nak panching tĕmĕnong,
Sudah tĕrpanching ikan sĕtoka;
Niyat hati nak pĕlok gunong,
Sudah tĕrpĕlok bewak chĕlaka:
I hoped to catch a *tĕmĕnong* and only caught a *sĕtoka*; I hoped to wed a mountain (of gold) and found a dirty lizard in my arms.
- تمو **tĕmu.** I. Meeting; uniting or joining in the same spot—more exact than *jumpa*, q. v. *Bĕrtĕmu*: to meet; to come against. *Barang pĕrkataan yang bĕharu yang ada bĕrtĕmu dalam kitĕb-kitĕb*: every new word which I met with in my books; Ht. Abd., 49.
Mĕnĕmukan: to bring into contact; Sh. Peng., 6.
Pĕrtĕmuwan: meeting; a meeting between persons; Sh. Sri Bun., 45; Ht. Gul. Bak., 81, 106.
Pĕrtĕmukan or *mĕmpĕrtĕmukan*: to bring about a meeting; to unite or reunite, e. g., to unite a lover with his beloved, (Ht. Gul. Bak., 118), or to restore a head to the body from which it was cut off (Sej. Mal., 79).
II. The name given to many wild gingers, *scitamineæ*; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 32; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Koris.
T. kunchi: a small cultivated ginger, *kæmpferia pandulata*; Muj., 47.
T. kunyet: turmeric, *curcuma longa*.
T. lawak: the zedoary, a white turmeric used in curries, *curcuma zedoaria*.
T. lampu, *t. giring*, *t. padang*, *t. puteh*, *t. pauh*, *t. kuning* and *t. urat*: other unidentified varieties.
- تموچت **tĕmuchut.** (Penang.) Love-grass; burrs; also *chĕmuchup* and *kĕmunchup*, q. v.
- تمورت **tĕmurat.** A wild ginger; better *tĕmu urat*; v. *tĕmu*.
- تمورن **tĕmurun.** *Turun tĕmurun*: descent, pedigree or lineage—of persons; traditional character—of customs. *Sultĕn yang bĕraşal lagi turun tĕmurun daripada aşal*: a sultan by birth and the descendant of a line of born sultans; Ht. Abd., 409. *Raja China turun tĕmurun datang sĕkarang ini*: a Chinese emperor whose descendants are Chinese emperors to this day; Sej. Mal., 37. *Turun tĕmurun aşal bĕrnobat*: descended from ancestors who were entitled to the *nobat* (the kettle drum of royalty) from the first; Sh. A. R. S. J., 6.

تموكت **tēmukut.** (Kedah.) Fine rice dust; dust obtained when the rice is winnowed. Also *dēmukut*, *lēmukut*, and *mēmukut*.

تموكس **tēmukus.** Cubebs. Also *kēmukus*, and *lada bērekor*.

تمولق **tēmoloḡ.** (Kedah.) The crop of a bird, the first stomach of a ruminant. Better *tēmboloḡ*, q. v.

تموله **tēmoleh.** A fresh-water fish (unidentified).

تمه **tēmah.** The application of a poultice of hot ashes; better *dēmah*. See also *tēmas*.

تميدق **tēmidak.** A fruit (unidentified), J. I. A., I., 296.

تمیغ **tēmiyang.** A liana, *lettsonia peguensis*; J. I. A., I., 313.
Orang tēmiyang : a tribe of *orang laut*.

تمیل **tamyil.** Arab. To be undecided, to hesitate.

تمیلغ **tēmilang.** A plant, *aglaia odoratissima*.

تن **tan.** [Hind. *thān*.] A place for tying up an animal. *T. kuda* : a stable; = *bangsal kuda*.

تن **tun.** A title of distinction which seems to have been of general use formerly but is now (Riau) only applied to a princess's foster child.

تنبور **tanbur.** Port. A drum; Ht. Abd., 192, 193, 313. Also *tambur*, q. v.

تنبيهة **tanbiyyat.** Arab. Prophecy; the position of a prophet. Cf. *nabī*.

تننت **tēnat.** Desperate; dangerous, of a wound or illness; dead-tired, of weariness; cf. *pēnat*.

تننت **tinta.** Port. Ink. Also *dawat*.

تننابقن **tēntapan.** (Kedah.) A shoulder cloth. Also *tēntampan*, *tētampan*, and *tampan-tampan*.

تنناون **tēntawan.** *Akar t.* : a water-producing vine, *conocephalus suaveolens*.

تننايو **tēntayu.** [Skr. *jatayu*, a mythical bird.] The name given in Kedah to a peculiar bird-shaped boat's figurehead, and (by extension) to a special variety of three-masted *pērahu*. Cf. *jēntayu*.

تننت **tuntut.** Following on any one's steps; following up keenly; demanding, intently seeking after. *T. 'ilmu* : the pursuit of knowledge. *T. kēmaluwan* : to sue for damages for slander.
Mēmuntut : to follow up; Ht. Abd., 25. *Tuntuti* : id.; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Sh. I. M. P. *M. bela* : to avenge.

تنتر **tantēra.** [Skr. *tantra*.] Army; infantry; rank and file. *Bala t.* : id. Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 193; Muj., 5, etc.

تننغ **tēntang.** Position opposite to, *vis-à-vis*, or in full view of anything; in face of. *T. Tēloḡ Bēlanga* : opposite *Tēloḡ Bēlanga*. *Tiyada-lah dapat di-tēntang nyata* : that cannot be looked full in the face,—a description of dazzling beauty or terrifying strength; Ht. Bakht., 9.
Bērtēntangan : *vis-à-vis*; opposite; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 8; Sh. Ik. Trub., 11. *B. dēngan* : facing; opposite to; Ht. Abd., 239, 357, 377; Sh. Ul.

Mēnēntang : to face. *Tiyada-lah siapa dapat mēnēntang baginda* : no one could bring himself to face the prince; Ht. Gul. Bak., 68. *Bērapa sakit mata mēnēntang, sakit lagi bahu mēmikul* : however painful it may seem to the eye that sees it, the shoulder that has to bear it feels it more; Prov.

تننغ **tentang.** A window, the hinges of the shutters of which are fastened horizontally; Sh. Si Lemb.

تننغ **tinting.** Winnowing with a swaying motion so as to separate the wheat from the chaff; (by metaphor) purifying by any process of selection. *Laḡsana mas bēharu di-tinting* : like newly purified gold, *i. e.*, like gold dust shaken (on a *rēbana*) to separate the good from the bad; a simile for purity and excellence.

تننغ **tuntong.** I. The extreme point of anything, *e. g.*, of a *kēris*.

II. *Pēnyu tuntong* or *tuntong* : a turtle, *callagur picta*; J. S. A. S., VIII., 120.

III. Rapping a thing on the ground after turning it upside down so as to knock out anything that may be adhering to the side, as a man raps a tobacco-pipe bowl to get rid of the ashes; holding a child by the feet and shaking him head downwards, by way of a punishment.

تننغن **tēntampan.** (Kedah.) A shoulder-cloth; also *tētampan*, *tēntapan*, and *tampan-tampan*.

تنن **tantan.** *Bunga t.* : a wild ginger, *amomum xanthophlebium*.

تنن **tuntun.** I. Leading; conducting; guidance by means of some connecting link, as when a horse is led by a halter and a child by the hand. *Orang buta bērtuntun tongkat* : a blind man led by his stick. *Batu t.* : the lead on a fishing line; also *batu ladong*.

Mēmuntun : to lead; to conduct—literally with a rope or by the hand, but also figuratively in a wider sense, *e. g.*, *mēmuntun dēngan baik paras-nya* : to lead by the power of beauty; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Mēmuntun tali* : to lead (goats) with a string; Ht. Hamz., 4.

II. *Mĕnuntun* : to flock in crowds to see a *wayang* or *joget* or other show. *Ramai-lah orang mĕnuntun kĕchil bĕsar tuwa muda* : many were the people who flocked there, small and great, old and young ; Ht. Ind. Nata, cf. also Sh. Abd. Mk., 41 ; Ht. Abd., 113.

Rumah tuntunan : a museum, an exhibition, a show of any sort.

تنو **tĕntu**. Definiteness ; positiveness ; certainty ; certain as opposed to doubtful ; definite as opposed to vague. *Khabar yang tĕntu* ; definite news ; certain intelligence, as opposed to vague rumour.

Tĕntukan and *mĕntukan* ; to define ; to lay down clearly ; to fix, e. g., to appoint a day for any work, (Ht. Abd., 462) ; or to fix the amount of an allowance or salary, (Ht. Abd., 225, 232) ; or to define the terms of an agreement, (Ht. Ind. Jaya) ; or to find out definitely in what language an inscription is written, (Ht. Abd., 237).

Tĕntuwan and *kĕtĕntuwan* : certainty. *Tiyada tĕntuwan* confusion ; uncertainty ; disorder ; Sh. Ul., 29. *Tiyada bĕrkĕtĕntuwan* : id. ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 135.

Tĕrtĕntu : absolutely certain ; accepted as certain ; unquestioned ; Ht. Abd., 119.

نتوبن **tĕntuban**. See *tuban*.

نتورن **tĕnturun**. (Riau.) A small animal, like a civet cat ; *arctictis binturong*. Also *bĕnturong*.

نتولخ **tĕntulang**. *T. merah* : a plant, *garcinia eugeniaefolia*.

نتي **tanti**. "Wait a moment," an expression used by a slow walker to one ahead of him. The forms *nanti* and *mĕnanti* are in more general use, v. *nanti*.

تنج **tanjong**. A cape ; a head-land, a promontory. *Bunga t.* : a flower, *amomum xanthophlebium*.

تنج **tunjang**. (Riau, Johor, Kedah.) The tap root ; that portion of the root which goes straight down into the ground, as distinct from branching roots such as those of the mangrove (*jangkar*, q. v.) ; (Malacca) raised above the surface ; exposed as the roots of the *bakau* or as hoof-marks, J.S.A.S., VIII., 128.

تنج **tunjong**. I. The water-lily. *T. biru*, *t. mas* : varieties of it, Sh. Bur. Nuri., 23 ; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc.

II. (Johor.) A *sireh* or pepper vine prop ; (Riau) *junjong* q. v.

تنج **tanjak**. Projection upwards ; point upwards ; sticking up as the point of a Bugis head-dress. *Layar t.* : a triangular sail, the base of which runs along the deck and the vertex of which is aloft.

Lobang t. : the orifice through which molten metal is poured into a mould, the word *tanjak* being used of the small projection or tag formed by the metal in the orifice itself.

Bĕrtanjak kaki : standing on tiptoe.

Tanjak is also used of the vertex of a triangular sail rising as the wind drops, the swelling of the sail tending to lower it ; and of the raising of the peculiar rattan net (*daun*) at the bottom of a fish trap. *Layar tĕrtanjak*, *anginya mati* : the sail is sticking up, and the wind filling it has died away ; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Cf. *anjor*, *anjong*, *tanjong*, *tajok*, *unjok*, *tunjok*, etc.

تنج **tunjok**. Indication ; pointing out.

Tunjokkan : to point out ; to indicate ; Ht. Abd., 274. *Mĕnunjoki* : id. ; Sh. Ibl., 5. *Mĕnunjokkan* : id. *Itu-lah mĕnunjokkan bodohnya* : that shows his folly ; Ht. Abd., 259.

Pĕrtunjok : an indicator, an indication ; Ht. Abd., 132 ; Ht. Raj. Sul., 18. *Pĕrtunjokan* : an indication ; Ht. Raj. Sul., 17. *Pĕnunjok* : an indication, a warning ; Ht. Best.

Tĕlunjok, and *jari tĕlunjok* : the index finger.

Cf. *anjor*, *anjong*, *tajok*, *unjok*, *belunyor*, *tanjak*, *tonjol*, etc.

تنجل **tanjol**. A contrivance something like a fishing rod and line, but with a noose instead of a hook at the end of the line. When a snake (or whatever else it is desired to catch) is passing through the noose, a sudden jerk of the rod tightens the noose and secures the animal, at the same time keeping him at a distance.

تنجل **tonjol**. A considerable protuberance or bump on the forehead (such as would be caused by a carbuncle), as distinct from a slight swelling such as would be caused by a blow (v. *benjol*) or from a naturally prominent conformation of the forehead.

تنجل **tunjat**. A thrust downwards to give impetus to an upward motion, as in the case of a diver stamping on the bottom of the sea to accelerate his rise to the surface, or of a horse pressing the ground with his hind feet when leaping forward. *Tunjat* is also used of a dig in the ribs or any thrust intended to be felt but not intended to hurt or leave a mark.

تنجن **tanjan**. A tree (unidentified) resembling the *kĕranji*, q. v. ; Kl.

تنجو **tanju**. A bracket-lamp ; a wall-lamp ; a street lamp on a bracket projecting from a wall, as distinct from a street standard lamp ; Ht. Koris. ; Ht. Ind. Meng.

tinjau. Stretching out the neck and gazing intently; on the look-out.

Mĕninjau: to keep a look-out; to watch.

Pĕninjau: a look-out, a spy.

Tĕrtinjau-tinjau: looking about, spying out the land, as a thief examining a house which he hopes to enter.

tinju. Boxing; a blow with the knuckles of the closed fist. *Di-kaluwarkan-nya duwa-duwa budak itu di-adu-nya bĕrtinju*: he brought out the boys in pairs and set them on to box with each other; Ht. Abd., 80. Cf. *tumboḡ* and *timboḡ*.

tanda. I. Token; emblem; a mark emblematic of anything, as distinct from a mark consequent on anything (*bĕkas*, q. v.).

T. bachaan: the vowel points; also *baris*, q. v.

T. bandera: a flag signal.

T. mati: (1) a souvenir; (2) the diacritical mark *jazm*.

T. tangan: a signature; an acknowledgment by signature. *Surat tanda tangan orang bĕrhutang piyutang*: a promissory note. *Surat tanda iya ada bĕlajar daripada-nya*: a letter to show that that gentleman had taken lessons from him, i. e., a certificate or testimonial given to a teacher. *T. mĕmbĕri hurmat*: a mark of respect, as when soldiers present arms.

Ikan tanda-tanda: a fish, *lutianus sillao*.

II. *Pĕrtanda*: (Riau, Johor) an executioner.

tenda. Port. Awning;=*chĕtĕri*, q. v.

tunda. Towing; a tender; a boat drawn behind a ship; a bait drawn after a boat. *Sampan t.*: a kind of small dinghy towed behind a sailing vessel. *Mĕnareḡ t.* or *bĕrtunda*: to have (a boat) in tow; Sh. Abd. Mk., 27. *Tunda-lah pada pĕrahu hamba*: put it in tow of my boat; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 8. *Kapal bĕsar di-tunda jongkong*: a large ship in tow of a dinghy; a great man in tow of parasites; Prov.

Panching t.: a drag-line drawn after a sailing boat and used for catching the *alu-alu*. *Alu-alu mĕmakan-nya tunda*: the *alu-alu* (fish) has swallowed the bait; Sh. Pant. Shl., 9; see also Pel. Abd., 30.

tandur. I. Jav. *Mĕnandur*: to plant; Ht. Ind. Nata.

II. Holding up or supporting with props, buttresses or ropes. *Tali t.*: a string for pulling up chicks (*bidai*).

tandas. I. A privy; Bost. Sal.

II. (Kedah.) The trunk of a decapitated man; the mutilated body of a murdered man; see *tandus* and *tĕndas*.

tandus. Barrenness; treelessness, of land; waste, abandoned.

tĕndas. [Jav. *ĕndas*: head.] Decapitation. *Supaya ku tĕndas leher-mu*: that I may cut your throat; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 96. *Nĕschaya pateḡ kĕduwa tĕndas kĕpala-nya pĕrsĕmbahkan ka-bawah duli*: we two will certainly cut off their heads for a gift to your Majesty; Ht. Sh. Kub. Cf. also Ht. Hamz., 26.

tindas. The cracking of a flea on the thumb-nail.

Mĕnindas: to kill a small insect such as a *tuma* (Pel. Abd., 32) or a flea (Ht. Si Misk., 51) on the thumb-nail.

Cf. *tĕndas*.

tandang. Wandering about in search of any person or thing; visiting; travelling. *Orang tandang desa*: a wanderer; a vagrant; a vagabond; a man who has left his country to wander in search of a livelihood; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Bĕrtandang desa*: to wander about as a vagrant; Sh. Sri Bun., 34.

Tikam t.: death by a javelin or thrown spear—a form of execution considered degrading as being the death of a hunted beast.

Bĕrtandang: to go visiting. *Orang lĕpas nikāh jangan di-tandang*: don't go visiting a man just married, Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 40.

Tandang is also used in the extended sense of visiting and associating with or competing with. *Tiyada-lah pĕrnah orang kĕ-indĕraan pĕrgi ka-dalam dunya bĕrtandang-tandang dĕngan orang dunya*: the Sons of Heaven have never yet descended to earth to compete with the Sons of Earth; Ht. Pg. Ptg. The word is also used of a football team visiting another club to play a match; Bint. Tim.

tanding. A subdivision; one of several equal portions; a "lot," of land; a "portion," of food; measuring out equal sides or portions. *Tidak sa-tanding, tidak sa-banding*: not equal in size, nor equal in quality. *Gamboḡ sama tandingan*: dancing girls perfectly matched; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Sa-tĕlah bĕrtandingan-nya daripada kĕduwa pĕhak*: when two equal sides had been selected; Ht. Sh. Mard.

tĕndang. Kicking out; drawing up the foot as far as it will go and kicking out. *Bunga di-pĕtĕḡ pĕrdu di-tĕndang*: the flower is plucked, the stalk thrown away; the daughter is cherished, the mother left to starve; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92. Cf. *tĕrajang*, *sepaḡ*, *singkor*, *kidang* and *ĕntaḡ*.

T. ka-bĕlakang: kicking out behind, as a horse. *T. tumit*: stamping down violently with the heel.

Bĕrtumboḡ bĕrtĕndang: with cuffs and kicks; Ht. Abd., 94.

Mēnēndang: to kick; Ht. Abd., 28. *Mēnēndangkan*: id. *Jikalau patēk laki-laki nēsčaya patēk sēndiri mēnēndangkan muka-nya muntēri itu*: if I were a man I would assuredly kick that minister's face; Ht. Bakht., 74. *Mēnēndangkan kēduwa bēlah kaki*: to kick out with both feet; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Pēnēndang: a stretcher in a Malay boat.

تندغ tondong. Banishment; driving away with ignominy; hounding out. Cf. *tandang* in the expression *tikam tandang*. *Di-tondong uleh sēgala marika-itu akan raja*: they all drove the prince out of the country; Ht. Gh.

تندق tandak. Dancing by movements of the lower limbs in contradistinction to dancing by swaying the body and arms (*tari*); Javanese dancing; Sh. Put. Akal, 11; Sh. Abd. Mk., 9; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Bērtandak: to dance; Ht. Koris. *Bērtandak-tandak*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

تندق tandok. Horn; the horn of an animal—except in cases where it is endowed with magical properties, cf. *chula* and *sumbu*; goring with the horns; butting. *Mati di-tandok uleh kērbau jalang itu*: he died gored by the wild buffalo; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Bagai tandok bērsēndi gading*: like horn in ivory mountings; a worthless thing in a valuable frame; Prov. *Tēlor di-hujong tandok*: an egg at the point of a horn; in a critical position; Prov., Ht. Abd., 422. *Bagai tandok di-bērkas*: like horns tied up in a bale (which will not hold together owing to the peculiar shape of the horns); a story the details of which will not harmonize; Prov. *Jangan buwat kērbau tandok panjang*: do not play the long-horned buffalo; do not be quarrelsome; Prov.

T. baung: (Kedah) props used in shallow water to keep a boat from rolling; =(Riau, Johor) *sēmbeta*, q. v.

Tandok-tandok: a climber with curiously shaped flowers, *strophanthus dichotomus*.

Bērtandok: horned. *Kuching bērtandok*: when cats have horns; the Greek calends; Prov.

Mēnandok: to gore; to butt. *Sapērti kērbau mēnandok anak*: as a buffalo butts its calf, i. e., with the flat of the horn so as not to hurt it; a mother's severity; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 108. *Lēmbu tandok panjang tiyada mēnandok pun di-kata orang juga iya mēnandok*: when an ox has long horns he may not butt, but everyone will say that he butts; appearances often hang a man; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 135.

Tandok is also used to describe the act or result of tying a growing branch to its parent bough so as to prevent its breaking under its own weight.

تندق tindek. Pricking through (a thin surface); making a hole through, used of boring the ears, etc.

تندق tundok. The bowing of the head; a down-cast, respectful, or submissive attitude. *T. mēnyēmbah*: to bow in salutation. *T. diyam*: to look down and be silent, e. g., after a rebuke. *T. tēngadah*: looking down and then looking up; the attitude of a man in the throes of composition. *T. khidmat*: bowing in subjection; Arabian Nights, 16.

Mēnundoḡkan kēpala: to bow the head; Ht. Abd., 6, 47, 116, 221; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Mēnundoḡkan ulu*: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 131.

Pēnundoḡ or '*ilmu pēnundoḡ*': a charm for procuring submissiveness in others; Ht. Abd., 154; J. I. A., I., 311; in Riau, confined to obtaining the submission of one's wife, but this limitation is not universal. '*Azimat pēnundoḡ musoh*': a talisman to reduce one's enemies to submission.

تندل tandil. Tam. A tindal; the head-man of a gang of road-coolies or field-labourers; a petty officer on a ship receiving his orders from the *sērang*. *Tandil pērgi bērkērah*: the head labourer went to call the people to work; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 9.

تندم tandam. (Johor.) The solder used in working in gold or brass; better (Riau) *pandam*.

تندن tandan. A cluster (Ht. Koris); the stalk common to a cluster of fruit such as bananas which grow together—the stalk joining each separate banana to the *tandan* being *tangkai*, q. v.

تندن tandun. *Zamān tandun*: the immemorial past; the beginnings of time; when the world was young.

تندن tindan. Lying loosely one on the other, as a pile of books or other articles of a similar character. *Sa-tindan*: a number of articles so piled up but not sorted relative to one another; cf. *susun* and *tindeh*.

تندن tundun. The *mons veneris*; (sometimes) the *mons veneris* and *labia majora*.

تندو tandu. A kind of hammock-litter borne by two persons. *Tuwan putēri itu di-usong di-dalam tandu-nya*: the princess was borne in her litter; Ht. Gh.

تنده tindeh. Lying one over the other; placing a limb over another; position over. *Maka uleh Bēndērang di-tindeh-nya paha Badang dēngan paha-nya*: Bēndērang laid his thigh under Badang's—to see whether he could throw him, at wrestling; Sej. Mal., 61. *Tindeh-mēnindeh*: to press by crowding; to fall one over the other in confusion or disarray; Pel. Abd., 32. *Di-tindeh yang bērat, di-lilit yang panjang*: borne down by the heavy, enfolded in the coils of the long,—illustrative of the powerlessness of the poor; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 35. *Yang tēgah di-sokong, yang rēbah di-tindeh*: what is firm is propped up, what is fallen is pressed down; money begets money, and poverty pauperism; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 41.

Tindehkan: to superimpose a weight; to crush under a superincumbent mass. *Di-tindehkan-nya dĕngan bukit Mĕnggĕrda itu*: he crushed him under the weight of Mount Mĕnggĕrda; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bĕrtindeh: one lying on the other, as bodies on a battle field. *Bĕrtindeh-tindeh*: id., frequentative; Ht. Abd., 373. *Bĕrtindeh bangkai*: body lying on body, as after a fight, (Sh. Raj. Haji, 185), but especially used by lovers promising to die with each other; Sh. Pant. Shl., 7, 12.

Bĕrtindeh is also used in a coarse sense, e. g., *ambil katak yang bĕrbini sĕdang bĕrtindeh-tindeh*.

تر **tĕnar**. A row that all can hear; bawling a thing from the house-tops; washing one's dirty linen in public.

Hĕndaĕ di-pulangan sĕgala mahar;

Jangan-lah lagi mĕmbuwat tĕnar:

all your money will be returned to you; but don't go on proclaiming your grievances to the world at large; Sh. Peng., 22. Cf. also Sh. Peng., 6; Sh. Pr. Turki, 12.

تنزيل **tanzil**. Arab. Sending down; revelation; the revelation made by God to man in the Koran.

تنغ **tĕnang**. Calm; smooth; still, of the surface of the water; cf. *tĕdoh* and *sĕnang*. *Jikalau ayer tĕnang jangan di-sangka tiyada buwaya*: if the water is still do not think that there are necessarily no alligators; Prov., J.S.A.S., XI., 34.

تنغ **tĕnong**. Abstraction; being plunged in thought; cf. *mĕnong*, and *rĕnong*.

Pĕtĕnong: (Singapore) a fortune teller.

تنفس **tanaffus**. Arab. *Jauhar tanaffus*: the essence of breathing life; the spirit of animal life; Sh. I. M. P., 15.

تنق **tĕnok**. (Johor, Malacca.) The tapir, *tapirus indicus*; also (Kedah) *badak tampong*.

تنل **tĕnol**. A small tree, *myristica laurina*.

تنن **tĕnun**. Weaving; the art or process of weaving.

Tĕnunan: method or style of weaving; Ht. Koris. *Salah tĕnunan*: a fault in the fabric.

Bĕrtĕnun: to weave; Ht. Sh. Kub.

تنور **tannŭr**. Arab. Furnace; oven; bakery.

تنيرغ **tĕniring**. A tree (unidentified); Kl.

تنپه **tĕnnyeh**. (Penang.) To touch or poke with the finger.

تو **tu**. A colloquial abbreviation for *itu*; v. ايت.

تو' **to'**. A colloquial abbreviation for *datok*, q. v.; grandfather, old man.

To' aki: (Perak) grandfather.

To' alang: v. *tuwalang*.

To' neĕ: great-grandfather.

To' nyang: great-great-grandfather.

To' wan: (Kedah) grandfather.

تو **tuwa**. Old; matured; age; seniority.

Orang t.: (1) an old man, (2) the head of the family; the father; a village patriarch; an adult, in contradistinction to a child, or one of the older as opposed to the younger generation. *Orang tuwa bongkok pakai baju bĕsi*: a humpbacked old man in a coat of mail; a tortoise.

Orang tuwa chatok: an old man in his dotage.

Orang tuwa datok: an old man of position and rank.

Orang tuwa kutoĕ: an old rascal; Ht. Best.

Orang tuwa luntoĕ: a broken down old man.

Orang tuwa suntok: an old man who apes youthful ways.

Toleh tĕnggala tuwa: v. *toleh*.

Kĕtuwa: a village headman. *K. kampung or tuwa kampung*: id. *Pĕrtuwa* and *pĕngĕtuwa*: id. *Paratuwa*: the elders of a village considered collectively. *Kĕtuwa-tuwaan*: id. *Kĕtuwakan*: to have or appoint as headman; Sh. Jub. Mal., 10.

Paĕ tuwa: an uncle older than one's father; Sh. Sri Bun., 57. Also *paĕ uwa* and *paĕ wa*. *Bapa tuwa*: id., Sej. Mal., 90.

Mĕrtuwa and *mĕntuwa*: father-in-law.

Tuwa after the names of colours gives the meaning of "deep," "dark," to those colours. *Merah t.*: deep dark red. *Hitam-nya tuwa*: it was of a deep black; Ht. Sh. Kub. After the names of minerals, *tuwa* means purity from alloy.

The form *tuha* also occurs.

توارد **tawārud**. Arab. Correspondence.

توارغ **tuwarang**. A drought (lasting longer than a *kĕmarau*).

تواريخ **tawārīkh**. Arab. Dates, epochs; the plural of *tārīkh*, q. v.

توافي **tawāfi**. Arab. Being gathered home by God (of the slain in a Holy War).

تواكغ **towakang**. [Chin. *tōā-khang*.] A person puffed up with self-conceit; arrogance, vanity, superciliousness.

توال **tuwala**. [Port. *toalha*.] A serviette; a napkin; a towel. *T. mandi*: a towel.

توالغ **tuwalang.** (Perak and Kedah Malay.) A name given generically to large trees on which the wild bees make their nests; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 6; (Riau, Johor) *siyalang*.

Běrtuwalang: to swarm; (of bees). Also *to' alang*.

توب **tuba.** The name of a plant with a root possessing stupefying qualities, and much used in fishing, *derris elliptica*. *Maka sakaliyan ikan itu bėrtimbulan sapėrti ikan kėna tuba*: then all the fish came floating to the surface like fish affected by the *tuba* root; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Mati di-tuba*: poisoned by *tuba*; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12. *Tuba binasa ikan ta'-dapat*: the *tuba* was spoilt and no fish were got; a proverbial description of money spent uselessly.

توبت **tobat.** Arab. Repentance by abandonment of any evil practice; the abandonment of any harmful thing. *Bėrtobat daripada mandi*: giving up bathing (in a magic wood when bathing resulted in unpleasant transformations); Ht. Gul. Bak., 90. *Tobat daripada dosa-nya yang tėlah lalu itu*: repentance for past sins; the abandonment of his old vices; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2.

توبر **tubir.** The edge of the sea or of a river; the margin of a lake; the brink, provided the gradient into the sea or river be great, though not perpendicular.

توبغ **tubing.** (Singapore.) Aslant; = (Riau, Johor, Kedah) *tuding*, q. v.

توبق **tobak.** (Riau, Johor.) Cut square; cutting the nail so as to give it a straight instead of the usual curved edge; also (Kedah) *tėkobaq*.

توبق **tubok.** A wooden lance for spearing *tėripang*.

توبل **tubul.** A freshwater fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 12.

توبن **tuban.** *Tuban-tuban*: (Johor) the discharge immediately preceding delivery at child-birth; also (Riau) *tėttuban*, (Singapore) *kėttuban*, and (Kedah) *tėntuban*.

توبن **tubin.** I. Four days hence; the fourth day from this; Kl.

II. *Ikan tubin*: a freshwater fish (unidentified).

توبه **tobah.** *Mėnobah*: to tear out plants by the roots; Kl.

توبه **tuboh.** The body—in the anatomical sense only and not as considered in contradistinction to the soul (v. *badan*), nor yet in the sense of a dead body (v. *bangkai*); the seat of physical sensations. *Tuboh-nya sėdėrhana*: he was of medium build. *Tuboh-nya makin sa-hari makin-lah tambun*: he became fatter daily.

Bėkas t.: a garment that has been in actual use—often given by Malays as a pledge of affection.

Mėmėloq t.: to cross the arms over the chest.

Sa-tuboh: sexual connection; carnal knowledge.

Tuboh is sometimes used in the sense of "in person." *Tuwan tuboh datang*: come in person.

توبي **tubi.** Devotion to anything; putting one's heart and soul into any work; doing anything with all one's might. *Chandu chėlaka jangan di-tubi*: do not give yourself up to accursed opium. *Maka uleh Hang Jėbat di-pėrtubi-tubi-nya tikam*: Hang Jėbat worked himself up to strike; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 84.

توت **tuwat.** I. (Kedah.) A fishing mark; a stake or bamboo used as a mark to indicate a good spot for line-fishing.

II. *Kėtuwat*: a pimple; a small excrescence or wart of the same colour as the surrounding flesh.

توت **tėt.** Arab. A mulberry tree.

توت **tutut.** (Johor.) A bird (unidentified) resembling a *mėrėbok*.

توت **tutor.** I. Utterance; pronunciation; a formula for utterance; actual speech; spoken—(as distinct from written) language. *Tutor dan kata haru-biru*: his utterance and his language were confused; Sh. Nasih., 9. *Tutor sa-patah*: a word, a saying.

Bėrtutor: to speak. *Bėrtutor bėhasa Mėlayu*: to speak Malay; Ht. Abd., 346.

II. *Tutoran atap*, *pėttutoran atap*, or *pėnutoran atap*: the lowest row of *atap* in a roof, the eaves. Also *chuchoran atap*.

توتف **tutup.** Covering; a cover; the closing up or filling up of a hollow body, as distinct from the enclosing of a body in a hollow (v. *tudong*). *Laksana chėmbul dėngan tutup-nya*: like a casket and its cover; exactly fitting each other; Prov., Sh. Pant. Shl., 14. *Lobang yang tėrsėbut itu di-suroh-nya tutup*: he ordered the aperture in question to be closed; Ht. Abd., 64. *Sa-tahun tutup*: a whole year, a full year.

T. bumi: a weed, *elephantopus scaber*. *T. bumi paya*: a weed, *blainvillea latifolia*. *T. bumi rimba*: a herb, *allomorphia griffithii*.

Tutupkan: to close; to shut; Ht. Abd., 94. *Mėnutup*: id.; Ht. Abd., 53, 81; Muj., 14.

Pėnutup: anything that closes; a cover. *P. maling*: a charm for shutting out thieves; Muj., 79. *P. malu*: a thing to close up or hide one's shame; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 14. *P. nafsu*: a charm to remove lust.

Tėrtutup: closed; shut; Ht. Abd., 73.

توتق totok. I. (Jav.) A species of shell-fish; Kl.

II. Full-blooded; pure-blooded. *Bèlanda t.*: a Dutchman *pur sang*. *China t.*: a China-born Chinese in contradistinction to a *Baba*. The expression also occurs without any special meaning in a proverbial rhyme descriptive of a passionately jealous man:

*China totoḡ, lawang lawi,
Chabut golok, tikam bini.*

III. (Onom.) A bamboo sounding-block. Also *to'tok*.

توتق tutok. I. Breaking a piece of bamboo or rattan without cutting it into two separate pieces; crushing or beating a rattan into a soft fibrous pulp; Ht. Zaly., 69, 70.

II. A tree, *hibiscus macrophyllus*. Its bark is used for fibre.

III. *Tutoḡ kētampi*: the name given to a school punishment, the boy being forced to hold his right ear in his left hand and *vice versa*, and to continually rise and stoop.

توتل tutul. Jav. Spot; spotted. *Machan t.*: the leopard; (in pure Malay) *harimau bintang*. *Buloh t.* (Kedah): the spotted bamboo, a kind of bamboo obtained from Java and used in the construction of musical instruments; (Riau, Johor) *buloh karah*.

توتو tutu. *Děngong t.*: the sound made by a humming kite (*timbang*).

توته tutoh. Lopping off the branches of a tree from the main trunk after felling, or in some cases preparatory to felling. *Měnutoh*: to lop off branches from a tree; Ht. Gh., 75; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5; Sh. Ch. Ber., 7.

توجج tojang. I. *Měnojang*: to squat with the heels close together and the toes turned out; Kl.

II. A temporary support or prop, as distinct from a permanent buttress (*sokong*, q. v.).

Pěnojang kaki: a foot-rest; a foot-stool.

توجو tuju. Heading for; making for; aiming at; pointing towards; a form of sorcery in which the attention of evil spirits is directed towards any person so that they may bring him to an untimely end. *Sa-tuju*: moving in the same direction; in harmony; in unison. *Sa-tuju sapěrti raja dēngan muntěri dan sapěrti chinchin dēngan pěrmata*: in harmony, as a king and his minister, or as a gem and the ring in which it is set; Ht. Abd., 96. *Běr-sa-tujuwan*: =*sa-tuju*; Ht. Abd., 379.

Tujuwei: to aim at, to make for; Sh. Sri Bun., 21; Sh. B. A. M., 11.

Měnuju: to point towards; to make for; to practise the form of sorcery described above. *Měnuju orang sampai mati*: to inflict "*tuju*"-spells on a man till he dies; Ht. Abd., 390. *Bahwa tiyap-tiyap pěkataan itu měnuju iya kapada tujuwan-nya*: every word of his went straight to its mark; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

Pěnuju: a row of fishing-stakes leading directly to a fish-trap (used in the *bėlāt kēm-bang*); cf. *pěnajor* (s. v. *tajor*) a row of stakes similarly stretching out from a fish-trap but not at right angles to its entrance (used in the *bėlāt bětawi*).

توجه tujah. Thrusting, stabbing, when the weapon is held in both hands, the hands being raised, arms bent, and elbows lowered.

توجه tujoh. Seven.

Bintang t.: the Seven Stars, the Pleiads.

Kutika t.: the Seven Ominous Times, the week or division of time presided over (as in the Latin calendar) by the great heavenly bodies: viz., the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn.

توجج tauchang. [Chin. *thau-tsáng*.] A queue; a pigtail (as worn by Chinese only); cf. *jambul*.

توحيد tauhid. Arab. The avowal of the Unity of God. *Hěrti-nya tauhid mēngěsakan Tuhan*: the meaning of *tauḡid* is to declare God One; Sh. Ung. Bers., 14.

Měnauidkan: to recognize as One (Arabian Nights, 384); to recognize as one's duty (Arabian Nights, 47); to decide upon a course (Arabian Nights, 58, 323).

تودغ tudong. A veil, a hollow cover, the veiling, enclosing, or shutting in of a solid object with a surrounding cover of any sort, as distinct from the closing of an aperture. Cf. *tutup*. *Bagai chěpu dēngan tudong-nya*: like a box and its cover; a symbol for perfect harmony; Prov.

T. hidang: a plate cover, a small dish-cover.

T. saji: a large dish-cover. *Tudongan saji*: id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 5.

Dayong tudong bėlanga: long sweeps with round blades.

Siput tudong: a shell, *trochus pyramis*.

Tudongan: a veil or covering of any sort; a shroud over a dead body; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tudongi: to enshroud. *Bunga pun sėdang kēm-bang bėrlurohan di-atas mayat Sang Ranjuna sapěrti di-tudongi dēngan kain yang puteh rupa-nya*: flowers in full bloom were falling over the body of Arjuna to enshroud it as it were with a white garment; Ht. Sg. Samb.

تودغ tuding. Indirectness; indirect; at an angle—the converse of *těpat*: q. v.; a “pulling” stroke or blow, as distinct from a straight drive. *Měnuju t.*: (in playing with coins) to aim at the edge instead of the centre—so as to drive your opponent’s coin into the hole while keeping your own outside. *Asah t.*: whetting the edge of a knife at an angle—and so spoiling its fineness. *Tudingkan sauh*: to bring a ship over its anchor—so as to haul up the anchor the more easily.

تودق todak. (Riau, Johor). A fish with a sword-like projection under the mouth; a kind of small saw-fish or sword-fish; *belone strongylurus*. This fish, according to legend, once took the offensive against mankind and was only defeated by a child’s stratagem; v. Sej. Mal., 82.

Also (Kedah) *chěnchodaḡ*.

توده todoh or tudoh. Accusation (especially but not necessarily false accusation). *Tiyada běrsalahan todoh-nya*: his accusation was fully borne out; Ht. Best. *Měnodoh*: to bring a charge against (a person); to accuse, to slander; Ht. Abd., 402; Ht. Gh.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 145.

تور tuwar. I. A signal-light; the lifting of a torch or lamp by way of a signal; signalling by means of lights.

II. A fish-trap for the *ikan aruwan*. *Bagai aruwan di-dalam tuwar*: like the *aruwan* fish in a fish-trap; a symbol for hopeless struggling; Prov., J.S.A.S., XXIV., 94.

تورت taurat. [Arab. تورة.] The Law of Moses; the “Thora” of the Jews; the Pentateuch; the Old Testament. *Kitāb t.*: the Jewish scriptures. *Ahlu’ t-taurat*: the Jews. *Kartās yang sudah těrsurat daripada taurat*: a piece of paper with a text from the Pentateuch; Ht. Isk. Dz.

تورت turut. Following—in the sense of succession or imitation, but not in the sense of literally pursuing a person walking in front; sequence, in point of time; following advice or instructions; following the bent of one’s inclinations; giving a boat way in contradistinction to luffing; to follow suit. *Orang mēmběri tahu pun iya tiyada mau turut*: even if people let him know he will not follow their advice; Ht. Abd., 262. *Běrpěsan běrturut, harap ada pěrchaya tidak*: to commission a man and yet accompany him, to expect something of him and yet not trust him; Prov.

Main t.: a card-game.

Turutan: an example; a thing to be followed or imitated; Ht. Abd., 96.

Turuti: to follow; to follow up; to imitate; Ht. Gul. Bak., 128, 157; Sh. Bur. Pung., 2. *Měnurut*: id. *Měnuruti*: id. *Ada-pun běrjalan itu tiyada mēnurut bėkas yang di-jalani orang*: on that walk we did not follow any well trodden track; Ht. Abd., 308. *Měnurut pėlajaran*: to give ear to instruction; Sh. Nas., 9. *Měnuruti hati*: to follow one’s inclinations; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Turutkan, and *měnurutkan*: to take anything as an example to be followed; to give way to. *Měnurutkan hati mati, mēnurutkan rasa binasa*: to give way to one’s inclinations means death; to give way to one’s passions means ruin; Prov. *Měnurutkan kapal*: to steer a ship; Ht. Jah., 43.

Běrturut-turut: successively; in sequence; Cr. Gr., 57; Ht. Abd., 109, 205. *Sa-turut*: in concord.

Cf. *ikut* and *tuntut*.

تورس turas. Filtration; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 276. *Pěnuras*: a kind of rough filter used in the native dyeing processes.

تورس turis. To scratch a line (intentionally) along anything, as one draws a line on the sand. *Ambil ayam itu di-turis paha-nya*: take the fowl and scratch a line along its thigh; Muj., 62.

تورس turus. Erect; straight; straight and strong—as a tree or pillar; anything that is firmly erect such as the main piles of an *ampang*, the heavy piles of a fish-trap, or the columns which support a building. *Turus nēgěri*: a pillar of the state; Sh. Bid., 73; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26; Sej. Mal., 135. *Choba choba mēnanam mumbang jika hidop turus nēgěri*: try, try to plant a young coco-nut, should it grow up it may be a pillar of the state; a difficult task may often fail, but when it succeeds the results are proportionately great; Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 34. *Sapěrti turus di-těngah padang rupa-nya*: like a pillar on a plain; a conspicuous and noble looking object; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Měnurus: to rise in pillar-form, as smoke on a still day.

تورغ torang. I. The knot at the corner of a mesh.

II. *Harimau torang kasau*: (Kedah) a royal tiger, a tiger of the largest size; Ht. Mar. Mah.; also *harimau těrong kasau*.

تورف turap. Covering; plastering; lining; giving a surface (of a different material) to anything—as a coat is lined, or as a table is covered with green baize.

تورق torak. I. That portion of the *rahat* through which the threads pass in the process of weaving. *Anaḡ t.*: the spool in weaving. *Batang t.*: the rod of the spool.

II. A kind of trident, somewhat larger than the *sěram pang*; Kl.

III. *Ubi t.*: a kind of potato. *Kuweh t.*: a cake. *Ikan gėlama t.*: a variety of the *gėlama* fish, q. v.

تورق **torek**. A disease of the ears; a running at the ears.

تورك **tawarrak**. Arab. Leaning on one side to rest oneself; lying on the side; Sh. Panj. Sg.

تورن **turun**. Descent; passage from a higher position to a lower, whether literal, as in the case of rainfall, or figurative, as in the case of loss of rank; descent from generation to generation; travelling to the sea from a place situated inland, or sailing from a place which is situated "*di-atas angin*" to a place situated "*di-bawah angin*." V. *angin*.

Turunan and *kěturunan*: descent; origin. *Kěturunan orang Bugis*: a Bugis by descent. *Turun têmurun*: descent—but used frequently in the sense of a line of ancestors; a pedigree; v. *témurun*.

Turunkan and *ménurunkan*: to lower, in point of position; to abase, in point of rank. *Turunkan sēnapang* or *ménurunkan sēnapang*: to lower arms, i.e., to bring muskets to the third position in presenting arms; Ht. Abd., 109. *Turunkan bandera*: to haul down a flag. *Ménurunkan raja-raja dari atas kērajaan-nya*: to remove sovereigns from their thrones; to abase the mighty from their seat.

تورو **turau**. A fencing for the protection of plants; Kl.

تورو **toro**. (Batavia.) *Baju toro*: a long baju reaching to the foot, worn by male servants.

تورو **туру**. Jav. To sleep.

توره **torah**. A kind of harpoon, Kl.; v. *torak*.

توره **torih**. A deep indentation or scratch (deeper than *turis*, q. v.).

توري **turi**. I. An ornamental tree, *agati grandiflora*. *Pohon t.*: id., Cr. Gr., 83. *Rumput turi*: a grass, *clitoria cajanifolia*. *Daun t.*: id.; Ht. Koris.

II. (Skr. *kastūri*.) Musk. *Tikus turi*: the musk rat; v. *kěsturi*.

توس **tuwas**. The application of leverage whether in house building to raise heavy weights, or as a form of torture for nearly breaking a man's limbs, or in a large fish-trap for raising the net at the bottom; (Riau, Johor—by extension) a large deep-water fish-trap, the Kedah *jěřemal*. In Kedah the word is also used as a slang expression meaning to run away, to bolt, to abscond.

توس **tuwis**. To separate two hard bodies with a lever, Kl.; v. *tuwas*.

توسق **tusuk**. Penetration with a thin instrument, e.g., the driving in of a nail; v. also *chuchok*.

توغ **tuwang**. I. Pouring out; emptying through a spout or in any regular way. *Měnuwang* and *měnuwangkan*: to pour out; to serve out liquids. *Sapěrti orang mēnuwangkan sa-chawan ayer tawar ka-dalam laut*: like a man emptying a glass of fresh water into the sea, i. e., wasted effort; Prov., Ht. Abd., 357. *Sa-tělah sudah maka Putěra Jaya Pati pun mēnuwangkan pula minuman*: when it was over, the Prince Jaya Pati poured out drinks again; Ht. P. J. P.

II. *Tuwang-tuwang*: a thick hollow bamboo or horn blown into by way of signal at sea, or to rouse a newly-born child which does not at first show any signs of life, or, again, as used by Chinese pork-hawkers.

توغ **tongong**. Stupidity (but not so strong an expression as *děngu*, q. v.); dullness.

توغف **tungap**. I. (Kedah.) To die, to give up the ghost. The word is somewhat vulgar.

II. *Tětungap*: (Kedah) a preparation of salted fish.

توغل **tungol**. A kind of *padi* (unidentified), J. I. A., I., 331.

توغو **tungau**. A louse; a kind of tick. *Bagai ayam kěna tungau*: like a fowl worried by insects, a symbol for a fidgety person; Prov.

توفیق **taufik**. Arab. Divine aid; the help of the Almighty; Muj., 12, 17. *Měmohunkan taufik*: praying for the help of the Almighty; Ht. Kal. Dam., 385.

توف **tuwap**. A splint of rattans when fastened together in the manner known as *simpul*, q. v.

توقس **tupis** or **topes**. A very steeply graded bank by the edge; precipitous slope or fall; cf. *tubir* and *těpi*.

توفغ **topang** or **tupang**. The forked supports of a *kajang* in a native boat; a forked stick used for keeping a criminal's head under water when condemned to death by drowning.

Layar t.: the foresail in a Malay boat; Pel. Abd., 114.

توفغ **topeng**. Jav. Masked dancers—the masks representing the faces of ancient heroes of Javanese history, and the dances and events from that history; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 9.

Běrtopeng: to plaster the face with cosmetics (*bědaq*).

توفغ **topong**. A small bag made of *měngkuwang* or *pandanus* leaves and used for carrying *bělachan*.

T. bēlachan: (1) a *bēlachan* bag, as above; (2) a descriptive name for a peculiar way of fastening the kerchief (*sapu-tangan*) on the head.

توفى topek. Slicing into thin slices; the slicing of meat for drying.

توفي tupai. I. A generic name for a number of small insectivorous animals either squirrels or resembling squirrels. *Nyior di-tēbok tupai*, or *nyior di-kērēbok tupai*: a coco-nut tapped by a squirrel, a metaphor for an unmarried girl who has been seduced. *Kēra lotong tērlalu makan, tupai di-julai timpa pērasan*: when the monkeys eat too much, the squirrels on the lower branches have to suffer for it; the excesses of the great fall on their dependents; Prov.

T. jinjing: a small animal, *sciurus bicolor*.

T. kērawah: a small animal, *sciurus rafflesii*.

T. mēlompāt: a creeper (unidentified).

T. nandong: a small animal, the Javanese *wijong*.

T. tanah: a small animal, *tamias lysteri* or *tupaia lysteri*.

T. tupai: small pegs in the side of a pole to allow of its being climbed.

Pokoḵ t.: a tree, *polyosma mutabilis*.

II. A native cooking place. *Orang bērtupai*: the cooks—on a ship; v. *Malay Maritime Law*, J. S. A. S., III., 72.

توفي topi. Hind. A hat, especially a *solah topee* or sun-hat. *Orang bērtopi*: Europeans generally.

توق tuwak. Palm wine; fermented spirit made from palm-juice.

T. kabong: the fermented juice of the *ēnau* palm.

T. kēlapa: fermented coco-nut juice.

Gula t.: coco-nut juice which has been boiled for two or three hours.

توك toka or tuka. *Tuka-tuka*: (Kedah) a fish, a small ray; J. I. A., III., 448. Also *tētuka*, and (Riau, Johor) *sētoka*.

توکر tukar. Change by substitution; the taking and replacing of one thing by another.

Tukaran: an exchange; a thing given or received in exchange; Ht. Abd., 350.

Tukarkan: to exchange; to effect an exchange. *Di-tukarkan-nya-lah akhirat yang kēkal itu dēngan kēmuliyaan dunya yang fanā ini*: they exchanged the future life, which is eternal, for the glories of this perishable world; Ht. Abd., 291.

Bērtukar: to exchange; to give and receive in exchange. *Bērtukar chinchin*: to exchange rings—in token of betrothal. *Bērtukar-lah duka chita-nya itu dēngan suka chita*: sorrow was exchanged for joy.

Mēnukar: to exchange. *Mēnukar 'ādat*: to give up old customs for new.

توکس tukas. I. The bringing of a charge of adultery or fornication against a person, whether that charge be true or false.

Mēnukas: to bring such a charge; Sh. Peng., 8.

II. Palm (unidentified) the soft pith of which is used as tinder. *Rabok t.*: the tinder so obtained.

توکس tukus. *Angin tukus*: the name given to the first squalls from the N. E. after the cessation of the S. W. monsoon; Kl. = *angin tikus*?

توکغ tokong. I. A large treeless rock or small treeless rocky island, as opposed to an island with vegetation. *Tokong pulau*: rocks and islands; islands generally; Ht. Abd., 198; Ht. Koris.

Layang-layang t.: the swallow or martin which constructs the well-known edible bird's nest. Also *burong tokong*.

II. The shaving of a woman's head either in disease or as a mark of disgrace.

III. (Chin.) A Chinese temple; cf. *tope-kong*, which, however, is the "joss" itself, as distinct from the joss-house (*tokong*), though etymologically the same.

IV. *T. bulu*: a weed with small lilac flowers, *hedyotis vestita*.

توکغ tukang. A skilled workman; a mechanic; an artificer; cf. *pandai* and *juru*.

T. agong: the chief petty officer in a *pērahu*.

T. bēsi: a blacksmith.

T. chap: a printer.

T. kayu: a carpenter.

T. kukus nasi: a cook; Ht. Ind. Nata. Also *t. masak*, and *juru masak*.

T. mas: a goldsmith.

T. petak: the officer in charge of the hold and of the loading of a native *pērahu*.

T. roti: a baker; Ht. Hamz., 2.

T. sēpatu: a cobbler.

T. tēmbaga: a coppersmith.

T. tileḵ: a fortune-teller.

T. ubat: a preparer of magical simples; a philtre maker.

Mēnjadi tukang: to become a skilled workman; Ht. Abd., 140.

Mēmunjoḵkan kētukang-nya: to display his skill as a craftsman, Ht. Koris.

Mēnukangi: to construct; to make anything requiring mechanical skill; Sej. Mal., 34.

توک tokak. I. A kind of ulcer on the shin, rather more serious than *kudis*, q. v., but less serious than *pēkong*, q. v.

II. The name of an edible salt-water fish.

III. Patches of hair left on the head after shaving, either left unintentionally owing to the bluntness of parts of the razor or intentionally because of any skin disease. *T. takek*: uneven, of hair-cutting, or of grass-cutting.

IV. Biting,—used of dogs, sharks, crocodiles, tigers, and other animals which use their teeth as a weapon of offence. *Běrtokaḥ-tokaḥ*: to fight with their teeth (of two lions); Ht. Pg. Ptg.

تو'كك *to'kek*. [Onom., from the animal's cry.] The gecko, *gecko monarchus* or *platydactylus guttatus*. Also *těkeḥ*.

تو'كك *tokek*. *Pinang tokek*: an areca-nut peeled for consumption. *Kěpala t.*: a head with many bald patches on it; cf. *tokaḥ*.

تو'كك *tokok*. I. A small increase; something over and above. *Choba tokoḥ sadikit*: cannot you increase it a little?

II. [Chin. *thó-khò*.] A large warehouse, a godown. Better *toko*.

توكل *tawakkul*. Arab. Surrender to God's will; trust in God. *Maka tawakkul-lah aku kapada Allah*: I resigned myself to God's will; Ht. Abd., 308.

Tawakkul kapada ilāhi rabbi: trusting in the Lord God; Sh. Sri Ben., 7.

Untong t.: at a risk, at a venture.

Běrtawakkul: resigned, resignation; often corrupted in form to *batu 'aḳal*.

توكل *tukal*. I. A measure for thread; about 16 *riyan*, a *riyan* being a small parcel of skeins (*unting*); a parcel of some 16 or 20 *tukal* constitutes a *bantal*; while about 40 *bantal* make up a *banděla* or bale. *Běnanḡ sa-tukal*: a parcel of skeins; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. The mark left on the skin by the pressure of a comparatively blunt point which does not actually break the skin.

III. A pointed stick used in *ladang* cultivation; better *tugal*, q. v.

توكل *tukil*. I. A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 255.

II. (Kedah.) A vessel for carrying liquid; a vessel made of a joint of bamboo and used as a receptacle for *nira* or milk; a sort of bamboo money box made of a joint of bamboo closed at each extremity but slit at the centre so as to allow of money being dropped into it. Cf. (Riau, Johor) *tabong*. *Bagai tēbuwan dalam tukil*: (buzzing) like a hornet in a bamboo vessel (from which it cannot get out), a simile for a man with a nasal intonation or for fussy and useless effort; Prov.

توكل *tukul*. I. A small hammer; hammering; striking with a hammer. *T. bēsi*: an iron hammer; Ht. Si Misk., 50. *Duwa kali tukul, ėmpat lekor paku lēkat*: with every two blows of the hammer, twenty-four nails were hammered in; Ht. Raj. Don., 28.

II. A shoot or sprout; also *tunas* and *gagang*; Cr., I., 68.

توكم *tukam*. A stick; a club; a knuckle-duster; Kl.

توكن *tukun*. (Kedah.) A sunken rock as a danger to navigation. *Kapal bēlayar, tērlanggar tukun, pēchah bērlombang sudah tēnggēlam*: the ship when sailing struck a hidden rock, it sprung a leak and sank.

*Kalau tuwan pērgi ka-kēbun,
Lihat bunga kēmbang pagi;
Tuwan ėmpama bēting dan tukun,
Dudoḡ di-dalam lindongkan diri*:

you, Sir, are like a mud-bank or a sunken rock, you keep in the background and conceal your presence.

توكو *toko*. [Chin. *thó-khò*.] A large warehouse; a godown; Kam. Kech., II.

توكو *tuku*. Jav. To buy.

توكه *tokoh*. I. Form; character; quality; type; of goods; good make. *Sa-tokoh ini*: of make such as this; of this make.

II. *T. kēmudi*: a portion of the rudder; Kl.

III. The tightening of a knot by the suspension of a heavy weight at the end of the string or by any other way of bringing a strain to bear upon it.

توكي *tauke*. [Chin. *thau-ke*.] An employer of labour; a capitalist; a "towkay"; a Chinese merchant; the head of a Chinese firm.

توكل *taukil*. Arab. The position of a *wakīl*, q. v.; trusteeship.

توكر *tugar*. A pointed stick used in *ladang* cultivation; better *tugal*, q. v.

توكس *tugas*. Continuous and strong, of a wind; steady, of a gale; continuously-hard, of work.

توكفى *togok*. A mutilated limbless body; a body with stumps for arms and legs; ugly, malformed or deformed. *Bēlayar t.*: to sail with only a storm sail set.

Si-togok, or *sētogok*: the long-nosed clown in a *wayang*; Sh. Panj. Sg.; the long-nosed monkey of Borneo.

توکل togel. Tailless; stumpy behind, as a horse whose tail has been docked, or as a fowl whose tail-feathers have been pulled out. *Ayam togel sa-ekor*: a tailless fowl; Ht. Raj. Don., 49.

توکل tugal. A pointed stick used for making holes in the ground to receive the seed in *ladang* or dry *padi* cultivation; the process of making such holes. *Aşal ёngkau tugal, ada-lah b neh*: if you make holes for planting, the seed will be there for you to plant; if you give cause for offence, others will be ready to be offended; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 89.

توکن togan. I. To break a contract of service, as a sailor before the expiry of the term of engagement; Kl.

II. To aim at something (as in certain games).

توکی tauge. [Chin. *ta -g .*] A vegetable; bean sprouts.

Anting-anting tauge: ear-pendants worn by Chinese and Malay maidens.

توئل tuwal. A short stump of wood cut off from the main piece.

توئل tuwil. A lever for slightly moving or raising a heavy mass. If for lifting the mass into the air, *tuwas*, q. v.

تولت taulat. [Arab. *تولة*.] Injury, calamity, a calamity brought on by a malediction; v. *tulah*.

تولت tulat. The third day hence; the day after the day after to-morrow.

تولس tulis. Writing; painting; the representation of characters, figures or patterns upon any surface by means of paint, dye or ink—as distinct from carving, inlaying or engraving. *Laksana gambar b haru di-tulis*: like a newly painted picture; Cr. Gr., 31.

Juru t.: a writer; a scribe; a clerk.

Tulisan: writing; handwriting; anything written. *Rupa tulisan-mu sap rti chakar ayam*: your handwriting resembles the scratching of a fowl; Ht. Abd., 39.

Tuliskan: to write down (anything); to paint, Ht. Abd., 21. *M muliskan*: id.

B rtulis: inscribed with painted characters or figures. *Tunggul b rtulis si-rajawali*: a banner with the device of a falcon painted on it; Sh. Sri Ben., 14.

M mulis: to write (intransitive). *Tulis m.*: writing generally; the art of writing.

تولس tulus. Sincerity; genuineness; earnestness; straightforward and friendly feeling. *Tulus ikhl s*: sincerity and candour—a favourite expression to describe the feelings inspiring a Malay letter; Ht. Abd., 199, 222, 466.

تولغ tolong or tulong. Help; assistance; aid. Sometimes [in the Straits Settlements] with the additional meaning of favour or mercy. *Tolong anjing di-s pit*: to help a dog that has got jammed; to nurse a viper; Prov.

Tolongan: assistance; Ht. Abd., 179, 261. *K tolongan*: id; Ht. Abd., 51. *P rtolong*: id.; Sh. Bid., 49. *P rtolongan*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 29; Sh. Ik. Trub., 18.

Tolongi and *m nolongi*: to bring assistance to; to aid. *M. Maharaja Boma*: to come up to the aid of Maharaja Boma; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Di-tolongi Tuhan*: to receive Divine assistance, Ht. Gul. Bak., 25.

M nolong: to aid; to assist; Ht. Abd., 458.

P nolong: a helper; Ht. Abd., 96.

تولغ tulang. A bone; a portion of the framework of anything. *Ringan tulang b rat p rut*: light bones make a heavy belly; industry leads to good feeding; Prov. *Lidah-nya tidak b rtulang*: his tongue has no bone in it; he speaks without thinking, no attention should be paid to his words; Prov. *Tinggal tulang d ngan kulit*: skin and bone only were left; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Isi l ma  dapat ka-orang, tulang bulu pulang ka-kita*: the flesh and fat go to others, the bones and feathers come to us; others get the half-pence and we get the kicks; Prov. *Biyar puteh tulang, jangan puteh mata*: let your bones whiten but not your eyes; better death than shame; Prov.

T. ayer: a groove in a column; a runnel. Also *tali ayer*.

T. b lakang: the dorsal vertebr .

T. b likat: the shoulder-bone.

T. b lut: a cross-stitch, any cross-woven pattern.

T. bukit: a scandent shrub, *derris thyrsiflora*.

T. bumbong: the ridge-pole in a house.

T. chaping: the xiphoid process. Also *tulang ulu hati*, and *tulang sudu hati*.

T. daun: the line running down the centre of a leaf.

T. daing: a tree, *milletia abumpurpurea*.

T. dayong: the scapula or shoulder-blade.

T. hutan: a scandent shrub, *m sa ramentacea*.

T. k ring: the tibia or shin-bone.

T. kile  buyong: the crest of the ilium.

T. m da: a rib. Also *t. rusok *.

T. padang: a climbing shrub, *connarus gibbosus* and *c. grandis*.

T. papan: the lumbar vertebr .

T. papan dada: the sternum or breast-bone.

T. p rahu: the ribs of a boat.

T. pungkor or *t. punggor*: the pubic bones.

T. rawan: the breast-bone in an animal.

T. rimau m nangis: the manubrium.

T. rusok : the ribs. Also *t. m da*.

T. s langka: the collar-bone.

T. som : a pubic-bone in a woman.

T. sudu hati : the xiphoid process ; v. supra.

T. sulbi : the coccyx. Also *t. tongkeng* or *t. tonggeng*.

T.-tulang : a plant, *garcinia nigrolineata*, or *psychotria malayana*.

T. ulu hati : the xiphoid process ; v. supra.

Ulu t. : whalebone.

Akar kēras t. : a medicinal herb (unidentified).

تولق tolak. The act of repelling or pushing back ; keeping anything at a distance ; pushing away. *Tolak tangga bērayun kaki* : push away the ladder and your feet remain dangling in the air ; don't despise the means by which you have risen, and do not abandon them too soon ; Prov. *Marah jangan di-pukat, razki jangan di-tolak* : do not let anger, do not repel your daily bread ; do not quarrel with your best interests ; Prov.

T. bara or *t. bēhara* : ballast.

T. bēla or *t. balā* : a propitiatory offering against evil ; a system of insurance by sacrifice to evil spirits. *Tuwan putēri itu raja hēndaq buwat tolak balā mēlēpaskan daripada bēhaya nēgēri* : the King wished to use his daughter as a propitiatory offering to save the land from calamity ; Ht. Best. *Ayer tolak balā* : sacrificial or holy water ; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43.

Tolakkan : *mēnolak* ; and *mēnolakkan* : to push away from one ; to keep anything off. *Mēnarekkan kēbajikan atau mēnolakkan kējahatan* : to draw prosperity towards one or keep reverses off one ; Muj., 3. *Ada-kah buwaya mēnolakkan bangkai* : does a crocodile keep a carcass at a distance ? Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 89.

Rimau kēna pēnjara

Pēlandok kēchil mēnolakkan mara :

the tiger was in captivity when a little mouse-deer removed the danger to him ; a small helper may often be of vital assistance to a great man ; Prov. *Sapērti sēlodang mēnolakkan mayang* : as the palm sheath shoots forth its flower ; self-revelation ; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 63.

Pēnolak : a thing which serves to keep something else off. *'Azimat pēnolak kējahatan orang* : a charm to keep off the evil of any sorcery that may be brought into action against one ; Muj., 81.

تولق tolak. I. Matching ; a peer ; a match ; a pair. *Manis-nya tidak dapat di-tolak* : her sweetness was beyond comparison ; Sh. Sri Ben., 50. *Tiyada tērtolak* : incomparable, unequalled. *Tolak banding* : an equal, a peer, one to be compared with ; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 32. *Sa-tolak* : comparable ; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 1.

Mēnolak : to equal, to compare with, to be a match for ; Ht. Koris.

Pēnolak : a match or peer. *Yang pēnolak sēgala nabī itu* : the equal of all those Prophets ; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 4.

II. [Dutch *tolk.*] An interpreter.

III. A tree with edible fruit,—the Javanese *gayam* ; *inocarpus edulis*.

تولن taulan. (Tamil.) A friend ; a comrade. *Sa-orang taulan hamba* : a friend of mine. *Han-dai taulan* : friends and comrades ; Ht. Abd., 23.

تولن tulen. Jav. Genuine ; pure ; unalloyed—especially of metals. *Mas t.* : pure gold. *Bēlanda t.* : a Holland-born Dutchman. *Sa-t.* : of equal genuineness ; of similar refinement.

تولو tolo. I. Impulsiveness and inconstancy ; the character of a man who for the moment believes and acts upon anything said to him.

II. The (Chinese) headman of a gambier plantation.

III. *Tali sa-tolo* or *anyam sa-tolo* : a quadruple strand ; a rope made up of four plaits.

توله toleh or tuleh. A side-look, a backward or sidelong momentary glance,—by turning the head without moving the body. *Mēnoleh* : to give such a look. *Mēnoleh ka-bēlakang* : to look back ; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pērtolehan : turning. *Pērtolehan hari* : the turning-points of the sun's course, the period at which the sun appears to descend vertically (about 3 or 4 p.m.) or to desist from ascending vertically (about 8 or 9 a.m.) ; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Toleh tēnggala* : id. ; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 14. *Toleh tēnggala muda* : 7 or 8 a.m. *Toleh tēnggala tuwa* : 9 or 10 a.m.

توله tulah. [Arab. *تولة*.] Injury ; misfortune ; a calamity consequent upon a curse or sacrilege. *Tuwan-ku ini tulah uleh Raja Mēlaka bērkirim sēmbah itu* : this curse has fallen on your Majesty because of the King of Malacca's submissive letter ; Sej. Mal., 157. *Tulah patek mēnjadi batu* : the curse on me has taken the form of my being turned to stone ; Sh. Sri Ben., 56.

T. papa : the calamity of poverty ; the curse of being poor ; a curse generally ; Ht. Ind. Jaya ; Sh. Sri Ben., 57 ; Ht. Mas. Ed. ; Ht. Perb. Jay.

تولي tuli. I. Deafness ; deaf. *Buta t.* : blind and deaf. *Mēmukul orang buta tuli* : (1) to afflict a man with blindness and deafness ; (2) to hit blindly right and left. *Orang buta dapat tongkat di-pukul buta tuli* : when a blind man gets a stick he hits right and left ; do not give weapons to those unfit to use them ; Prov. *Tuli pēkak tēlinga sēgala yang mēnēngarkan* : the ears of all who heard it were deafened ; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Mēnulikan : to deafen ; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *tulikan* ; Ht. Raj. Kh., 25.

Pipit t. : the common sparrow ; J. S. A. S., II., 148.

II. *Tuli-tuli*: the threads attaching a certain kind of *kēris*-sheath to the belt. *Mas tuli*: gold thread. *Mas tuli*: a heavy cloth woven with lines of gold thread.

نوم **tuwam**. The application of a hot dry poultice—such as a heated stone or a bag of hot ashes—to a diseased part; Ht. Abd., 20.

نوم **tuma**. A parasitic insect; a parasite of the fowl; a kind of louse that does not bite like a flea. *Kērana pijat mati tuma*: the tuma suffers on account of the flea; avoid bad company—the flea and this louse being friends, the agile flea does the mischief and escapes, leaving the tuma to bear the consequences; Prov. *Orang jawa bēbereḡ makan tuma*: the Javanese are like insectivorous birds; they eat lice; Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 46. *Takutkan tuma di-buwangkan kain dari badan*: to strip off one's clothes for fear of the fleas; to submit to a great evil for fear of a lesser; Prov., J.S.A.S., XI., 45. *Sapērti ayam kēna tuma*: like a flea-pestered fowl; a symbol for a fidgety person; Prov. *Mēnindas tuma*: to kill lice; Pel. Abd., 32.

Di-manakan tuma hidop-nya pula,

Jika ta'-makan di-atas kēpala:

how is a louse to live if it is not to forage on our heads? Prov., Sh. Panj. Sg.

Dada t.: a descriptive epithet to objects (such as a roof) the angle of which is very obtuse or the curvature of which is very gradual.

نومت **tumit**. The heel of the foot. *Tumit-nya bagai tēlor-nya burung*: her heel was like a bird's egg—a shape much admired (Sh. Ik. Trub., 3); other admired shapes being: *tumit-nya sapērti pauh di-lareḡ*: like a rounded pauh fruit (Ht. Jay. Lengg.); and *tumit-nya bagai lēngkuwas muda*: like the young lēngkuwas fruit (Ht. Koris).

T. tangan: the portion of the hand nearest the centre of the wrist.

T. tiyang: the truck of a mast.

نومس **tumis**. Cooking by frying in oil with onions; seasoning a dish.

نومس **tumus** or **tomos**. Falling forwards on the face, as distinct from falling on the face and chest, (*jērumus*). *Rēbah tērtomos*: to fall sprawling forward.

نومغ **tomong**. A sort of short thick cannon mounted like a *lela*; a native mortar or howitzer.

نومغ **tumang**. A short peg or stake driven into the ground like a tent-peg and used to fasten a buffalo to, or for any similar purpose; a wooden rest for a saucepan; Sej. Mal., III.

Mēnumangkan: to tie up; to expose a fettered man to die; Ht. Perb. Jay.

نومن **toman** or **tuman**. A freshwater fish, *ophiocephalus striatus*; Sh. Ik. Trub., 14; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10; Pel. Abd., 49. *Bagai toman makan anak-nya*: like the toman which eats its young; used in speaking of a woman whose children for some reason or another do not live long; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 95.

نومو **tumu**. A kind of tree which grows by the sea side, *didymocarpus crinitus*; Sej. Mal., 116.

نون **tuna**. [Skr. *tuna*.] A wound, a poetical equivalent for *luka*. *Hati-nya tuna*: his feelings were wounded; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Untong yang tuna*: evil fortune; Sh. Panj. Sg.

نون **tuwan**. Master; lord; lady—an honorific title applied to Europeans (men only) generally, to Malay men and women of a certain rank, to *saiyids* and *sharīfahs* and to *hajis* of either sex.

T. bēsar: the chief—a term used in speaking of the head of a department or firm in which more than one European is employed.

T. putēri: the princess.

Bērtuwan: to have a master; to be employed under some one. *Bērtuwankan*: to serve; to accept service under; to enter the service of. *Maka sa-orang lagi bērkata daripada aku bērtuwankan Maharaja Boma itu saribu kali mahu aku bērtuwankan Sang Samba ini*: then said another: rather than accept the Maharaja Boma as my Lord, I would a thousand times be the servant of Sang Samba; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tuwan-ku: My Lord; a title usually confined to the sovereign. *Yang di-pērtuwan* or *yamtuwan*: the ruler; the king or prince of a Malay State.

Pērtuwanan: the rank of a *tuwan*; distinguished or honourable birth. *Anak pertuwanan*: children of rank; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

نونس **tunas**. A young shoot or sprout from a tree-trunk; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Cr. Gr., 68. *Bērtunas*: to sprout. *Hēndak bērtunas sudah di-pētek, lama-lama mati-lah pokok*: if you keep continually breaking off growing twigs to get fresh sprouts, you will end by killing the tree; over-eagerness often defeats its own ends; Prov.

T. padi: blades that shoot up in the stubble after the *padi* has been harvested.

نونغ **tunang**. Troth; betrothal. *Tunangan*: the betrothed; Ht. Abd., 410; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Tunangan-nya tuwan putēri*: the princess, his betrothed. *Bērtunangan*: engaged to be married; Ht. Abd.; Ht. Koris.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Pēluru tunang: magic shot which never fails to hit the mark; Pel. Abd., III, 114. Also *pēluru jampi pēnunang*.

Tunangkan: to betroth one person to another; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 59.

Pērtunangan: betrothal, the betrothed; Ht. Ind. Nata.

تونق tunak. Steadily attached; firmly fixed to a place. *Hamba dan sēhaya sēmuwa-nya tunak*: his slaves and dependents were all attached to him; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 12.

تونم tunam. The match applied to a cannon to fire it off. *Di-pēgang tunam di-tangan*: he had the match in his hand; Pel. Abd., 45. *Sudah di-isi di-bakar tunam*: when it was loaded they lit the fuse; Sh. Abd. Mk., 23. *Mēmbakar tunam*: to light a fuse; Ht. Best.

In Riau and Johor the word is also used of any torch which gives light when well shaken; cf. *andang*.

تونن tunun. Burning up, consumption by fire; usually *tunu*, q. v.

تونو tunu. The consumption or destruction of anything by fire—as distinct from burning in the sense of merely being on fire; the burning of incense; the final burning of jungle, the burning which consumes the charred sticks and stumps left over from previous burnings. *Di-tunu api dinding rumah-nya*: the walls of his house were destroyed by fire; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 3.

Tunukan: to destroy by fire, to burn up; Ht. Kal. Dam., 113. *Mēnunu*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Koris. *Mēnunukan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tērtunu: burnt up, consumed by fire. *Sang Kēnchana pun tiyada-lah sēmpat lagi lari lalu tērtunu ka-dalam api itu*: Sang Kēnchana could not succeed in escaping from it and was burnt to ashes in its flames; Ht. Sg. Samb.

تونو tunai. Reality; real; ready—in the sense of ready money. *Wang tunai*: ready money; cash down. *Bayar dēngan tunai*: payment in ready money; Sh. Abd., Mk., 5. *Tiyada-lah tunai hērga-nya*: the price was not paid in ready money; Ht. Ism. Yat., 15.

Tunaihan hajat or *mēnunaikan hajat*: to accomplish or realize one's desires; Muj., 3, 12, 30. *Mēnunaikan hūrmāt*: to give guarantees of respect (by a valuable present); Ht. Raj. Sul., 18.

تونو tuni. [Skr. *tuna*.] Wound, wounded; Sh. Panj. Sg.;—a variant for *tuna*, q. v.

توه tuha. Age, old; better *tuwa*, q. v.

توه tuwah. Luck; good fortune—in that things left to chance turn out well. *Bērtuwah*: lucky; luck-bringing—as an amulet is supposed to bring luck, or as certain coins are believed to be lucky coins; Ht. Abd., 58, 78, 486. *Sudah dapat gading bērtuwah, tandok tiyada bērguna lagi*: now that he has got luck-bringing ivory, common horn is of no use to him; now that he is wealthy, the simple joys of his poverty please him no more; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., XI., 56. *Untong ada tuwah tidak*: he gets profit but makes no lucky strokes; Prov.

توهر tohor. Shallowness—as opposed to depth. *Ayer sungai-nya tohor*: the river was shallow; Sej. Mal., 118. *Tohorkan ayer laut*: to make the sea shallow; to dry up the sea; Ht. Kal. Dam., 114. *Bagai anak sēpat ka-tohor*: like a sēpat fish in the shallows; a simile for vain struggles for freedom; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 94.

Kapor t.: lime used in building—as opposed to lime used in *sireh*-chewing.

توهق tohok. I. The name of a fish; a kind of medium-sized *tēnggiri*. *Pari t.*: a kind of ray. *Bintang t.* or *bintang pari*: the constellation of the Southern Cross.

II. A barbed javelin with a rope attached to it; a harpoon used for catching the dugong. *Tikam t.*: a downward cast with a spear or javelin.

توهل tohol. An iron hammer, Kl.; cf. *tukul*.

توهن tuhan. God; the Lord. *Tuhan Allah*: the Lord God. *Tuhan yang ēsa*: the One God. *Tuhan-ku*: my Lord God. *Allah ta'ala sabēnar-nya Tuhan, Nabī Muhammad pēnghulu kami*: Allah most High is verily God, the Prophet Muhammad is the chief of us all.

Pērtuhankan: to accept as God; to worship; Ht. Isk. Dz.

توي tuwai. The reaping of *padi* with a small knife instead of with a reaping-hook; the peculiar knife used for this purpose. *Padi itu di-tuwai uleh Wan Ēmpok dan Wan Mēlini*: the *padi* was harvested by Wan Empok and Wan Melini; Sej. Mal., 30.

*Tuwai-lah padi antara masak,
Esok jangan layu-layuwān;
Intai-lah kami antara tampak,
Esok jangan rindu-rinduwan*:

harvest the *padi* while it is ripe, let it not wither by your waiting till the morrow; look well on me while I can be seen, let me not be longed for on the morrow;—a proverbial pantun advising people to make hay while the sun shines.

توي tuwi. I. A shell-fish (unidentified); Kl.

II. The name of a tree, *ixonanthes icosandra*. *T. karas*: id., *aquilaria malaccensis*.

III. Keeping the feet in hot water by way of medical treatment.

IV. A Chinese game; Kl.

V. = IV? The holding of a sweep, or making of a pool at any game—the winner to take all.

VI. A false start in a race; a misdeal or anything which causes a stake to be again played for.

توي **toya**. Physical weakness; the converse of *kuwat*.

تويه **toyah**. A thrusting-pole used in fighting; a spear without a point.

تويه **toyoh**. (Singapore.) A large shrub, *goniocaryum longiracemosum*.

تويه **tonyoh**. Thrusting or once rubbing any material held in the hand at or over another's face, as a boy might take mud in his hand and dirty another boy's face with it; thrusting with the fingers held out and pressed one against the other.

ته **tah**. An interrogative suffix. *Ini-tah gambaran-nya*: is this his portrait? Cf. *ěntah*.

ته **teh**. I. [Chin. *tě*.] Tea. *Daun teh*: the prepared tea-leaf. *Ayer t.*: tea in liquid form. *Pokoḵ t.*: an ornamental shrub, *panax fruticosum*. *Teh Makao*: an introduced weed, *scoparia dulcis*.

II. *Panas t.*: comfortable warmth; rather warm than cold.

III. A proper name; an abbreviation of *puteh*, q. v.

تهادي **těhadi**. Lately, just a moment ago; usually *tadi*, q. v.

تهارف **tiharap**. The posture of a man lying on his stomach; see *tiyarap*.

تهان **tahana**. (Skr.?) Greatness, awe, majesty, grandeur, dignity. *Běrtahana*: to sit in greatness, to be present—of a *raja*.

Abang pěrgi tidak-kan lama;

Ada untong datang běrtahana:

your lover goes, but not for long; if fortunate he will soon rejoin you again; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 31.

Tělah surat sampai ka-sana,

Sěrta di-bacha Sultān yang ghāna:

Raja Hindī 'aḵal sěmpěrna

Mahu-lah iya sama běrtahana:

a letter came there (to Constantinople), and the mighty Sultan read it; an Indian prince of sound wisdom wished also to join (the Sultan); Sh. Pr. Turk., 7.

Běrbuwat tahana: to threaten; Ht. Best. *Tutor kata-nya pun tělalu tahana dahashat hati*: his words were very terrible, striking the heart with panic; Ht. Best.

تهليل **tahlīl**. Arab. The repetition of the *La ilaha* as a form of praising God; praise.

تياد **tiada** or **tiyada**. Not to be; is not. The form "*tada*" is often used colloquially. Cf. *tidak*.

تيارف **tiyarap**. The posture of a man lying flat on the ground on his face, chest and stomach; the position of a boat when laid on the shore, bottom upwards, for caulking or repairs. *Biyar těrsenget jangan těrtiyarap*: let it heel over but do not let it be overturned; do not over do things; Prov. *Těrlentang běrisi ayer, těrtiyarap běrisi tanah*: turned up, filled with water; turned down, filled with earth;—the fate of a piece of coco-nut shell (*těmpurong*) and, by metaphor, of a man under a curse; J. S. A. S., XI., 46.

Tiyarapkan: to turn upside down; to lay (a man) face downwards. *Di-tiyarapkan budak itu di-sěsah pantat-nya*: they laid the boy on his stomach and whipped him behind; Ht. Abd., 30.

Měniyarap: to assume such a position; to lie down on one's face. *Maka Boma rakšasa pun sigěra-lah mėniyarap pada kaki ayahanda itu*: Boma, the Evil Spirit, promptly prostrated himself at his father's feet; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Těrtiyarap: lying or laid down in this position; prostrate.

Also *tiharap*, and (Kedah) *terap*.

تيارم **tiyaram**. *Pěniyaram*: a cooling lotion; Ht. Raj. Pasai, 79, 80; better *pěnjaram* from *jaram*, q. v.

تيب **tiba**. I. Sudden arrival or occurrence; newly arrived; an unexpected development; the arrival of a ship at an unexpected time; the sudden "landing" of a blow on any part of the body; Ht. Abd., 5, 44, 55. *Tiba-tiba*: suddenly; unexpectedly. *Sama tiba kěduwa-nya itu*: both simultaneously fell to blows; Ht. Sh.

II. *Tiba layar*: a portion of a Malay house, Kl.; v. *tibar layar*.

III. *Pětiban sampir*: (in Javanese tales) a present; a gift. *Měmbawa pětiban sampir*: to bring offerings to a *raja*; Ht. Mas. Ed. See also *tiban*.

تير **tebar** or **tibar**. The act of scattering or dispersing any substance such as grain or dust by throwing it away with a sweeping round-arm motion—as distinct from dropping it particle by particle (*ambor*), or letting it fall a little at a time (*tabor*), or dispersing it by throwing it up into the air with an under-hand jerk to disperse it; to cast a net so as to cause its folds to spread out and envelope fish. *Champak tebar sa-panjang jalan*: scattered all along the road; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 25. *Běrtabor tebar*: scattered about helter-skelter in confusion; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 6.

Tibar layar or *tebar layar*: that portion of the wall at each end of a Malay house which shuts in the space between the two slopes of the roof; the triangular pieces of wall which have the ends of the ridge-pole as their vertices.

Měnebar: to scatter (as above described); Sh. Dag., II.

تبغ **tebeng**. Vertically spread out as a protection against sun or rain, of mats, *kajang*, etc.; holding out, as a shopkeeper holds out a cloth to display its pattern. *Mēnebengkan*: to spread out. *Mēnebengkan dada*: to expose the breast in fighting; Sh. Panj. Sg.

تبق **tebak**. A heavy cutting or chopping blow. *Sa-tebak*: a piece of wood or other material chopped off by a couple of blows struck at such angles as to cut into one another.

تبق **tebok**. A heavy thrusting blow with the flat of the fist; a thrust aimed low down; a blow below the belt.

تبن **tiban** or **teban**. Stakes in gambling, the actual money deposited; Ht. Raj. Don., 63. *Ta'bertepat janji*, *ta'bertiban taroh*: he who does not keep his appointment and who does not deposit his stakes; J. S. A. S., III., 30.

Tiban sampir: offerings to a *raja*; Sh. Panj. Sg.; also *pētiban sampir*, v. *tiba*, III.

تبر **titar** and **titir**. A swift rapping movement, such as that of a man beating a drum. *Mēnitir gēndang*: to beat a drum; Sej. Mal., 102. *Tērtitir nobat*: the royal kettle-drum was beaten; Ht. Best.

Mata kētitir: the name given to a small gathering under the base of the nail or anywhere near the spot where rapping with the back of the finger would be likely to effect the skin.

تیس **titis**. A drop; dripping; rather smaller drops or less frequently falling than those expressed by the word *titek*, q. v.; the dripping of sticky substances. *Bagaikan titis madu sēgara*: like the dropping of an ocean of sweetness; Sh. Panj. Sg.

تیتق **tetek**. The breast of a suckling woman (Sh. A. R. S. J., 5), or of an animal suckling its young.

Mēmbēri t.: to suckle.

تیتق **titek**. I. A drop; a liquid particle; a dot.

Sa-titek ěmbun: a drop of dew. *Takut titek lalu tumpah*: he feared it would drip and he spilt it all; he destroyed all in guarding against a small danger; Prov. *Sēbab nila sa-titek rosak susu sa-bēlanga*: a single drop of indigo spoils a saucepan of milk; a small injury defaces an object of great value; Prov., Ht. Abd., 132.

Tēlor itek dari Sēnggora,

Pandan tērlētak di-langkahi;

Darah-nya titek di-Singapura,

Badan-nya tērhantar di-Langkawi:

his blood was shed at Singapore but his body lies at Langkawi; Sej. Mal., 82.

Titekkan: to drop; to let fall in drops; Sej. Mal., 131.

Mēnitek: to fall in drops.

Titek is also used of the falling of ashes at the Krakatoa eruption; Sh. Lamp., 36.

II. A blow; a heavy racking blow in the torture chamber; Ht. Abd., 61, 117; the beating of gold.

تیتل **tetel**. Remains of meat (such as the sinews, soft cartilage, etc.), consumed by poor people who can afford no better.

تته **titah**. A prince's word; a prince's saying (which has the force of a command); the instructions of a ruler. *Titah Sultān baik-lah tuwan*: the Sultan said: "Very well, Sir"; Ht. Abd., 330. *Mēmbēri t.*: (in speaking of sultans) to give instructions; Ht. Abd., 71.

Bērtitah: (of a *raja*) with words; in words; to say. *B. mēnyuroh*: to give verbal orders; Ht. Gul. Bak., 48.

Titahkan: to instruct; to order; Sej. Mal., 6; Ht. Sg. Samb.

In Johor and Riau the use of the word *titah* is confined to the utterances of a *raja bērgelar*.

تتی **tete**. Watching for a favourable opportunity to begin the fight; watching his chance, as a wrestler or as a fighting-cock.

تتی **titi**. Passage along a narrow footway, such as the trunk of a fallen tree or the branch of a living one. In Penang it is incorrectly used for *jambatan*, a bridge.

Titiyan: a small and narrow footway; a plank laid across a ditch or a log across a river. *T. siratu 'l-mistakin*: the razor-edged bridge over which the true believer passes into heaven; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 2. *Titiyan* is also used in the Mahk. Raj. for the steed on the back of which a river is crossed.

Mēniti: to make one's way over such a passage. *Sapērti lotong mēniti dahan kayu*: like a monkey moving along a branch; a proverbial simile for a narrow-minded man whose attention is confined to his immediate surroundings. *Di-mana kayu bongkok di-situ-lah hēndak mēniti*: where the wood is knotted, there will people place their feet; a fool invites plunder; Prov.

Tērtiti-titi: in Indian file; in a long row, one behind the other.

تیج **teja**. [Skr. = glow.] Rain clouds glowing in the sun's rays; the glow of a stormy sunset. *T. kuning*: such a sunset when it gives a yellow tinge to men and natural objects—a portent believed to be extremely unlucky; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pokoḱ teja: the name of a tree the foliage of which seems to stretch in horizontal patches, and which, therefore, is believed to resemble sunset clouds.

تیجق **tijak**. Stepping, setting down the foot; more usually *pijak*, q.v.

تيجه **tijah.** A woman's name; an abbreviation of *Khatijah*, q. v.

تيجي **teji.** [Pers. تيزي.] *Kuda teji*: a Pegasus, a winged horse; Ht. Si Misk., 95. Also *techi* and *tezi*.

تيجي **techi.** [Pers. تيزي.] *Kuda techi*: a Pegasus, a winged horse; Ht. Koris. Also *teji* and *tezi*.

تيدر **tidor.** Sleep. *T. lėlap*: deep sleep. *Tēm-pat t.*: a bed. *Tikar t.*: a sleeping-mat. *Si-tidor di-makan si-jaga*: the slumberers are the prey of the wakeful; Prov.

Tidoran: sleep. *Tēmpat tidoran*: a sleeping place; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 4. *Sa-tidoran*: sharing a sleeping-place; sleeping with; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Tidorkan: to put to sleep; Sh. Bid., 5; Ht. Koris. *Mēnidorkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 18; Ht. Koris.

Kētidoran: sleep; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pēnidor and *tēledor*: "sleepy-head," a term of abuse to lazy servants. *Ubat pēnidor*: a sleeping-draught; Ht. Al., 44.

Tērtidor: asleep; Ht. Abd., 281; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

تيدق **tidak.** No; not. Colloquially usually in the sense of "no"; in literature often in the sense of "not," "there is not"; = *tiyada*. In the common talk of the people it is often abbreviated to "'daḡ."

Daripada chēmpēdaḡ baik nangka, daripada ti-daḡ baik ada: a *nangka* is better than a *chēmpēdaḡ*; something is better than nothing at all; half a loaf is better than no bread; Prov.

Tidaḡkan: to deny the existence of anything; Ht. Abd., 65. *Mēnidaḡkan*: id., Ht. Kal. Dam., 20.

Kētidakan: non-existence; absence. *K. pēn-gētahuwan*: absence of knowledge; ignorance; Ht. Abd., 483.

Di-pērtidaḡ: denied. *Maka titah baginda di-pērtidaḡ-nya laki-laki kita uleh Bētara Majapahit*: then said the king: "The existence of manliness in us is denied by the Ruler of Majapahit"; Sej. Mal., 53.

تير **tir.** The rook or castle in chess.

تيرس **tiras.** I. (Johor.) A pillow border.
II. A frayed piece of cloth; ravelled thread; Kl.

تيرس **tiris.** Oozing out; dripping—as a saturated cloth on which moisture collects in drops and falls. *Ayer di-gēnggam tiyada tiris*: water grasped by him never escapes through his fingers; an incredibly avaricious man; Prov. J. S. A. S., XI., 37.

*Hujan turun lėtup-lėtup,
Habis tiris sēgala atap*:

the rain is falling, tapping, tapping, and all the roof is leaking and dripping.

تيرس **tirus.** Thin and tapering to a point.

Padi mēnirus: the ear of *padi* in its first stage of growth when the grain is still enwrapped in leaf.

تيرف **terap.** Prostration; a variant of *tiyarap*, q. v.

تيرق **tirok.** (Kedah, Province Wellesley and Penang.) *Burong t.*: the snipe; (Riau, Johor, Malacca) *burong bērkeḡ*. Also (Kedah) *burong tētiroḡ*. *Tiroḡ* is also (Kedah) the name given to a lance for spearing fish. *Mēniroḡ*: to spear.

تيرم **tiram.** I. An oyster; Ht. Abd., 88; Ht. Koris; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 2. Varieties: *t. bakau*, *t. batu*, *t. kēra*.

II. *Ikan t.*: a fish resembling the *sēlangat*.

تيرو **tiru.** The following of a model or copy; imitation; copying.

Tiruwān: a model or example for imitation; Ht. Abd., 48, 341.

Mēniru: to copy; to imitate; Ht. Abd., 51, 294.

تيرو **tairu.** Tam. Curdled—as milk kept for a night; curds; cf. *dadeh*.

تيري **tirai.** Tam. A curtain. *Maka dewata Shamsu pun masoḡ-lah ka-tirai maghrīb*: and now the Sun God had passed behind his curtain of the West; Ht. Gul. Bak., 9.

تيري **tiri.** "Step"—in the expressions: *bapa t.*: step-father; *ēmaḡ t.*: step-mother; *anaḡ t.*: step-child.

Apa sakit bērbini janda?

Anaḡ tiri boleh suroh:

what is the objection to marrying a widow? You will have a step-child to run on your errands; Prov.

تيزي **tezi.** Pers. *Kuda tezi*: a Pegasus; a winged steed; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 113. Also *teji* and *techi*.

تيس **tais.** Arab. An old and rank he-goat; = *kambing randoḡ*.

تيسق **tiseḡ.** (Johor.) To sew up a rent.

تيسي **tesi.** [Chin. tē-si.] A teaspoon of porcelain.

تيغ **tiyang.** A pillar; a mast; a post; a vertical support. *Lancharan bērtiyang tiga*: a three-masted vessel. *Layar timpa tiyang*: the sail knocks down the mast; one's friends bring about one's downfall; Prov.

T. agong : the mainmast.

T. bandera : a flagstaff.

T. daka : supports for the plank which closes the niche in which the body rests in a Malay grave.

T. goyang : a projecting post at the stern of a boat, the post being used for securing a peculiar kind of rudder (*kēmudi sepaḥ*).

T. ibu rumah : the pillars at the junction of a Malay verandah (*sērambi jatoh*) with the main building.

T. pagar : the posts of a fence.

T. sērambi jatoh : the outer pillars or posts supporting a Malay verandah.

T. sēri : the central pillars of a Malay house.

Tumit t. : the truck of the mast.

تيغ **tiyong**. The Javanese minah, *eulales javanensis* : a black bird with yellow wings which has some power of imitating speech, and so plays a considerable part in Malay stories; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Gul. Bak., 85, etc.

The principal varieties are: *t. batu*, *t. bēlanchan*, and *t. ēmas*.

تيغ **tengok**. Peering at, looking at, seeing. In "Bazaar" Malay this word is used for *lihat*.

Mēnengok : to peer at, to see.

تيغ **tiyap**. I. *Tiyap-tiyap* : every. *Pada tiyap-tiyap hari* : every day; Ht. Abd., 32, 38. *Tiyap-tiyap marika-itu* : they all.

Sa-tiyap : all, every. *Tuwan bērsukaan sa-tiyap waktu* : you are seeking pleasure at all times; Ht. Gul. Bak., 128.

II. [Chin?] A small bundle of Chinese drugs; a dose made up in paper.

تيغ **tiyup**. Blowing; the action of a current of air upon anything. *Sapērti sa-pohun kayu barang di-mana di-tiyup angin di-sana-lah iya chondong* : like a tree which sways in whatever direction the wind may blow; Ht. Abd., 262. *Di-tiyup-nya tērompit* : he blew a trumpet; Ht. Abd., 106. *Bagai buntal di-tiyup* : like a blown out *buntal* fish; a simile for a man swelling with self-importance; Prov.

Tiyup-tiyup : a small tree, *adinandra dumosa*.

Bērtiyup : to be blowing—as a sea-breeze.

Tiyupkan : to blow (with the mouth) upon or into anything; Muj., 9, 68. *Mēniyup* and *mēniyupkan* : id.

تيغ **teper**. A metal saucer; Ht. Koris; a variant of the more usual form *cheper*, q. v.

تيغ **tipis**. Thin; delicate; Sh. Sri Ben., 87. Usually *nīpis*, q. v.

تيغ **tepak**. A long rectangular casket or box; a receptacle for *sireh*; a state betel casket; Sej. Mal., 127, 147. These boxes are now made at Palembang.

Pembawa t. : a betel-box carrier; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6; Ht. Gh.

تيغ **tepek**. Plastering; the laying on of any soft clammy material. *Rambut-nya bērtepek-tepek dengan tanah dan gētah kayu* : his hair was plastered with mud and tree sap; Ht. Abd., 382.

تيغ **tepok**. Lameness due to malformation or chronic disease of the leg, and not to its loss by amputation or to a temporary injury.

تيغ **tipu**. Deception; fraud; swindling by false pretences. *Bohong dan tipu* : lies and misrepresentations. *Tipu anak Rēmbau* : swindlers are the men of Rembau; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 115.

Mēnipu : to deceive; Ht. Abd., 223, 309. *Mēnipukan* : id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Pēnipu : deceptive—of things; Ht. Abd., 159; a swindler—of a man; Ht. Gul. Bak., 48.

تيغ **tepeh**. An edible salt-water shell-fish; Sh. A. R. S. J., 4.

تيغ **tepoh**. [Chin. *teh pō?*] A game of chance.

تيغ **tika**. A reel of thread; winding thread.

تيغ **tikar**. Matting; a mat of delicate workmanship. *Duwa hēlai tikar* : two mats. *Bēntangkan tikar* : to spread a mat; Ht. Si Misk., 4.

T. bērapit : a mat with turned down embroidered borders.

T. puchok : a mat made of the young shoots of the *nīpah*.

T. sila : a mat with a gold-embroidered centre.

T. tidor : a sleeping-mat.

Bērtikarkan : to use as a mat, to lie or sleep on. *Bērtikarkan api* : to sleep on fire (descriptive of the fate of the wicked); Ht. Kal. Dam., 77. *Bērtikarkan bumi, bērselimutkan langit, bērsulohkan bulan* : to have the earth for a sleeping-mat, the sky for a sheet and the moon for a torch; homeless; the fate of a poor wanderer; Ht. Sh.

تيغ **tikas**. I. Traces left by water after its withdrawal; the line of seaweed and driftwood left on the beach showing the extreme limit reached by the preceding tide.

II. The roar of a lion; Kl.

تيغ **tikus**. A generic name for rats and mice. *Tikus jatoh ka-dalam gēdong bēras*, or (Kedah) *tikus jatoh ka-dalam jēlapang* : a mouse that has fallen into a barn; a man that has fallen into his element; Prov. *Rumah tērbakar, tikus habis kaluwar* : the house was burnt and all the rats escaped; the money was spent and the object was not attained; Prov. *Labu di-kērēboḥ tikus* : a pumpkin bored by a rat; a girl who has been seduced and is no longer sought in marriage; Prov.

T. ambang bulan: a large rat, believed only to come out on moonlight nights.

T. busok, *t. turi* and *t. kĕsturi*: the musk-rat, *corsira vulgaris*; also (in Java) *chēnchorot*.

T. tanah: the field mouse, *mus decumanus*.
T. mondok: a large variety of the field mouse.

Angin t.: uncertain winds at the change of monsoon.

Gigi t.: small regular front teeth.

Kikir ekor t.: a round file.

Kuweh t.; also *tahi t.*: a kind of cake; Ht. Abd., 10, 207. *Tahi t.* is also sometimes a nickname given to mustard.

Lobang t.: the cavity or niche in which a body is laid in a Malay grave.

نیکل **tikal**. I. A kind of cake; Kl.

II. A weight serving as a unit of coinage in Siam; a "*tical*."

نیکم **tikam**. Stabbing; wounding with the point, as opposed to wounding with the blade of a weapon; penetration by a splinter or anything with a sharp point. *Di-tikam duri*: pierced with thorns. *Mati kĕna t.*: death from a stab or spear thrust. *Tikam baju rantai*: the name given to a long heavy pike against a thrust from which a coat of mail is not proof.

Tikamkan: to drive (a pointed weapon) into anything. *Yang bĕrlĕmbeng bĕrtikamkan lĕmbeng-nya*: those who were armed with spears drove their spears (into the enemy); Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sej. Mal., 17.

Mĕnikam: to stab; to pierce. *T. mĕnikam* (Cr. Gr., 57); and *bĕrtikam-tikaman* (Ht. Sg. Samb.): fighting spear with spear, thrust with thrust—reciprocal and frequentative.

Pĕnikam: a pointed weapon; Sh. I. M. P., 13.

Ra'iyat pĕrtikaman: soldiers under arms; Pel. Abd.

Tikam is also used (Straits Settlements) to describe the drawing of a *wahweh* lottery.
T. kaki hong: id.

نیکه **tekoh**. A warehouseman; Sh. Sing. Terb., 23.

نیکي **tike**. A ball of opium prepared for a pipe, enough for one pipeful.

نیک **tiga**. Three. *Tiga buwah nĕgĕri*: the three Settlements, the Straits Settlements. *Kĕtiga*: all three. *Yang kĕtiga*: the third. *Sa-pĕrtigaan*: one in three. *Pada sa-pĕrtigaan malam*: on every third night.

Akar tiga chabang: a wild pumpkin with trifoliate leaves, *trichosanthes wawerai*.

Bintang tiga bĕradek: a constellation of three stars in a row as in Orion.

Kayu tiga sa-kambu: a kind of Malay three-card-trick played by professional gamblers.

Rumput tiga sari: a common sedge, *cyperus compressus*.

نیکي **tigi**. A plant, a kind of rhododendron. Also *mĕntigi*, q. v.

تیل **tela**. The pan of a fire-arm.

تیلر **telor**. Lispings; inability to correctly pronounce one or more letters; Pel. Abd., 39, 79. Cf. *pelat*.

تیلغ **teleng**. Cocked on one side—of the head; Sh. Si Lemb., 2, 12, 44.

تیلق **tilek**. Observation; careful ocular examination or notice—as distinct from a mere casual look; looking at anything with a purpose, usually with the idea of prophecy or second sight. *Maka di-tilek uleh Tun Jan Khatib bĕlah duwa pohon pinang itu*: Tun Jan Khatib observed the splitting of the *pinang* trees; Sej. Mal., 81. *Sa-tĕlah sudah habis di-tilek-nya maka di-tulis-nya*: when they had completed their observations they noted them down in writing; Cr. Gr., 50. *Maka di-tilek uleh Amĭr Mahmūd akan raja Bahazadah itu tĕrlalu baik rupa-nya dan laku-nya*: Amir Mahmud noticed that the prince Bahazadah was very handsome and well-mannered; Ht. Kal. Dam., 360.

Mĕnilek: to notice; to observe; to examine with the eyes. *M. nujum*: to take a horoscope; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *M. kutika*: to take the omens (regarding lucky and unlucky days); Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Tukang tilek: (Singapore) a professional fortune-teller.

تيلم **tilam**. A sleeping mattress; Sej. Mal., 91, 120. *Tilaman*: id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 11. *Jatoh di-atas tilam*: to fall on a mattress; to get a rich wife; Prov.

Susor t.: the name given to a rich coverlet on a bridal bed. Also *susor gĕrai*.

تیلن **tilan** or **telan**. I. A small river fish something like an eel; Sh. Ik. Trub., 9.

To' Pulau Lidi,

Gulai ikan telan:

Dato' tidak gigi,

Gonyeh-gonyeh tĕlan:

the chief of Pulau Lidi cooked a *tilan* fish; the old man had no teeth, so he mouthed and swallowed it;—a proverbial rhyme ridiculing the toothless.

II. A disease in very young children.

تیلو **tilu**. An insect like a bug, but winged.

تيمور **timor.** The East. *T. laut* : North-East. *T. tenggara*, or *měnnenggara* : East-South-East. *T. padang* : South-East. *Bintang t.* : the Star of the East; Lucifer; Venus as a Morning Star.

تيمانج **timang.** To throw a child up in the air and catch him as he falls—gently, by way of amusing him. *Timang-timangan* : a nurse-ling; a pet name given to a child in his babyhood; a nursery name which often clings to him in future years; a title by which a prince or princess is familiarly known as distinct from his or her full official designation. *Wah anak-ku dan buwah hati-ku, timang-timangan-ku* : oh, my child, the apple of my heart, the nurseling I have played with; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Maka anakanda baginda pun di-nama'i uleh baginda Putëra Jaya Pati timang-timangan Putëra Jaya Indëra* : the king named the prince his son *Putëra Jaya Pati* but called him familiarly *Putëra Jaya Indëra*; Ht. P. J. P.

Měnimang : to balance in the air, as a warrior balances a spear before hurling it or a club before striking with it; Sh. Panj. Sg.

The most common pet-names or nursery designations known as *timang-timangan* are: *Long, Awang, Alang, Ngah, Panjang, Anjang* or *Jang, Pandak* or *Andak, Puteh* or *Teh, Hitam* or *Tam, Këchil* or *Chi, Bongsu*, etc.

تيمون **timun.** A gourd; a pumpkin; a cucumber. *Ikan timun-timun* : a fish, *lutianus lineolatus*.

T. China : the cucumber. *T. dendang* : a passion flower, *passiflora foetida*; Ht. Best.

T. dendang lunjong : a wild pumpkin, *trichosanthes celebica*. *T. hutan* : the grenadilla.

Bagai timun dendang, di-luwar merah di-dalam pahit : like the wild pumpkin, red outside and bitter inside; fair seeming but disappointing on closer acquaintance; Prov.

Biji t. : pumpkin seeds, a simile for a lozenge-shaped or nearly lozenge-shaped pattern. *Rëtak biji t.* : the lines on the hand at the finger joints.

تيمو **timu.** By right; by justice; *de jure*. *Timu-timu* : id.

تيمه **timah.** Tin; lead; zinc. *T. puteh* : tinned iron. *T. hitam* : lead. *T. sari* : zinc. *Bijeh t.* : alluvial tin-grains.

Timah-t. : a small tree, *ilex cymosa*.

Ikan timah-t. : a long shining white fish.

Timah-t. bulan, also *t. gading* : a small tree, *ilex macrophylla*.

Akar timah këtam : a climber, *streptocaulon wallichii*.

تين **tîn.** Arab. Fig.

تين **teyan.** Chin. To make up a subscription; to get up a subscription list. *Měngutib t.* : to collect subscriptions.

تين **tiyan.** (Jav.) The lower abdomen in a pregnant woman.

تينس **tinäs.** (Kedah.) To kill lice; (Riau, Johor) *tindas*, q. v.

تينغ **tenong.** A flat-topped circular box of Javanese make.

تيوس **tewas.** Failure to attain an object; ill success. *Tewas përang-nya* : the battle was going against him; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Tewas marika-itu dan lari* : they were worsted and fled; Ht. Gul. Bak., 94. *Sa-tëlah mëlîhat anak panah-nya tewas* : when he saw that his arrow had missed its mark; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Tewaskan : to cause to fail; to bring about the failure of anything; Sh. Sri Ben., 85. *Mënewaskan* : id.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 297.

Këtewasan : failure; Sh. Abd. Mk., 59.

تيومن **tiyuman.** The name of an island off the East coast of the Peninsula.

تیه **tiyah.** Arab. The desert of Arabia. *Padang t.* : id.

ث

ث The letter *tha*; the fourth letter of the Malay alphabet; the symbol for 500 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

ثا **thâ.** The name of the letter ث .

ثابت **thâbit.** Arab. Constant, persevering, established, certain, sure.

ثابته **thâbitah.** Arab. A fixed star.

ثاني **thânî.** Arab. Second (numeral).

ثقل **thikl.** Arab. Load, weight, sorrow; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 294.

ثلاث **thalâtha.** Arab. The third day of the week, Tuesday. Usually *hari sëlasa*.

ثالث **thuluth.** Arab. Third; Majm. al-Ahk., 416.

ثلج **thalj.** Arab. Snow.

ثم **thumma.** Arab. Afterwards, moreover.

ج

ج The letter *jîm*; the fifth letter of the Malay alphabet; the symbol for the number 3 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

جابت **jabat.** The act of grasping, taking or holding in the hand.

Jabatan: (1) the sense of touch; (2) duty, occupation; profession. *Masing-masing dengen jabatan bërbutwat kërja*: each laboured at his own line of work; Sh. Bah. Sing., 6. Cf. also Sh. Nas., 6, and Ht. Best. for this form, but *jawatan* is more common, see s. v. *jawat*.

Bërjabat tangan and *mënjabat tangan*: to clasp the hand (of another man, in salutation) whether applied to the European practice of shaking hands (Ht. Abd., 197); or to the native form of greeting; (Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Gul. Bak., 134). *Bërjabat salam* is also used—in the former sense only.

Mënjabat pëkërjaan: to carry out one's work; to perform one's duties; Sh. Nas., 6. Cf. *jawat* and *jambat*.

جابر **jabor.** (Riau.) Utter mixture; extreme confusion; very much mixed up; cf. *jabu* and *champor*.

جابو **jabu.** (Kedah.) Rising in clouds; pouring forth in quantities—of dust and light particles of matter, *e. g.*, when the wind blows down a dusty street, or when carpets are beaten, or clothes brushed. *Pëluru bërjabu*: gunpowder smoke rising in volumes, as after continuous volley firing; cf. *abu* and *champor*.

جاته **jatoh.** Accidental falling; to fall; to befall; to occur; to descend by chance upon a place. *Jatoh bangun*: falling and rising; stumbling along. *J. sakit*: falling ill. *J. dalam përninyagaan*: failure in business. *Sa-ekor tikus yang jatoh ka-dalam gëdong bëras*: a mouse that has stumbled into a rice-store; in one's element; in luck; Prov., Ht. Abd., 44. *Bëlayar dari Ruku jatoh ka-hujung tanah Balang*: sailing from Ruku, he was borne over to Cape Balang; Sej. Mal., 41. *Jatoh hati akan përempuwan*: to fall in love with a woman; Ht. Zaly., 27. *Jatoh di-atas tilam*: to fall on a mattress; to be fortunate enough to get a rich wife; Prov.

Jatohkan and *mënjatohkan*: to let anything fall; to drop anything. *Mënjatohkan diri*: to let oneself sink down anywhere, *e. g.*, on the floor (Ht. P. J. P.), or on a person's lap; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 126.

Këjatohan bulan: the falling of the moon (into one's lap)—an expression signifying great and unexpected good fortune; Ht. Bakht., 92; Sh. A. R. S. J., 29; Cr. Gr., 79; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Perb. Jay.

Sërambi jatoh: a sort of verandah attached to a Malay house, so called because the floor of this verandah is rather lower than the flooring of the main portion of the house. *Tiyang sërambi jatoh*: the pillars supporting this verandah on its outer side.

جاني **jati.** True; real; exact; pure. *Orang Mëlayu jati*: a real Malay; a man of pure Malay descent. *Timor j.*: due East. *Raja yang j.*: a true king; a sovereign of truly royal descent and dignity; Sh. A. R. S. J., 10; Sh. Jub. Mal., 7. *Lanang j.*: a true man; a man of courage; Ht. Sh. *Hamba yang j.*: a born slave; Sh. Bur. Pung., 14. *'Amal yang j.*: true service to God; Sh. I. M. P., 9.

Kambing j.: a goat, in contradistinction to *kambing biri-biri*, a sheep; Sh. Si Lemb., 27.

Ku sangkakan daging yang jati,

Rupa-nya daging bërchampor haram:

I thought it true (lawful) meat, it seems to be meat mixed up with unclean food; Ht. Koris.

Sa-jati: quite pure, altogether real. *Bukan laki-laki sa-jati*: he is no true man in all respects; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Kayu jati: teak, *tectonia grandis*; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. B. A. M., 12; Sh. Ch. Ber., 7.

جاج **jaja.** Hawking goods for sale; offering them for sale from door to door, as distinct from selling them in a regular shop. *Bërjaja*: to be a hawker. *Orang yang bërkedai dan bërjaja*: shop-keepers and hawkers; Pel. Abd., 36. *Yang bërjaja mënjunjong bakul-nya*: the hawkers carried their baskets on their heads; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Mënjaja: to hawk goods about. *M. bërteri-yak*: to hawk goods about, crying out their character so as to inform housewives; Ht. Abd., 434.

Pënjaja: a hawker. *P. apam*: an itinerant cake-seller; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122.

Also *jajah*.

جاجت jajat. Imitation; mimicry; teasing or annoyance by mimicking some defect, cf. *chachat*; (rare) the counterfeiting of coin.

*Orang tempang jangan di-jajat,
Ingat ingat hari bēlakang;
Rumah burok di-sapu chat,
Bunga layu sa-mola kēmbang:*

do not mimic the man who limps; remember, remember the days that are coming; he is a new house that is painted afresh, he is a faded bud which is blooming again;—the last two lines describing an old dandy.

جاجر jajar. A row or line; drawn up in a row or line—of articles like staves, palings, posts and masts, or of ships drawn up so that their masts suggest a fence. *Karang terjajar*: a reef; a row of jagged rocks; a line of breakers; Pel. Abd., 110. Cf. *janjar* and *banjar*.

جاجس jajas. Abrasion, scratching; usually *jējas*, q. v.

جاجه jajah. I. Hawking about, selling from door to door; usually *jaja*, q. v.

II. *Jajahan* or *jējahan*: district; out-lying territories. *Nēgri Johor dēngan sēgala da'irah jajahan-nya*: the state of Johor with all its territories and dependencies.

جاجي jahi. Ginger; Muj., 54. Better جاجي q. v.

جاد jada. [Pers. *zadah*.] Born, son of,—but always used in a bad sense either as an abbreviation of *ḥarām-zadah* (bastard) or as a descriptive epithet for evil spirits, the children of evil. *Hai rakṣasa bukakan pintu, hai jada bukakan kunchi-mu, insān hēndaḡ lalu*: Spirit of Evil, open the gate; oh, misbegotten one, open your lock; a man wishes to pass the portals; (from an invocation).

جامد jadam. A kind of extract of aloes used in native medicine; a very bitter draught.

جادي jadi. Generation; coming into existence; becoming. *Aku-pun jadi-lah*: I came into being; I was born; Ht. Abd., 15. *Saudara sa-jalan sa-jadi*: twin brothers; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Ayer madu jadi daripada lēbah*: honey is created by bees; Ht. Abd., 25.

Jadi is also used idiomatically of a thing turning out satisfactorily or leading to anything or being sufficient to effect the desired object. *Jikalau boleh mēmbacha Kurān sēhaja jadi-lah*: if he could only read the Koran it was all that was wanted; Ht. Abd., 26. *Kalau tiyada padi sa-barang kēnja ta'-jadi*: if you have no rice, all you try will lead to nothing; if you are weak, it is best to put up with an injury; J. S. A. S., III., 37.

Jadi-jadiyan: supernatural creation; generated by magic art; a ghostly being. *'Ilmu jadi-jadiyan*: the Black Art; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Adapun pērasaan pateḡ bukan ular isi hutan, naga jadi-jadiyan rupa tuwanku: in my humble opinion, it is no common snake of the jungle, it is a dragon of supernatural origin, Your Highness! Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Jadikan and *mēnjadikan*: to create; to make. *Di-jadikan akandiya khātib*: they appointed him *khātib* (of their mosque). *Pērēmpuwan di-jadikan-nya laki-laki*: he turned women into men; Ht. Gul. Bak., 58.

Kējadiyan; creation; birth; origin of existence; Ht. Abd., 88, 410, 450; condition, state; Ht. Zaly., 41.

جار jara. An instrument for cleaning coarse cotton wool; a piece of bamboo the end of which is divided by two slits cut at right angles to each other, and in which short pegs are inserted. The word *jara* is also used of a kind of auger, and of an instrument for churning milk.

Kēpala j.: butter; the result of churning milk.

جارس jaras. I. A creel; a kind of basket of coarsely plaited bamboo for carrying rice. *Jaras kata-nya raga jarang*: the creel says that the basket (*raga*) is coarsely plaited; the pot called the kettle black; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 97.

II. A bunch or handful of any objects when the objects themselves are not held in the hand, but their stalks or loose ends are. *Orang China sa-jaras*: a bunch of Chinese—as when a Malay policeman holds a number of Chinese by the pigtail. *Bulu-nya endah bagai di-jaras*: its plumage was as lovely as if it had been specially arranged; Sh. Bur. Pung., 5.

جارغ jarang. Scarcity; scarce; in small quantity; occurring at rare intervals; separated by wide intervals of time, or by wide interstices of space. *Jarang-jarang-lah kita mēnēngar khabar-khabar pērompak itu hampir kamari*: it was only on very rare occasions that we heard reports of pirates being in our vicinity; Ht. Abd., 464. *Ayakan jarang*: a sieve or sifter plaited with wide interstices. Cf. *jaras*.

Jarang gigi: the name of a fish.

جارغ jaring. A large net; network; nets for catching relatively large fish such as the *tēnggiri*, *tamban*, *rapang* and *kēdēra*, or for catching animals and birds on land. *Jaring-jaring*: trellis-work; timbers carried lengthwise on the bottom of a boat, cf. *jala-jala* and *mata punai*. *Jaring-jaring payong*: the spikes holding an umbrella open.

Mēnjaring: to fish with these nets; Ht. Gh. *Mēnjaring angin*: to catch air in one's net; to waste one's time and trouble; Prov.

Pēnjaring: a fisherman; Ht. Kal. Dam., 157.

جارق jarak. I. Intervening space; the existence of an interstice or separation; the distance between two objects, whether considerable—as between two ships at sea two miles apart; Pel. Abd., 140;—or slight—as between two stakes in a fence; Ht. Abd., 72. *Běr-jarak*: at a distance; to move away to a distance; Sh. Bur. Pung., 2. *Jarak daripada naga*: to keep at a distance from a dragon; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

II. The name of a number of plants, but especially applied to the castor oil plant, *ricinus communis*.

J. bėlanda: the purging nut, *jatropha curcas*.

J. gajah: a small tree, *mallotus subpeltatus*. Also called *j. hutan*.

J. laut: a bush, *leea sambricina*.

J. pipit: a plant, *cleistanthus laevis*.

Minyak j.: castor oil; Muj., 48.

Padang j.: a desolate place; a place where the castor oil plant grows to the detriment of other vegetation. *Padang jarak padang tēkukor*: id.

جارم jaram. I. A cooling lotion for the head; the washing of the head in order to cool it during an attack of fever or of any other disease.

Mēnjaram: to feel cool; to cool. *Rasa-nya hati pilu mēnjaram*: her heart felt sad and cold; Sh. Panj. Sg. The form *pēniyaram*, a cooling lotion, also occurs; Ht. Raj. Pasai; v. *tiyaram*.

II. A waterfall; rapids in a stream; Ht. Ind. Meng. Better *jēram*.

جارم jarum. A needle; any needle-like instrument.

J. galah: a long needle of the ordinary pattern.

J. jam: the hands of a watch.

J.-jarum: the needle of a balance.

J. jēlujor: a coarsely made needle for sewing canvas or other rough work. *J. jait goni*: id., if bent.

J. kait and *j. mērenda*: a knitting needle; a needle for embroidery.

J. layar: a coarse needle; = *j. jēlujor*.

J. pēnēkat: the largest kind of needle of the ordinary pattern.

J. pēngiya: a needle used for hemming.

J. pēniti: a pin; Ht. Abd., 88.

J. perak panjang: a surgical probe; Ht. Abd., 247.

Lobang j.: the eye of the needle; Ht. Gul. Bak., 63.

Tiga bilah j.: three needles; cf. Sej. Mal., 20.

Mēnjarum: finely sprouting up—of the first shoots of *padi*; assuming a needle-like form; to insinuate oneself into anything.

Cf. (Jav.) *dom*: a needle; (Malay) *pēdoman*: a compass.

جارو jaru. *Ikan jaru-jaru*: a fish, *carausa boops*.

جاره jarah. I. Prowling about as a plunderer in search of booty. *Mēnjarah*: to roam about on the look out, as a thief at a fire; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 10; or as a robber in the forest; Ht. Sh., 209.

Jarahan: a slave carried off by prowling bands of robbers or plunderers; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 87. *Gundek j.*: a slave girl taken as an inferior wife; Ht. Koris.

II. [Arab. ذرة.] A mite; an atom; the smallest quantity; Sh. Jur. Bud., 36.

III. [Arab. زيارة.] Pilgrimage; visit of devotion. *Jarah di-kubor*: the payment of vows at the tomb of a saint.

IV. Half-ripe; cf. *mangkal*.

جاري jari. Finger; digit; the breadth of a finger used as a linear measure.

J. hantu: the middle finger.

J. kaki: the toes.

J. kēlingking: the little finger.

J. manis: the ring finger; v. *manis*.

J. tēlunjok: the index finger.

Anak j.: a finger; the fingers; Muj., 5.

Buku j.: the knuckles.

Chēlah j.: the cleft between two fingers.

Ibu j.: the thumb.

Mēnyēmbah sa-puloh jari: to lay both hands together in worship or greeting; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 288.

Sa-batang j.: a finger. Also *sa-biji jari*: cf. Ht. Hamz., 54.

Sarong j.: a thimble.

Bērijari-jari: in long, narrow, projecting and moving tongues or branches, as a fire shooting out in tongues of flame; Sh. K. G. T., 19; or as the long roots of the *kiyambang* swaying in the water.

جاريه jāriyah. I. Arab. A slave girl; a bought concubine; cf. *gundek*.

II. Arab. Ever-flowing. *‘Amal jāriyah*: ever-flowing grace—the deserts of a man who has done a charitable work of a lasting character, such as the endowment of a school or mosque—as distinct from an act of kindness with transient results; Pel. Abd., 137.

جاس jasa. Skr. Deserving work; deserts; duty in the best sense; faithful service in the interests of another.

Bērijasa: to do one's duty loyally, to deserve well of one's lord; Ht. Si Misk., 45; Ht. Gul. Bak., 35; Cr. Gr., 37. *Bērbuwat j.*: id.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6. *Mēmbuwat j.*: id.; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Lupakan j.*: to be remiss in one's duty; Ht. Gul. Bak., 25.

Mēnchari j.: to seek to accumulate merit; to earn credit with God. *Dunya nan tēmpat mēnchari jasa*: the world is the place where God's favour is won; Sh. Nas., 5.

جاست **jasat**. [Arab. جسد.] Body; the material and visible body in contradistinction to the soul; see جسد.

جاغت **jangat**. I. The process of splitting rattans, etc., by transfixing them with a knife (pointing in the same direction as the rattan) and then drawing the rattan away so that the edge of the knife, following the grain of the wood, splits it.

Pisau pēnjangat: the knife used in this process.

II. *Pērēkat j.*: glue. *Kērūput j.*: bits of skin (beef) thoroughly boiled and dried, and fried with oil.

جاغق **jangak**. Indiscriminate in sexual connection; coarse immorality; low profligacy. *Pēnjangak*: (Kedah) an incorrigible thief.

جاغن **jangan**. A word expressive of prohibition or prevention; a prohibitive. *Jangan-lah*: do not. *Supaya jangan*: that it may not; that it might not; lest.

Jangan-kan: so far from; not to mention. *Jangan-kan hēndak di-bēli orang jikalau di-pinta-nya sēhaja ku bērikan choma-choma*: so far from wanting men to buy it, I would give it gratis on application; Ht. Abd., 38. *Jangan* is sometimes used in the sense of *jangan-kan*; Cr. Gr., 55.

جاك **jaka**. I. The exact moment. Also *pējaka*. Cf. *jangka*.

II. Jav. Young and unmarried. Also *jangka* and *jangga*.

III. (Kedah.) A peculiar way of hitting or shooting hard fruit (*buah keras*) in certain games; pressing with the cushion of the forefinger.

جاکس **jakas**. A kind of *mēngkuwang* from which coarse mats are made; J. S. A. S., VIII., 130.

جاکن **jakun**. A Jacoon; a member of one of the aboriginal tribes of the Peninsula; a wild man of the jungle; Ht. Abd., 381, 388.

جاك **jaga**. Skr. Wakefulness; the act of watching; the condition of being awake. *Jaga daripada tidor*: awaking from sleep; Ht. Kal. Dam., 181; Ht. Gul. Bak., 49. *Orang j.*: a watchman. *Di-jaga-nya sēhaja dalam Selat Kokop*: a watch was kept in the Kokop Straits only; Ht. Abd., 214. *Si-tidor di-makan si-jaga*: the sleepy are the prey of the wide-awake; Prov.

Jagakan: to awake (any one); to rouse to wakefulness.

Bějaga: to be awake. *Tidor siyang bėjaga malam*: to sleep by day and be awake at night; descriptive of a bad character; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 156.

Bėjaga-jaga: to keep open house day and night—an expression serving to describe the round of festivities which precede a great event such as a marriage or coronation; Sej. Mal., 135, etc.

Mējaga: to keep watch; to do sentry duty, Ht. Abd., 57, 69.

Mējagai: to look out for; Ht. Zaly., 25.

Mējagakan: to awaken; Ht. Ind. Jaya; to be on one's guard in fencing; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Pējagaan: watching; a place at or under watch or guard; Ht. Ind. Nata.

جاك **jagat**. I. Skr. The world; the Universe. *Ālam jagat* (Ht. Sg. Samb.); or *jagat buwana*: the Universe—an expression often occurring in Javanese titles. *Tiyada bērlawan sa-lurah jagat buwana* (Ht. Sh.); or *tiyada bērsama di-dalam jagat buwana* (Ht. Sri Rama); there was not his match in the entire Universe. *Sa-lurah jagat Jawa*: all Java; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Mēngindari j.*: to travel round the world, of the God Kala; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

II. Dark spots on the skin of the hands, the result of old age and exposure.

III. [Achinese, but occasionally met with in *pantuns*.] Pale white; dirty white—used of the colour of oxen only. *Lēmbu j.*: a white bullock.

جاك **jagut**. [Bal. *chagut*.] The chin; cf. *dagu* and *jangut*. *Jagut-nya sapērti sēndok tērdiri*: her chin was shaped as a spoon raised on end; Ht. Sg. Samb.

جاگر **jagor**. Massively built—of the body;=*bagor*.

جائج **jagong**. I. Maize; Indian corn, *tea mays*.

Sapērti pipit mēnēlan jagong: like a sparrow trying to swallow a grain of maize (and choking); do not attempt the unsuitable; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 36.

Dari bukit turun ka-kampong,

Orang pintal tali sabut;

Pipit hēndak mēnēlan jagong,

Tēlan ta'-lēpas mati tērsangkut:

the sparrow tried to swallow the maize grain; it could not get it down its throat, and died choked.

Baik bėjagong-jagong antara padi masak: it is well to put up with maize until the *padi* is ripe; half a loaf is better than no bread; Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 27. *Sapērti jagong jatoh ka-bidai*: like maize falling on mats or chicks; a proverbial description of a continuous rattling or clattering sound; Ht. Raj. Don., 26.

Rambut j.: the hair-like appendage at the end of the maize; Muj., 53.

II. *Měnjagong*: to appear; to rise above the surface—used of the first appearance of any growth or eruption, *e. g.*, of the first sprouts of a crop of *padi*; the first pustules in small-pox; the development of the breasts in a woman, etc.

جاكو **jago**. Jav. A cock.

جال **jala**. A casting-net. *J. balang-balang, j. jumpul, j. rambang, j. tamban, j. udang*: varieties of the casting-net.

Jala-jala (also *jaring-jaring*): trellis-work.

J. urai, also *roti j.* and *jělurai*: a kind of cake.

Měnjala: to fish with a casting-net; Ht. Abd., 220; Sej. Mal., 120; Ht. Gh.; Sh. B. A. M., 12, etc.

Pěnjala: a fisherman; Sh. A. R. S. J., 12.

Bějala-j.: scattered like a net-work over anything, as stars over the sky; Ht. Koris; scattered in all directions—as the pellets from a bell-mouthed blunderbuss.

Papan jala: trellis-work; also *jala-jala*.

Tebar jala: to cast a casting-net.

جالر **jalar**. Creeping motion; motion like that of a snake, or growth like that of a creeper. *Měnjalar*: to creep along the ground—of a long body; cf. *měrayap* from *rayap*, q. v. *Ular itu-pun mēnjalar ka-bawah kaki pēraduwan tuwan putēri*: the snake crept underneath the feet of the princess's couch; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Maka bējalaran-lah ular kala dan halipan dan kala jēngking*: the snakes, scorpions, and centipedes came creeping over the ground; Ht. Si Misk., 50. *Lidah-nya panjang tērjalar-jalar dan tērjutor-jutor*: its tongue was long coiling out and then shooting out; Ht. Mar. Mah. Cf. *jutor*.

Ubi jalar: the name of a creeping plant.

جالر **jalar**. A broad stripe of colour; broad stripes of the same colour separated by narrow lines—as in the patterns of some club-colours; a strip of *padi*-field as marked by the rows of stalks; a descriptive name given to a peculiar long ribbed river-boat; Ht. Abd., 482; Pel. Abd., 112. *Bějalar-jalar*: in stripes, striped. Cf. *lajor*.

Jalor sērēmpu: a peculiar smoothed dug-out.

جالس **jâlis**. Arab. Sitting; a comrade, a companion. *Sa-jâlis*: in company; Sh. Ibl., 1.

جالغ **jalang**. Wildness; irregular, disorderly and unrestrained conduct.

Kěrbau j.: a wild buffalo; Sej. Mal., 120; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Kuching j.: a cat that prowls about the tiles by night.

Pěrēmpuwan j.: a harlot; a prostitute; Ht. Abd., 23.

Rumah orang j.: a brothel; Sh. Ibl., 11.

جالغ **jaling**. I. A large net; better *jaring*, q. v.

II. *Jolang-jaling*: in confusion; in a tangle; better *cholang-chaling*.

جالق **jalak**. I. A black fighting-cock with white markings.

II. Wanton, licentious; Sh. Si Lemb., 9. Cf. *jalang*.

III. *Jalak pahang*: a plain built boat with a deck completely covering it but for a narrow slit across the deck amidships.

جالن **jalan**. Motion; movement in a definite direction or course; the course taken; a road; a way; the proper way or method. *Lorong dan jalan*: lanes and roads. *Sa-panjang j.*: throughout the journey; all along the road. *Di-jalan*: on the way. *Měnangkap ikan (tiyada) dēngan jalan yang lain mēlainkan ditikam-nya*: they had no way of catching fish except that of spearing them; Ht. Abd., 202. *Saudara sa-jalan sa-jadi*: twin brothers; Ht. Mas Ed.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

J. bēhasa: idiom; the art of idiomatic speech.

J. igama: theology; things connected with the science of religion.

Mata j.: an outpost.

Měmbawa j.: to lead the way.

Bějalan: to be on a walk or journey; to be in movement; to walk. *B. kaki*: to walk. *Bějalan rēbah*: to stumble along, of a very young child's first attempts at walking; Ht. Ganj. Mara, 16.

Jalani: to travel over; Sh. Bid., 20; Ht. Abd., 56, 308.

Měnjalani and *měnjalkan*: (lit.) to cause to move on its regular course; to keep in motion; to keep (a thing) going. *M. sēgala pěkērjaan sēndiri-diri*: to look after one's business oneself; to keep things going by oneself; Ht. Abd., 442.

Pějalan: course; way; journeying; the proper way or conduct of anything; Ht. Abd., 94, 113, 473, etc. *Sa-jam pěrjalan*: an hour's journey. *Duwa hari pěrjalan*: two days' journey. *Hikmat pěrjalan-nya sama juga saperti hikmat Siyamang tunggal*: a charm, the working of which is similar to that of the charm of the Lone Siamang. The form *pěnjalan* is also found; Muj., 40.

جالن **jalín**. Tied one to another (by a connecting tape, cord or string)—of laths or long strips of rattan or wood. *Tikar j.*: a kind of rattan matting made by tying together strips of rattan instead of interweaving them.

Bějalin: fastened in parallel strips; (by metaphor) in parallel lines, of the wales left on a boy's back after a caning.

Měnjalin: to fasten together long strips of wood or rattan—as venetian blinds are connected by tape, or as chicks are kept together by string.

جالو jalu. I. The natural spur of a fighting-cock; cf. *susoh* (the word in more general use), and *taji* (the artificial spur).

Ikan jalu: a fish, *Iutianus*, sp.

جالى jalai. An edible salt-water fish; Kl.=*jélai*?

جالي jali. I. [Arab. *tajallī*.] *Těrjali*: bright; evident; clear; obvious; v. *tajallī*.

II. Eng. "Jolly," in the expression *jali-bul*, jolly-boat; Pel. Abd., 152.

جالينس jalīnus. Arab. Galenus.

جامر jamar. *Burong jamar*: a common species of sea-bird; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 28; Sh. A. R. S. J., 14. Also *jěmar*, *chěmar*, *chamar* and *chěnchamar*.

جامع jâma' or jami'. Arab. General, chief; especially used of mosques.

جامغ jamang. I. Jav. A gold or silver ornamental plate worn on the forehead. *Di-lětaḡḡannya jamang ka-atas ulu adinda baginda*: he set this ornament upon the head of her Majesty his Queen; Ht. Sh. The word also occurs; Ht. Ind. Nata, Ht. Mas Ed., and Ht. Perb. Jay.

The form *jějamang* also occurs in the Ht. Mas Edan.

II. (Kedah.) Whiskers, hair extending past the ears; also *chambang*, q. v.

جامغ jamong. (Kedah.) A rough kind of improvised torch made of dry palm-leaves fastened together; = (Riau, Johor) *andang*, q. v.

جامن jaman. Age, period; a colloquial corruption of (Arab.) زمان, q. v.

جامن jamin. [Arab. ضامن, through Hindustani.] Bail; security; guarantee. *Orang j.*: a bailor.

جامو jamu. I. The act of entertainment; the reception and entertainment of a guest: a guest. *Tuwan-hamba jamu hamba*: you, Sir, are my guest; Ht. Kal. Dam., 234.

Orang yang kěnnyang kalau di-jamu,

Lauḡ yang sědap di-kata tawar:

entertain a full man and he will call your best dishes tasteless; Prov. *Kěrana dagang itu jamu pada něḡěri orang*: for a stranger is a guest in the land of others; Ht. Ism. Yat., 13.

Hantu jamuwan: a kept ghost, a familiar spirit.

Měnjamu: to entertain; Ht. Abd., 177; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Jamu měnjamu*: the interchange of hospitalities.

Pěrjamu and *pěrjamuwan*: food offered to a guest; entertainment. *Pěrjamu hantu*: offerings to an evil spirit. *Pěrjamuwan yang amat ladzat ini*: this excellent dinner; Ht. Gul. Bak., 31.

II. *Jamu-jamu*: a plant, *aporosa microcalyx*. Also *jějamu*.

جامه jamah. Physical contact or handling; actual even though temporary possession, especially in the sense of the ownership and use of property; Ht. Abd., 364; Sh. K. G. T., 17; or of sexual connection with a woman; Sej. Mal., 31; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc.

Jamah-jamahan: an occasional concubine of a prince.

Měnjamah wadon: to have carnal knowledge of a woman; Ht. Sh.

جان jana. I. Skr. *Jana bijana*: birth-place; Ht. Raj. Pasai.

II. *Juru jana*: (Kedah) treachery, wickedness, scoundrelism; a colloquial variant of *durjana* (Skr. *durjāna*), q. v.

جانب jānab. Arab. Side.

جانس janas. (Johor.) A celestial being; a kind of spirit.

جانق janek. Radiation from a common centre; rays or lines departing from a common centre, as the lines on the Japanese naval flag: a sea-urchin. *Ringgit j.*: the Mexican dollar, so called from its representation of the rising sun.

جاني jani. Numbness; partial or total insensibility in disease.

جاو jau. *Pěnjau*: a sort of coop used for scooping up fish from a trap.

جاو jawa. Java; Javanese. *Tanah j.*: Java. *Chabai j.*: a kind of pepper, *piper longum*. *Asam j.*: tamarind. *Randa j.*: millet. *Těmbakan j.*: Javanese-grown tobacco, much used by natives. *Awan j.*: the name given to a mixed art pattern, showing a treatment of flowers; foliation, etc. *J. sějok*: a name sometimes given to a *kěris* handle.

جاوب jawab. Answer, response; more correctly (Arab.) *jawāb* جواب, q. v.

جاوت jawat. The act of grasping, taking or holding in the hand; tenure, hold; = *jabat*, q. v. *Jabat* is, however, more common in the sense of physical grasp and *jawat* in the sense of tenure of office.

Jawatan: an office, a duty, a position held by any one; Ht. Abd., 3; Sej. Mal., 95. *Pěnjawatan*: id.; Ht. Koris.

Bərjawatan : holding office ; Ht. Koris ; Sh. Ik. Trub., 11.

Mənjawat : to hold. *Mənjawat ləmbing* : to hold a spear ; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Pənjawat : an office holder, an official ; Ht. Abd., 220 ; Ht. Gh. ; Ht. Bakht., 21, 67. *Dayang pənjawat putəri* : servants employed to wait on the princess ; Ht. Al., 23.

جاور **jaur**. Turk. A giaour, an infidel, an unbeliever ; Ht. Bin. Hom.

جاوک **jauk**. A small tortoise ; J. S. A. S., VIII., 120.

جاوه **jauh**. Distance ; distant ; far. *Dari jauh* : from afar. *Jauh-lah malam* : the night was far spent ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11.

Jauhi : to put a distance between two objects ; to remove to a distance ; Ht. Raj. Sul., 3 ; Ht. Kal. Dam., 30. *Jauhkan* : id. ; Ht. Abd., 97. *Mənjauhi* : id. ; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 13. *Mənjauhkan* : id. ; Sh. I. M. P., 2. *Pənjauhkan* : id. ; Ht. Mashh., 14. *Mənjauhi diri* : to abstain ; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Pəjauh : anything to serve to keep any particular object at a distance, e. g., 'azimat *pəjauh jin dan shaitān* : a talisman to keep off evil spirits ; Muj., 78.

جاوي **jawi**. I. [The Arabic adjectival form of *Jawa*.] Malayan ; appertaining to the Malayan peoples and countries. *Hurūf jawi* : the Malayo-Arabic written characters.

J. pəkan : a name (of disputed origin) applied to a class of people of mixed Malay and Indian descent, but born in the Straits and speaking the Malay language.

II. *Jawi-j.* : a large fig tree with small leaves, *ficus rhododendrifolia* ; Ht. Abd., 241 ; Ht. Ind. Meng. ; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 44. Also known as *jəjawī* and *ara jəjawī*.

III. Jav. An ox or cow ; Panch., 63.

IV. *Padi jawi* : a kind of *padi*.

Tuwan kətam padi pulut,

Səhaya kətam padi jawi ;

Tuwan bərkata sədap mulut,

Səhaya mənəngar sakit hati :

you are reaping *pulut* rice, I am reaping *jawi* rice ; you are speaking in soft words, I listen with rising anger.

جاه **jāh**. Pers. Greatness, worthiness.

جاهت **jahat**. Wickedness ; evil ; immorality ; wicked.

Dəngan jahat : with evil intent. *Kəjahatan* : evil ; injury as the result of ill-will. *Jahatkan* : to libel ; to defame ; to represent as immoral ; Sh. Peng., 9. *Mənjahatkan* : id. ; Ht. Best.

جاهت **jahit**. Sewing ; the act or art of sewing. *Mənjahit* : to sew ; Ht. Abd., 77 ; Sh. Ul., 28. *Tukang jahit* : (Straits Settlements) a tailor. *Jahit pusat* : the tying of the umbilical cord.

Orang pənjahit : a tailor ; Ht. Al., 2.

جامغ **jahang**. I. Violent abuse ; abusive language such as that indulged in by an angry woman.

II. Deep dark redness ; a deep red appearance.

جامل **jāhil**. Arab. Ignorant—especially in the sense of ignorance of religion ; cf. *jāhiliyyah*. *Jāhil basīt* : extensively ignorant ; crass ignorance. *Jāhil murakkab* : ignorance mounted on ignorance ; compound ignorance ; the blind leading the blind ; Ht. Abd., 262. *Jāhilkan* : to misinterpret religion ; Sh. I. M. P., 22.

Təritip di-təpi kota ;

Mari di-kayoh sampan pəngail ;

Imām Khātib lagi bərdosa

Bərtambah pula kita yang jāhil :

even Imams and Khatibs fall into sin, how much more then must we, the ignorant laity ?

جاهليہ **jāhiliyyah**. Arab. The state of religious ignorance ; the condition of the Muhammadan world before its conversion—as distinct from obstinate refusal to accept the tenets of Muhammadanism. *Ayyāmi jāhiliyyah* : the age before Muhammad ; Bost. Sal.

جاهن **jahan**. An edible salt-water fish (unidentified). Also *ikan ajahan*.

جahi **jahi**. Jav. Ginger ; Muj., 54 (where it is incorrectly spelt جاجي).

جاي **jaya**. Skr. Superiority in strength ; actual success or the causes that command it ; victory ; predominance of force ; a common name or title of heroes of romance. *Bagai-mana pəkərjaan pərang kita ini ada-kah jaya* : how stand our prospects of battle ? Have we the advantage (in strength) ? Ht. Sh. Kub. *Tahu-lah iya pəpərang-nya itu tiyada akan jaya* : he knew that he would not be victorious in the battle ; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Tahu-lah iya akan pərang-nya tiyada jaya* : id. ; Ht. Sh. *Utusan sudah balek dəngan tiyada jaya* : the envoys returned unsuccessful ; Bint. Tim., 22 February, 1895. *Lima puloh tahun sudah-lah jaya* : for fifty years has she reigned triumphant ; Sh. Jub. Mal., 3.

Jaya kəsoma : victorious in love—a complimentary designation.

Kama jaya : the victorious God of love ; often incorrectly spoken of as *Kərma Wijaya*.

Pandawa jaya : the victorious sons of Pandu, the heroes of the Mahabharata ; the name of a pattern ; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Hikāyat Pandawa Jaya* : a Malay version of a part of the Mahabharata.

Pərbu jaya : the conquering prince (Raden Inu Kartapati, better known as Panji). *Hikāyat Pərbu Jaya*, or *Hikāyat Pərba Wijaya* : a collection of Panji tales.

Mənjaya : to succeed ; to "come off."

جَائِر jâir. Arab. Tyrannical, lawless.

جَائِز jâiz. Arab. Legal, proper.

جَايَغ jayeng. [Jav. *jaya-ing*: the victor.] *Jayeng sêtëru*: ability to conquer enemies; Cr. Gr., 47; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Mëñchoba jayeng sêtëru*: to test one's conquering skill; Ht. Sh. *Mëmun-jokkan jayeng sêtëru*: to display one's conquering skill; Ht. Sh.

*Gagak përawira jayeng sêtëru,
Tiyada makan përambut sënjata;
Sa-lurah tanah Jawa, sa-dairah tanah
Mëlayu,*

Musoh ta'-bërani bërtëntang mata:

valiant, heroic, superior to all foes, no weapon can wound his charmed body; throughout the divisions of Java, through all the territories of Malaya, no enemy dares meet him face to face.

Jayeng sêtëru is also used as the name of an ornament or ornamental pattern; Ht. Mas Ed.

جِب jib. Eng. The jib; the foresail. *Jib-bum*: the jib-boom. *Palan-jib*: the flying-jib; Pel. Abd., 105. *Jib tap-sil*: a jib in the air above the jib proper. *Jib gosi*: the foresail in a schooner; Pel. Abd., 48. *Palan-jib-bum*: the flying jib-boom.

جَبَّار jabbâr. Arab. Mighty; omnipotent; almighty. *Mâliku'l-jabbâr*: the Almighty King; the King of Kings; Sh. Dag., 7. *Khâliku'l-jabbâr*: the Almighty Creator; Sh. Pant. Shl., 1.

جِبَت jëbat. [Pers. and Arab. *zabâd* or *zubâd*: civet.] The perfume known as civet; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Musang jëbat*: the civet-cat. *Anak anjing itu boleh-kah jadi anak musang jëbat*: can a puppy become a young civet-cat; can a leopard change his spots; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 89.

Ikan j.: (Kedah) a fish (unidentified).

جَبْر jabr. Arab. *Al-jabra wa'l-mukabala*: algebra.

جِبْرَائِيل jabra'îl. Arab. The Archangel Gabriel.

جِبَغ jëbang. A long oblong-shaped shield, the frame of which is of wood covered with a surface of leather; Sej. Mal., 158.

جِبَغ jëbong. An edible salt-water fish, *balistes*, sp.

جَبَق jëbak. A snare for birds.

Budaq-budaq tahan jëbak,

Dapat sa-ekor mërëbah jambul:

the boys set a snare and caught a tufted mërëbah bird.

جَبَل jabal. Arab. A mountain. *Jabal Kâf*: Mount Qaf; Ht. Raj. Kh., 52.

جِبَلِه jibillah. Arab. Character, nature, disposition.

جِبِه jëbah. I. Broad and full of the countenance.

II. *Anak jëbah*: a name sometimes given to the small vessels (*pëkapor*) for *sireh*-lime kept in a *sireh*-box.

جِبِه jëboh. A kind of fish, like a *tamban*, but without scales.

جِبِه jubbah. Arab. A kind of long outer vest, something like a shirt, worn by male Hajis; Sh. Ul., 27; Sh. Pr. Ach., 5. *Sudah bërjang-gut tiyada bërjubbah*: he has the beard but not the robe (of a pious man); he is not all that he professes to be; Prov.

جَبَامَغ jëjamang. A gold or silver frontlet; Ht. Mas Ed.; usually *jamang*, q. v.

جَبَامُو jëjamu. A plant, *aporosa microcalyx*; also *jamu-jamu*.

جَبَاوِي jëjawi. *Pohun jëjawi*: a large fig-tree, *ficus rhododendrifolia*. Also *jawi-jawi*.

جَبَاهِن jajahan or jëjahan. District, outlying territories; v. *jajah*.

جَبَس jëjas. Abrasion; grazing; scratching; the lightest form of wound or actual injury; cf. *chachat*, which refers to similar flaws in appearance only. *Jangankan tërbëlah jëjas-pun tidak*: so far from being split, it was not even scratched (of a tree-trunk); Ht. Ind. Meng. Also *jajas*.

جَبَق jëjak. Step, tread. Better *jijak*, q. v.

جَبَل jëjal. The closing of an interstice; the filling up of a crack by the insertion of a knife-blade or any similar temporary measure.

Mënjëjal: to close a crack; to force food into a child's mouth by way of punishment when the child will not finish the food set before it.

جَبَتَق jëjintek. (Kedah.) The larvæ of the mosquito; (Riau, Johor) *jintek-jintek*.

جَبَغ jëjenang. (Kedah.) A petty officer subordinate to the *batin*; see *jënan*.

جَبَد jahad. Arab. Denying, recanting (religion), breaking one's word.

جَبِيم jahim. Arab. Fiercely-burning fire; hell fire. *Nuraka jahim*: the Lowest Hell; Mith. Sar., 63.

- جدا **jěda**. [Arab. جداء.] Pause, break, intermission. Also *jedi*.
- جدار **jidār**. Arab. The "walls" within which type is confined; the lines which appear round a page of printed matter in some books; lines ruled round a letter. Also *جدر*.
- جدول **jadwal** or **jidwal**. Arab. A schedule, a statement in tabular form; a table—in the sense of mathematical, astronomical or statistical tables. *Surat jadwal*: id.; Muj., 23.
- جده **juddah**. Arab. Jeddah, the port of Mecca. Also called *pangkalan juddah*.
- جديد **jadid**. Arab. New, unused.
- جر **jir**. (Riau, Johor.) Aim, target, butt. Also *jih*.
- جرا **jěra**. Warned by experience; frightened off (anything). *Tiyada jěra*: he has not yet learnt by experience; he has not taken his lessons to heart,—used of a man who again commits a blunder for which he has paid heavily before.
- جراين **jěrabun**. (Kedah.) Heaped up together in great swelling masses, as coal under a shed; also (Riau, Johor) *jěrěmbun*.
- جرايبي **jěrabai**. Hanging down in tatters; cf. *jěrambai*.
- جراديق **jěradek**. The name of a cake; Kl.
- جراغو **jěrangau**. A plant much used by native medicine-men, *acorus calamus*.
J. laut: id., *enhalas acoroides*.
J. padang: id., *xyris indica*.
- جراكن **jěragan** or **juragan**. (From *juru agong*?) : the skipper of a native *pěrahu*, as distinct from the captain of an Arab trading ship (*nakhoda*, q. v.), or of a European-built vessel (*kapitan*, q. v.); Sh. Lamp., 9; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4. *Sha'ir Juragan Budiman*: the name of a poem.
- جراكه **jěragah**. (Kedah) Spiky, antlered, branching out in all directions; also (Riau, Johor) *chěranggah*.
- جراكه **jěrageh**. A plant also known as *sělaseh padang*; Kl.
- جرامه **jěramah**. Seizure; grip with claws and teeth—as a tiger seizes its prey, or as Malay women when fighting scratch and bite each other; seizure with both hands or in every possible way. *Di-jěramah-nya akan dayang itu rěbah těrlentang*: she clawed hold of the girl and rolled over on the ground with her; Ht. Best.
Měnjěramah: to seize in this way; Ht. Best.

- جرامي **jěrami**. The dry stubble left in the field after harvest; the dried stumps of the crop; an expression of constant occurrence in erotic *pantuns*, e. g., Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Peng., 5; Sh. Ch. Ber., 11; Sh. B. A. M., 5; etc.
Jěrami is also used to describe the uneatable parts of the *angka* and *chěmpědaḡ* fruit between the edible pods.
- جراوت **jěrawat**. Pimples on the face. *J. naseḡ*: small pimples in no way affecting health or comfort. *J. batu*: ulcerating pimples.
- جراوس **jěraus**. Quick in one's movements; sprightly.
- جراهف **jěrahap**. To fall to the ground on one's face and with outstretched arms.
- جراهق **jěrahaḡ**. Definitely and permanently abandoned while still incomplete—as a work; given up as a bad job.
- جرايت **jěrait**. Interlinked; joined together permanently as the links of a chain—in contradistinction to being merely hooked or coupled together when the coupling need simply be undone; cf. *kait*.
- جرب **jarb**. Arab. Itch; *scabies*.
- جربا **jěrěba**. *Měnjěrěba*: to lay a ship on its side, e. g., for caulking or painting; Kl.
- جربق **jěrěbaḡ**. *Měnjěrěbaḡ*: to permeate (a house)—of a smell; to pervade everything. Also *měnyěrbaḡ*.
- جربو **jěrěbu**. *Laut j.*: the open sea; the sea out of sight of land.
Orang bělayar laut jěrěbu,
Putus tali sampan tunda-nya;
Niyat di-hati hěndaḡ běrtěmu;
Adeḡ di-kawal ayah bonda-nya.
a man was sailing on the open sea, when the painter of his dinghy gave way; it is my heartfelt wish that we may meet, but my love is watched by her father and mother.
- جرت **jěrat**. A running-noose; a snare based on the principle of the running-noose. *Tahan jěrat sorong kěpala*: to set a noose trap and then stick one's head into it; to be hoist with one's own petard; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 101. *Pělandoḡ-lah mělupakan jěrat tětapi jěrat tiyada mělupakan pělandoḡ*: the dwarf-deer may forget the snare but the snare will not forget the dwarf-deer; a man may neglect natural laws but they will not spare him; Prov., Ht. Abd., 451. *Jěrat sa-rěntang*: a running-noose set as a snare; a snare; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 17.
J. bidas: a snare for birds.

J. ěmbat: a snare which combines the principle of the noose and spring; a wire spring snare.

J. kawat := *j. ěmbat*; Ht. Ind. Nata.

J. tanjol: a noose-snare for crabs.

Mĕmasang j. or *mĕnahan j.*: to set snares.

Mĕnjĕrat: to catch with a noose, to trap by means of noose-snares; Sej. Mal., 25.

Jĕrat is also used to describe the lasso used in war by heroes of romance; Ht. Hamz., 64.

جرت jĕrit. I. Shrieking; the utterance of loud piercing cries; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 4. *Mĕnjĕrit*: to utter such shrieks as a person in great fear or pain. *Maka Dewi Januwati pun mĕnjĕrit sĕraya mĕnyĕbut-nyĕbut Bĕtara Kĕsna*: the Goddess Yajñawati shrieked and kept calling on the Great Divinity Krishna; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bĕrjĕritan: crying out; shrieking—of many persons; Sh. K. G. T., 3, 5.

II. The painful sensation caused by a morsel of food getting into the windpipe.

جرت jĕrut. Drawing a slip-knot or noose; closing a bag the mouth of which is closed by a string being drawn through an aperture.

جرجر jirjir. Arab. Olives; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

جرجق jĕrĕjak. Thin perpendicular laths holding together the *atap* or *kajang* portions of a wall in a native house of the poorest type; plain wooden bars in a window. Iron bars are known (Straits Settlements) as *rel* (rail) *jĕrĕjak*.

جرغ jĕrang. The act or process of warming anything at a fire. *Jĕrangkan*: to do this act; Ht. Koris.; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sh. Lamp., 17; Muj., 47, 49.

جرغ jĕring. A medium-sized tree with brown curled pods exhaling a nauseous odour, *pithecolobium lobatum*; Ht. Abd., 241; Pel. Abd., 37.

J. balai: *pithecolobium fasciculatum*.

J. monyet: *pithecolobium clypearia*.

J. tupai: *pithecolobium microcarpum*.

Bĕrtangkai jĕring: (Kedah) to play the fool.

جرغ jĕrong. A kind of large man-eating shark; the largest shark known to the Malays; the ground shark; Sh. Ik. Trub., 4. *Sha'ir anak raja di-sambar jĕrong*: the title of a Malay poem relating the adventures of a Malay prince who was swallowed by a shark and afterwards escaped out of its dead body.

جرغكس jĕrongkis. Aslant; gradually becoming uprooted—of the buried end of a pile or stake not sufficiently imbedded into the ground to resist the leverage pressure exercised by the current on the upper portion of the stake.

جرغكج jĕrangkang. The attitude of an animal lying on its back with its paws in the air. *Lalu jatoh tĕrjĕrangkang kaki ěmpat*: then it fell over, paws in the air; Ht. Sg. Samb.; cf. *chĕranggah*, *chĕranchang*, *jĕragah*, *jĕrangkah*, etc.

جرغكج jĕrongkong. I. Knocked over; knocked on one's back; knocked into the position described by the word *jĕrangkang*, q. v.

II. Stumbling along; falling and rising.

III. *Hantu jĕrongkong*: an evil spirit possibly identical with the *hantu bungkus* (a spirit of a man which moves about stumbling and falling or rolling along in its grave-clothes), but according to many the spirit of a man in the form of a dog.

جرغكو jĕrungkau. Curving downwards, hanging in a curve as branches hanging over a river or as hair hanging over the face. *Mĕrungkau* and *mĕnjĕrungkau*: to hang in this way.

جرغكه jĕrangkah. Projecting upwards; sticking up into the air as the spikes of a caltrop; Ht. P. J. P.

جرغكه jĕrengkah. Pendulous and large with milk, of the breasts or udders. *Mĕrengkah* and *mĕnjĕrengkah*: to be in this condition.

جرغكه jĕrongkah. Irregular, uneven, jagged, of a mouthful of teeth. Cf. *jongkah*, *jĕrangkah*, *jĕrangkang*, etc.

جرف jĕrap. Filtration or permeation through any substance; saturation till drops collect and fall.

Sorong kayu nasi di-tanak,

Mari tanak, tĕpi kuwala;

Rĕndam sumbu dalam minyak,

Sudah mĕnjĕrap bĕharu mĕnyala:

steep a wick in oil; when saturated it will begin to burn.

جرفق jĕrĕpak. (Riau, Johor.) *Mĕnjĕrĕpak*: to fall over; also (Kedah) *mĕnjĕrĕmpak*.

جرق jĕrok. A generic name for fruits of the citron class (usually *limau*); a kind of pickle made by salting these acid fruits—but not using vinegar (see *achar*); pickling in salt and water; the name given to the conduct of a man who keeps his wife locked up in his house; Ht. Koris.

J. china: Chinese pickles; Kam. Kech., 8.

جركت jĕrĕkat. (Riau, Johor.) Unripe betel-nut; (Kedah) *pinang kachat*.

جركه jĕrĕkah. Angry or threatening movements or gestures; menace by gesture rather than by words; (by metaphor) severe cross-examination.

- جرلق** *jĕřelok*. (Kedah.) *Mangkok jĕřelok*: a deep cup; also (Riau, Johor) *mangkok jĕlok*.
- جرم** *jĕram*. I. Rapids in a stream; Ht. Ind. Meng.
II. *Jĕram-jĕram*: an oil-cake; Kl.
- جرمب** *jĕřemba*. A sudden and unexpected encounter; suddenly coming face to face with a wild animal or anything of a similar character.
- جرمبت** *jĕrembet*. United, interlinked; cf. *jĕrait* and *jĕrepet*.
- جرمبغ** *jĕrambang*. A kind of marine will-o'-the-wisp; an *ignis fatuus* on the sea, believed by Malays to be an evil spirit.
- جرمبغ** *jĕrumbong*. A sort of permanent awning or deckhouse in a native sailing boat; see *jĕrubong*.
- جرمبف** *jĕřembap*. *Mĕnjĕřembap*: to fall to the ground into a sitting posture, the legs being stretched out their full length.
- جرمبن** *jĕřembun*. (Riau, Johor.) Heaped up altogether; collected into one great heap, as coal in a shed; also (Kedah) *jĕrabun*.
- جرمبن** *jĕrumbun*. (Riau, Johor.) The lair of a wild boar. Also (Kedah) *jĕrumun*.
- جرمبه** *jĕrambah*. A kind of scaffolding or unrailed verandah outside a Malay house and used for keeping jars of water, washing plates, and similar purposes; (sometimes) a scaffolding projecting beyond the deck of a ship; cf. *dandan*.
- جرمبي** *jĕrambai*. Dangling; see *jĕrumbai*, but with the sense of ugliness, as in the case of tatters dangling from a garment.
- جرمبي** *jĕrumbai*. The dangling of a fringe of long tassels—the frequentative of *jumbai*, q. v.; cf. *rumbai*, *jĕrambai* and *jĕrabai*.
- جرمبغ** *jĕřemang*. Support by short props or buttresses (*sagang*), short thick pieces of wood placed so as to keep a boat in an upright position when drawn up on the beach. *Patah tongkat bĕrjĕřemang*: when the prop goes, to use buttresses; when one line of defence is gone, to fall back on another; to never give in; Prov.; cf. J.S.A.S., XXIV., III. *Tongkat* refers only to props rising vertically from below; *jĕřemang*, like *sokong* and *sagang*, to angular side supports or buttresses.
Bĕrjĕřemang is also used by metaphor in the sense of walking on all fours, and can be so translated in the proverb quoted above.
- جرمل** *jĕřemal*. A palissading of bamboos used as a fish-trap; Ht. Abd., 72, 229. *Bĕlat j.*: a deep-sea fish-trap, an out-shore *bĕlat*.
- جرمن** *jĕrman* or *jĕřeman*. (Eng.) German; Ht. Abd., 148. *Nĕgĕri Jĕrman*: Germany. *Orang Jĕrman*: a German.
- جرنغ** *jĕřenang*. The vegetable product known as "dragon's blood"; Ht. Abd., 354.
- جرنه** *jĕřneh* or *jĕřeneh*. Clearness; limpidity of water; transparency; purity; (used by metaphor) sincerity of heart; frankness. *Ayer-nya tĕrlalu jĕřeneh*: its water was extremely limpid; Ht. P.J.P. *Buwang-kan ayer yang kĕroh mĕngambil ayer yang jĕřeneh*: to throw away dirty water and take clean; to turn over a new leaf; Prov. *Muka yang jĕřeneh*: a placid, contented face.
- جرني** *jĕřeni*. *Pintu jĕřeni* or *pintu dĕřeni*: half-doors, small screen-like doors not entirely closing a passage but permitting ventilation while ensuring privacy.
- جرو** *jĕrau*. Deep dark red.
- جروبغ** *jĕrubong* or *jĕrobong*. An awning of matting which covers goods which cannot be stowed away in the hold.
J. bajau: fixed awnings on each side of a vessel but not extending across the centre; cf. *jubong*, *jĕrumbong*, *bumbong*, etc.
- جروجل** *jĕrojol*. Half issuing forth through an aperture; emerging as a bird's head from between the bars of a cage, or as a snake's head from a hole. Also *mĕrojol* and *bĕrojol*.
- جروجو** *jĕruju*. A shrub with white or blue flowers and holly-like leaves, *acanthus ebracteatus*; Ht. Abd., 155, 203, 286.
- جروثه** *jĕrupeh*. *Mĕnjĕrupeh*: (Kedah) to add to the height of anything, to increase height, to add a patch or layer to the top of anything.
- جروكف** *jĕrukup*. Joining boughs; over arching—as trees which form an avenue; cf. *rungkup*.
- جرومت** *jĕrumat*. The process of closing a rent by darning.
- جرومس** *jĕrumus*. A sprawling posture after a fall on one's face. *Jatoh tĕrjĕrumus*: to fall sprawling into this attitude; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 16.
- جرومن** *jĕrumun*. (Kedah.) The lair of a wild boar; also (Riau, Johor) *jĕrumbun*. The word is also applied to describe a peculiar hiding-place used by trappers or hunters to conceal themselves from their prey.
- جروهق** *jĕrohok*. Stumbling into a hole concealed by deep grass.
- جره** *jĕrah*. Plentiful—of a crop; numerous—of cases of illness during an epidemic.

جره **jĚreh.** I. Worn out and dispirited; mental depression consequent on physical fatigue. *Lihat-lah hamba ini berdiri dengan suwatu kaki mēmbēri naungi kapada sakaliyan yang lēlah jĚreh*: look at me (a tree) standing on one leg to give shade to all who are weary and worn out; Ht. Gul. Bak., 26.

II. Pain caused by a piece of food remaining in the windpipe. Stronger than *jĚrit*, q. v.

III. Brought to reason; taught to obey, of an obstinate man.

جره **jĚroh.** Very steep and sloping, of a declivity, and especially of the slope of a roof.

جرهق **jĚrĚhak.** Complete abandonment—of any work. *TĚrjĚrĚhak*: given up as a bad job; altogether abandoned; cf. *bĚngkalai*.

جري **jĚrai.** *Gunong jĚrai*: Kedah Peak, the name of a mountain visible from Penang and said to be called *jĚrai* because of its height (*gunong jĚrai, kĚrana sĚbab tinggi-nya*; Ht. Mar. Mah.)

جريت **jĚriyat.** A contrivance like a stick with long trailers hanging from it—used to frighten shrimps and make them leap into a boat; cf. *jari*.

جرينغ **jĚringing.** Grinning. Also *jĚringai*.

جرغو **jĚringau.** A plant, *acorus calamus*; better *jĚrangau*, q. v.

جرغي **jĚringai.** Grinning. Also *jĚringing*.

جريت **jĚrepet.** United; interlinked or adhering one to another, of two long objects which are so joined together that one can move more or less freely independently of the other, e. g., as two links of a chain; cf. *jĚreket* and *jĚrait*.

جريت **jĚreket.** United; adhering one to another—of two long objects which are so connected that they cannot move except together; cf. *jĚrepet* and *jĚrait*.

This word is also used to describe a peculiar dish made of slices of the *pisang* cooked and stuck together with syrup.

جريو **jĚriyau.** Laths of split *nibong*; Kl.

جريه **jĚriyah.** I. A slave girl; better (Arab.) *jāriyah*, I., q. v.

II. Ever-flowing grace, charity; better (Arab.) *jāriyah*, II., q. v.

جز **juz.** Arab. A section of the Koran; Ht. Abd., 21, 22.

جزأ **jazâ'.** Arab. Reward, recompense.

جزم **jazm.** Arab. Cutting off; amputation; the name given to a diacritical mark signifying that the consonant ends abruptly, i. e., that it is not followed by a vowel.

جزيره **jazīrah.** Arab. An island.

جست **justa.** [Skr. *dusta*.] Falsehood, false; better *dusta*, q. v.

جستر **jastar.** [Pers. *dastar*.] A turban; better *dastar*, q. v.

جستيسي **justisiya.** [Port. *justicia*.] Justice; court of justice; Ht. Abd., 34.

جسد **jasad.** Arab. Body; the material visible body in contradistinction to the soul or spirit of life. *BĚrchĚrai-lah nyawa dĚngan-nya jasad*: the soul is severed from its body; Sh. May., 3. *Jasad-nya tidak kĚhĚndakan makan*: his body has lost all desire of food; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 29.

جسدي **jasadī.** Arab. Bodily.

جسم **jism.** Arab. Body; substance; bulk; mass.

جسماني **jismānī.** Arab. Body, bodily. *Tuna-lah 'aḳal, lĚmah jismānī*: with tired (wounded) thought and weary body; Sh. Panj. Sg. *SalĚngkap jismānī*: the whole body; Sh. Panj. Sg.

جغ **jing.** A native game; Kl.

جغ **jong.** I. Junk; a large Chinese or native sea-going sailing ship. *Sa-ratus buwah jong*: a hundred junks. *Jong pĚchah yu yang kĚnyang*: when the junk is wrecked, the sharks get their fill; it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 5; cf. J. S. A. S., I., 98.

II. A land measure in use in Java.

III. *Kain jong sarat*: the name of a broad-cloth heavily embroidered with gold, so called either from the pattern or as an abbreviation of *hujung sarat*.

جغجغ **jongjang.** (Kedah.) Shameless (of women only).

جغق **jĚngok.** Watching or seeing anything by looking through a lattice, crevice or keyhole, keeping oneself unseen all the time; spying upon anything. *Ku jĚngok-lah ka-dalam bangsal itu*: I peered into the shed; Ht. Abd., 311.

MĚnjĚngok: to peer; to peep; to spy through anything; Ht. Gul. Bak., 121. *KĚpala itu timbul mĚnjĚngok-jĚngok di-ayer itu*: his head came to the surface and kept peering along the water; Ht. Jay. Asm.

جٹک **jangka.** I. A pair of compasses (for measuring); the exact measurement; the exact quantity of space allowed for any purpose after verification by actual measurement. *Ēnam puloh koyan muwat di-jangka*: sixty koyans capacity by actual measurement—of a ship; Sh. Peng., 13. *Sa-tĕlah sampai-lah jangka-nya*: when the exact limits measured off (for excavation purposes) had been reached; Ht. Abd., 64. *Bagai di-jangka*: as if it had been exactly measured off; Ht. Raj. Don., 44. *Korang dari jangka*: below the average.

Jangka is used of any instrument or method of exact measurement; for instance, in slitting *mĕngkuwang* the *jangka* is a piece of wood with 4 or 5 points according to the number of strips required.

II. (Probably identical with I.) The time; the proper time; the fixed or appointed time. *Apa-bila malam sampai-lah jangka*: when it was night and the time had come; Sh. Put. Ak., 26.

III. Youthful, unmarried. Also *jaka* and *jangga*.

جٹک **jangkat.** A shallow, a mud-bank; usually *changkat*, q. v.

جٹک **jangkit.** I. Dissemination without visible and tangible connection; spreading as an epidemic disease or as a fire which spreads by unseen channels. *Sopak kĕdal chĕlaka ini, ĕntahkan jangkit akan aku pula*: this miserable skin-diseased wretch, who knows,—perhaps he may infect me too; Ht. Best. *Sakit bĕrjangkit*: infectious sickness.

Mĕnjangkit: to spread by leaps and bounds; to burst out in different and apparently unconnected spots.

Orang China bĕrkata api datang dari langit, Sĕbab itu-lah iya bĕrjangkit-jangkit:

the Chinese said that the fire had come down from heaven, and that it thus came to pass that it broke out here and there; Sh. K. G. T., 14.

II. Pierced by a barbed point or thorn, but not necessarily held back by it.

*Padi pulut di-dalam bĕndang,
Banyak rumput dĕngan jĕrami;
Mulut kita di-suwap pisang,
Buntut kita di-jangkit duri*:

bananas are thrust into our mouths, and thorns into our backs; to do a bad turn under cover of a good one; Prov. *Jangkit* is also used to describe the process of attaching the bait to the hook.

جٹک **jĕngket.** Walking on one's heels; motion or action on one end only, the other end being raised aloft; cf. *jongkit*. *Mĕnjĕngket*: to walk on one's heels. *Mĕnjĕngket jari*: to eat using one's index finger and thumb only, the other three fingers being affectedly extended to invite

attention to their beauty. *Rambut mĕnjĕngket*: hair that insists on rising; a fringe (*andam*, q. v.) that will not be waxed down to adhere to the forehead—a sign believed unfavourable to a girl's past chastity; Sh. Peng., 4.

جٹک **jengket.** Walking on tiptoe by preference and without pain, as a Malay whose heel has got dirty and who wishes to avoid soiling a mat over which he is walking.

جٹک **jengkot or jingkat.** Walking painfully on tiptoe or on the side of one's foot, as the result of a wound in the foot.

جٹک **jongkat.** *Jongkat-jongkit*: unsteady, see-sawing; v. *jongkit*.

جٹک **jongkit.** The rise of the tail, point or hinder extremity of anything by a sort of see-saw motion; tilted up at the tip. *Anjing di-tĕpok kĕpala mĕnjongkit ehor*: pat a dog on the head and up goes his tail; show attention to a brute and he will requite you with an insult; Prov. *Lantai pĕchah tĕrjongkit*: a floor of loose planks which rise and fall when trodden on; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 10.

Jongkang-jongkit: swaying, unsteady, see-sawing (as the planks in a loose or bad floor); Ht. Ind. Meng. *Jongkang-jongkitan*: id.; Pel. Abd., 89. *Jongkat-jongkit*: id.

جٹکر **jangkar.** I. [Dutch: *anker*?] *Jangkar dewi*: a cat-head. *Sauh j.*: a grapnel.

II. Spreading above ground, of the roots of a tree; exposed altogether as the roots of the mangrove, as opposed to the form taken by roots such as those of some trees which run half buried along the surface of the soil, or as others such as those of the areca-nut palm which, though exposed, grow in a solid cluster and enclose no air space.

جٹکر **jingkir.** A platform on which a recently-confined woman is laid by Malay midwives in order that she may be warmed by a fire lit underneath; v. *diyang*.

جٹکر **jongkar.** Projecting; sticking out; causing a prominence, as a *kĕris* in a bundle of shorter objects.

J. jongkir: sticking out in various directions—as a number of swords and daggers stuck in a man's belt.

جٹکر **jongkir.** *Jongkar-jongkir*: bristling with points, sticking out in different directions (of points); v. *jongkar*.

جٹکرایو **jangkarayu.** A bird (unidentified). *Jangka-rayu kunun mĕngatur sarang*: the *jangkarayu* is said to be building its nest; Sh. Bur. Pung., 4.

جٹکرځ **jĕngkĕring.** A malignant eruptive disease.

جڭكرق jĕngkĕrek. A species of cricket; usually *chĕngkĕrĕk*, q. v.

جڭكڭ jangkang. I. A kind of crab, Kl.; = *bang-kang*?

II. Wide open, of the arms; wide apart, of the legs; cf. *kangkang*. *Jatoh ka-bumi pula tĕrjangkang*: he fell to earth with his legs gaping apart; Sh. Panj. Sg.

III. A generic name given to a number of trees.

Jangkang; *j. paya*; *j. bĕtina*; or *j. merah*: *xylopia ferruginea* or (Penang) *hopea intermedia*.

J. bukit: a wild nutmeg, *myristica polysphaerula*.

J. hutan: a small tree with large green flowers, *polyalthia scortechinii*.

J. paya: a large tree with lavender coloured flowers, *vernonia arborea*.

Akar j.: a creeper, *melodorum manubriatum*.

جڭكڭ jangking. *Jongkang-jangking*: the irregular projection and withdrawal of points in all directions; the rise and fall of picks where coolies are working without keeping time.

جڭكڭ jĕngkang. The position of a body extended on its back with limbs projecting upwards—especially of dead insects.

جڭكڭ jengkang. The extension of a leg, as when a mother takes the foot of a sitting child and makes the child stretch out the limb (to be cleaned).

جڭكڭ jĕngkeng or jĕngking. *Kala jĕngkeng*: the common house scorpion, so called from the way it strikes at its foes.

جڭكڭ jengkeng. I. Moving about quietly on tip-toe.

II. A large Patani junk.

جڭكڭ jongkang. The lifting of a pick or of any similar instrument over the shoulder point upwards, preparatory to striking.

J. jangking: the irregular rise and fall of picks—as when a number of labourers are working together.

جڭكڭ jongkong. I. A small boat; a short *jalar*; a sort of dinghy towed behind a ship; Sej. Mal., 54. *Sampan j.*: id.; Sh. Pant. Shl., 6.

Bĕsar ulat di-pokoĕ kayu,

Anaĕ bĕlanda main tĕropong;

Bĕsar daulat raja Mĕlayu,

Kapal di-laut di-tunda jongkong:

dignified indeed are our Malay princes, sea-going ships towed along by dinghies; a sarcasm on a Malay Prince who, when independent, is the slave of parasites, and when protected is powerless before the British Resident; Prov.

II. *Sa-tampang jongkong*: a peculiar token of exchange made of tin, and so called if hollowed out; v. *tampang*.

جڭكڭ jongkok. I. The act of stooping forward to pick up anything.

II. Jav. To squat; Kl.

جڭكل jangkil. Morose; ill-tempered; Kam. Kech., 8.

جڭكل jĕngkal. The span between the extremity of the thumb and that of the middle finger, when held apart as widely as possible, and used as a measure of distance; Ht. Abd., 28, 387, 451; Sh. Peng., 14; to grasp between the finger and thumb. *Di-jĕngkalkan uleh Amĭr Hamza rusok Kushtam dĕngan duwa biji jari-nya*: the Amir Hamza seized the side of Kushtam between his fingers; Ht. Hamz., 54. *Chakapan sa-jĕngkal di-bawa satu hĕsta*: give him three inches of words and he will carry off a cubit; give him the least opportunity for scandalous talk and he will take your whole character away; Prov.

J. tĕlunjok: the span between the extremities of the thumb and index finger.

J. kĕlengkeng and *j. jari manis*: the span between the extremities of the thumb and of the little finger and finger next to it, respectively.

Sa-jĕngkal mĕnyisip ka-sa-bĕlah: the span between the tips of two adjoining fingers held as far apart as possible; Sej. Mal., 18.

J. kĕtoĕ: a measure of length; the span between the tip of the thumb and the central joint of the finger when the finger is bent for rapping.

Mĕnjĕngkal muka: (literally) to measure one's face; (by metaphor) to pass the time, to get rid of *ennui* by watching other people's work without taking part in it. Also *mĕmbuwang gatal* or *mĕmbuwang miyang*.

جڭكل jĕngkol. I. A tree (unidentified); Kl.

II. A measure of length; the span between the tip of the outstretched thumb and that of the bent finger; cf. *jĕngkal* and *jĕngkal kĕtoĕ*.

جڭكل jongkol. A tin coin used in Trengganu. It is coined by individual officers who enjoy the profit on the coinage as a reward or in payment of service.

جڭكو jangu. The chin; a Javanese variant of *dagu*, continually occurring in the Sh. Panj. Sg.

جڭكو jĕngkau. The act of picking or plucking anything over one's head—in contradistinction to snatching or pulling down; rising or raising the hand to grasp something above; the peculiar action of a leech (*pachat*) when it rises to grasp the passer-by.

J. ulat: a descriptive name given to fingers which, when outstretched, rise slightly at the tips.

جڭكوجي **jangkuchi.** A singing bird (unidentified); Kl.

جڭكولت **jẽngkolet.** Tilted over to one's side, as a man's head when he falls asleep on a chair; falling over sideways, as a man who loses his balance, or as a boat thrown on her beam-ends by a squall.

جڭكه **jangkah.** The act of stepping over a small obstruction such as a log or ditch; motion over anything that cannot be crossed in one's stride or without an effort (*langkah*), but not high or broad enough to necessitate actual jumping (*lompat*).

جڭكه **jangkeh.** *Jangkeh mangkeh*: spread irregularly, helter-skelter; Pel. Abd., 32.

جڭكه **jongkah.** Projecting; sticking out at the point, of a tooth. *Jẽrongkah*: irregular; uneven; jagged, of a mouthful of teeth.

جڭكي **jangki.** I. A kind of basket or wicker knapsack used in the jungle for carrying provisions.

II. [Pers. زنگي] African, Ethiopian; more commonly *janggi* or *zanggi*, q. v.

جڭك **jangga.** I. [Skr. *jagat*.] The world. *Laut janggawari*: the Great Ocean of the Ancients. Cf. *jagat*.

II. Youthful, unmarried; Ht. Koris. Also *jaka*.

جڭك **jingga.** Dark yellow; yellow mixed with red. *Kartás j.*: paper of this colour; Ht. Sh. *Kain j.*: cloth of this colour; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Warna j.*: a deep yellow; Sh. Bid., 8; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Dalima j.*: ruby red; Ht. Ind. Nata. *J. kuning*: a dark shade of yellow; Ht. Sh. Kub.

جڭكل **jẽnggala.** [Skr. *janggāla*.] Wild; appertaining to the jungle. *Borak j.*: a fabulous monster; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Hantu j.*: (Johor) a wood-demon. Also *jẽngēla*.

جڭكت **janggut.** Hair along the edge of the lower jawbone, but not under the chin and jawbone (cf. *bauk*), nor immediately under the lower lip (cf. *kumis*); a beard, in a limited sense. *Sudah bẽrjanggut tiyada bẽrjubbah*: he has the beard but not the robe (of a priest); he is not all that he professes to be; J. S. A. S., XI., 56. *Lagi lěbai lagi bẽrjanggut*: he is not only a priest, he wears the beard of one.

J. 'alī: a grass, *panicum sarmentosum*.

J. bauk: a full beard.

J. baung: a common sedge, *mariscus umbellatus*.

J. bẽramus: a matted beard.

J. di-hurut: a beard worked into one or more points; a forked or pointed beard.

J. duyong: an edible sea-slug.

J. kěli: a tree, *gynotroches axillaris*.

J. monyet: a kind of fine seaweed.

J. rimau: a small plant, *polygonum pedunculare*.

J. tali tudong: a long narrow beard running along the edge of the lower jaw.

Ikan kurau janggut: a fish, *polycnemus tetractylus*.

جڭكت **jengget.** To hop; Kl.

جڭكر **jengger.** I. Jav. The comb of a cock; Muj., 48.

II. (Kedah.) A sleeping platform; = *gěrai*.

جڭكر **jonggar.** Projecting; usually *jongkar*, q. v.

جڭكس **janggus.** (Kedah.) The cashew, *anacardium occidentale*. Also (Singapore) *gajus*, (Malacca) *jambu golok*, and (Acheen) *jambu bẽrsin* and *jambu biji*.

جڭكغ **jinggang.** Slender; the equivalent of *ramping* in meaning, but less refined in use.

جڭكل **janggal.** Inharmonious; unsuitable; jarring upon the ear as a bad rhyme or false note; offending the sight as an inappropriate combination of colours; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Nas., 18; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 1.

جڭكل **jẽnggal.** *J. jẽnggol*: uneven; all ups and downs; all notches—as a piece of wood; knotty; gnarled—as a tree trunk.

جڭكل **jẽnggol.** See *jẽnggal*.

جڭكلا **jẽnggēla.** [Skr. *janggālā*.] Wild, savage, pertaining to the jungle. *Bẽrkẽndaraan j.*: on a wild steed; Ht. Koris. Also *jẽnggala* and *jẽngēla*.

جڭكوارى **janggawari.** [Skr. *jagatwari*.] The Great Ocean; see *jangga*.

جڭكي **janggi.** I. [Pers. *zangi*.] African; Ethiopian; negro; connected with the East coast of Africa; an adjective expressive of remote or fabulous origin.

Pauh j.: a tree believed to grow on a sunken bank (*tẽbing runtoh*) in the centre of the ocean (*pusat tasek*) and to be guarded by dragons, possibly a tradition of the *cocos maldiva*; Ht. Raj. Don., 31. *Buwah pauh j.*: a fruit, the shell of which is used as a beggar's bowl by Hindu mendicants and which, from its shape, is sometimes quoted as a simile for a young girl's breasts; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Chẽndana j.: red, as opposed to yellow, sandalwood.

Pĕnawar j. : a kind of vegetable with a hairy shell used as a medicine. Also *zanggi*.

II. [Pers. and Hind.] Warlike; warrior-like.

Mĕlihat angkatan pĕlandok janggi,
Ramai ta'buleh bĕrkata lagi :

to see the army of the warrior mouse-deer, in number exceeding all description; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 32.

جڙل *jĕngol*. The projection above water of anything that is usually hidden under the surface, as, for instance, the sudden emerging of a crocodile's snout.

جڙلا *jĕngĕla*. [Skr. *janggālā*.] Wild; untamed; see *jĕnggala* and *jĕngĕla*.

جڙ *jap*. United—of many items necessary to make up a whole; come together; collected together. *Sudah jap*: it has come together; = *sudah jadi*, when applied to a meeting where a large attendance of people is necessary.

Sa-jap-jap: everywhere; in every direction or in every place.

جڙار *jupara*. A port of Java.

جڙت *jĕpit*. *Mĕnjĕpit*: to nip, to catch between pincers; better *mĕnyĕpit* from *sĕpit*, q. v.

جڙت *jĕput*. The grip between the finger and thumb; better *jĕmput*, q. v.

جڙڻج *jĕpang*. Sea-weed jelly; the jelly made from *agar-agar* or *janggut duyong*.

جڙن *jĕpun*. [Chin. *jít-pún*.] Japan.

جڙسا *jaksa*. [Skr. *adiaksa*.] A local headman in certain districts of South-East Sumatra; Sh. Lamp., 32; a minor dignitary in the train of a Javanese prince—in Panji romances, e. g., Sh. Panj. Sg. The form *rijaḡsa* also occurs in MSS., but is obsolete colloquially.

جڙڪ *jika*. If; also جڙڪ, and, in old MSS., *jaka*.

جڙڪالو *jikalau*. If; a compound of *jika*, if, and the Arabic *lau*, which also means "if." Often contracted to *kalau*.

جڙڪني *jakĕni*. See جڙڪني .

جڙڪ *juga*. See جڙڪ .

جڙڪت *jĕgat*. (Kedah.) *Tĕrjĕgat*: bolt upright, stiffly erect. Also (Riau, Johor) *chĕgat*.

جڙڪج *jĕgong*. I. The lockers in the stern of a boat; a kind of sail-room or store-room in the stern of a native *pĕrahu*.

II. (Johor.) An indentation in a range of hills; a valley or gorge.

جڙڪل *jĕgel*. Projecting; prominent, of the ball of the eye.

جڙڪوني *jaguni*. [Hind. *jogni*.] Spirits governing periods of good and evil fortune; Sh. Rej., 4, 5, etc. Also *chaguni*, and جڙڪني . It is not, however, clear whether this word is the Sanskrit *yogini*, the beneficent Fates, or another word, the name of a great serpent mentioned in the *Hikāyat Sĕri Rama*, and possibly identical with the great serpent which is believed by Malays to affect their fortunes.

جڙل *jel*. Eng. Gaol; prison.

جڙل *jalla*. Arab. Great; illustrious.

جڙلا *jĕla*. I. A plant (unidentified), J. S. A. S., III., 69.

II. Always going out; "gadding about"; an expression used of a woman of easy morals.

جڙلابت *jĕlabat*. Main *jĕlabat*: a kind of single-stick; Sh. Panj. Sg.

جڙلابس *jĕlabas*. (Kedah.) *Mulut jĕlabas*: foolish talkativeness; silly mouth—an expression applied to a chatterer who is always asking silly questions and making foolish remarks.

جڙلات *jĕlata*. *Mĕnjĕlata*: to creep; better *mĕlata*, from *lata*, q. v.

جڙلاتڻج *jĕlatang*. The tree nettle, *laportica crenulata*; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Muj., 94.

J. ayam: a common little nettle in waste ground, *fleurya interrupta*.

J. badak: a stinging climber, *cnesmone javanica*. Also *j. rusa*.

جڙلاتق *jĕlatek*. The Java sparrow; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 5. Also *jĕlantek*, *bĕlatek* and *gĕlatek*.

جڙلاد *jallād*. Arab. An executioner; Ht. Hamz., 98.

جڙلادري *jĕladĕri*. [Skr. *jaludri*.] Sea, ocean.

جڙلادن *jĕladan*. A bird (unidentified).

Jĕlatek, *burong jĕladan*,

Tĕkukor tĕrbang tinggi;

Sama chantek, *sama padan*,

Mari di-ukor, *sama tinggi*;

the Java sparrow, the *jĕladan* bird; the ringdove flies aloft; their beauty is equal, their position is equal, and (come and measure it) equal is their height; an appropriate union; Prov.

جلائق jĕlangak. Holding one's head aloft or thrown back, as a man watching a bird. Also jĕlongak.

جلائق jĕlapang. (Kedah.) A small padi-store or granary raised on posts.

جلائق jĕlaga. (Kedah.) Soot; smoke-stains; fine cinders adhering to a torch. Also (Riau, Johor) chĕlaga.

Tĕngah tĕlaga, kĕliling pagar,

Dalam kolam pohun bunga;

Sĕhaya ĕmpama jĕlaga damar,

Hĕndaĕ di-tuwam bĕharu bĕrguna :

I am like the cinders of a resinous torch, only useful when people are ill (literally: for fomentation); see *tuwam*.

جلال jalāl. Arab. Greatness; majesty.

جلاله jalālah. Arab. *Lafodl jalālah*: the recitation of the titles or attributes of the Almighty; Sh. I. M. P.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

جلائق jĕlanak. Advancing under cover; wriggling through long grass, as a hunter who wishes to approach his prey unobserved; surreptitious progress, as that of a swimmer who ducks or dives when he thinks he is otherwise likely to be observed.

جلبت jĕlēbut. I. A fez-rest.

II. Eng. A jolly-boat; better *jali-but*.

جلبو jĕlēbu. I. (Onom.) The sound of a heavy body falling into the sea; Sh. Pr. Turk., 9.

II. The name of a State in the *Nĕgĕri Sambilan*.

جلد jilid. Arab. A volume; a bound portion of a book; book-binding. *Tukang j.*: a book-binder. *Bĕrjilid*: bound; in volumes by themselves; Ht. Abd., 12, 283.

جلر jĕlar. Stretched out at full length; extended, of a long bodied animal, such as a snake; cf. *jalar*.

جلر jĕlir. *Mĕnjĕlir*: to project (the tongue); Ht. Sh. Kub. Cf. *julor* and *jalar*.

جلرادي jĕlaradi. *Lapis lazuli*; Ht. Sh. Kub.; better *lazuwardi* or *lajuwardi*.

جلس jĕlas. Clearing up; elucidation; settlement (especially the settlement of accounts); clear; plain; obvious. *Jĕlas tidak boleh di-sĕmbunyi*: the obvious cannot be concealed; Prov. *Dalam sa-hari boleh jĕlas ini pĕkĕrjaan*: in a day this business can be settled; Pel. Abd., 83. *Mĕmandang jĕlas*: to see plainly; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 36.

Bĕrjĕlas: to clear up; to settle or wind up; to elucidate; Ht. Abd., 243. *Jĕlaskan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 282.

جلغ jĕling. A long languishing look; a sideglance over the shoulder; the language of the eyes. *Di-jĕling-nya dĕngan ekor mata Sang Samba*: she gave Sang Samba a look out of the corner of her eye; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mĕnjĕling: to cast a side glance at any one; to give any one a significant look. *Apa-kah hĕrti ĕngkau mĕnjĕling aku*: what is the meaning of the glance which you have given me? Ht. Sg. Samb.

جلغكف jĕlungkap. *Mĕnjĕlungkap*: to spring up, of anything let loose suddenly after being fastened down.

جلغ jĕlēpang. Slashing across the face with a sword; cross cuts.

جللق jĕlēpak. I. (Onom.) The sound of a flat object such as a book falling on its flat surface. *Jĕlēpok-jĕlēpak*: falling backwards in a sitting posture; Arabian Nights, 103.

II. *Puteh mĕnjĕlēpak*: (Riau) snow-white. Also *puteh mĕlēpak*.

جللق jĕlēpok. (Onom.) A dull deadened sound such as that of the fall of a heavy body on a soft surface; v. *jĕlēpak*.

جلق jĕlak. Satiety; having had too much of a good thing; gluttony; tired of food or flattery. *Jĕmu-jĕlak*: id. *Jĕmu-jĕlak mĕndĕngarkan pujok chumbuwan raja-raja sakaliyan itu*: weary of listening to the flattery and soft speeches of all those princes; Ht. Koris. *Laksana makanan sudah tĕrjĕlak*: like food when satiety has been reached; Sh. Put. Ak., 37.

جلق jĕlek. (Batav.) Fair; soft; pleasant; agreeable; Ht. Ind. Nata.

جلق jĕlok. Deep, of anything of the shape of a bowl. *Mangkok j.*: (Riau, Johor) a deep cup, such as a coffee cup—as opposed to a cup with a broad surface and little depth, such as is often used for tea; also (Kedah) *mangkok jĕrĕlok*.

II. *Mĕnjĕlok*: (Riau) to surprise in warfare; to spy out one's opportunity for a sudden and unexpected attack.

جم jĕlum. The act of wetting, washing or moistening, by dropping or pouring water upon anything, as opposed to wetting by immersion in water; washing the arms or body (but not the head), as distinct from bathing.

جلمہ **jĚlĚma.** (Skr. *janma*.) Incarnation; the assumption of human form; a man. *MĕnjĚlĚma*: to be incarnated, of a divinity assuming human form, as when Vishnu in the *Hikāyat Sang Samba* becomes incarnate in Krishna; to be born again, according to the doctrine of metempsychosis, as when Darmadewi becomes re-incarnated in Yajñawati, (Ht. Sg. Samb.); (less correctly) to be transformed into a man, as when Chandra Kirana under the curse of Kala is turned into a male warrior for seven years and wanders over the earth as Panji Samerang.

*Dewa saḥti bulan pĕrnama,
Bĕrpĕrang dĕngan mambang di-awan;
Jikalau mati baleḥ mĕnjĚlĚma,
Tuwan-ku juga pateḥ pĕrtuwan:*

were I to die and be re-incarnated, I would again take thee for my Lord; Ht. Koris.

*Laḥsamana bĕrtanam sĕlaseh,
Buwah bĕrduri jatoh ka-huma;
Bagai-mana tidak-kan kaseh,
Sama sa-bangsa, sama mĕnjĚlĚma:*

how could they do aught but love each other, they come of the same race and were re-incarnated together; Ht. Ind. Meng.

PĕnjĚlĚmaan: an incarnation or re-incarnation; the form assumed by anyone after death or transformation. *Ēntah-pun pĕnjĚlĚmaan dewa-dewa gĕrangan*: can this then be the form of some divinity incarnate? Ht. Gul. Bak., 68.

جلمفت **jĚlimpat.** A digression or break on one's journey. *MĕnjĚlimpat*: to break one's journey.

جلمفه **jĚlĕmpah.** *MĕnjĚlĕmpah*: to rot in large quantity—of fruit on a tree.

جلن **jĚlan.** (Kedah.) *TĕrjĚlan*: darting out, slipping out, of the tongue; = *jĚlir*.

جلنتغ **jĚluntong.** I. A large tree; better *jĚlutong*, q. v.

II. A black monkey; usually *lotong* and *jĚlutong*, q. v.

III. A skin eruption; measles or chicken-pox. Also *chachar jĚluntong*.

جلنتق **jĚlantek.** The Java sparrow; more usually *jĚlateḥ*.

جلنته **jĚlantah.** Unequally and insufficiently cooked, as food which is underdone on one side. Cf. *mĕntah*.

جلو **jĚlau.** Looking at anything. *Jĕngok jĚlau*: id.

جلوت **jĚluwat.** A significant look out of the corner of the eye (*jĚling*) if accompanied by other signs or motions; an intensive of *jĚling*.

جلونغ **jĚlutong.** I. A big tree which yields an inferior india rubber, *dyera maingayi* and *dyera costulata*.

J. badak: *tabernamontana corymbosa*.

J. laut: (Sing.) a small milky plant growing on the sea-shore, *euphorbia atoto*.

J. pipit: *dyera costulata*.

II. A black species of monkey; more commonly known as *lotong*.

MĕnjĚlutong: (Penang) to "monkey around," a slang expression describing a man "on the loose."

جلوجر **jĚlujor.** Loose sewing; temporary stitching; tacking; as when a coat is stitched up to try the fit before being finally sewn up.

جلوجه **jĚlojoh.** Gluttonous. Also *gĚlojoh*.

جلوري **jĚlurai.** The name of a cake. Also *jala urai*.

جلوغ **jĚluwang.** Thin Chinese paper; kite paper; tissue paper.

جلوغق **jĚlongak.** Holding one's head aloft; also *jĚlangak*, q. v.

جلوق **jĚluwak.** The sound made by a person preparatory to expectorating.

جله **jĚlah.** Clear; unobstructed—of the view; distinct, of colouring.

جلي **jĚlai.** I. A kind of millet, *aphania paucijuga*. Also *hĕnjĚlai*, *ĕnjĚlai*, *mĕnjĚlai* and *kĕdĚlai*.

II. *Ikan jĚlai*: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 14.

جلي **jālī.** Arab. Clear; conspicuous: = *nyata*. *Tĕrjali*: recognized; accepted; Sh. Sri Ben., 78. This form is, however, really a variant of the Arabic *tajalli*, a derivative of *jālī*.

جليت **julita.** Neat; pretty; graceful; slender; usually in the compound form *julai-julita*.

جليغر **jĚlingar.** *MĕnjĚlingar*: not to take seriously to heart; to half remember, half forget.

جليقق **jĚlepok.** (Onom.) The sound of a fall of a soft flat article upon a soft surface; flopping.

جليل **jālīl.** Arab. Illustrious; noble; great; distinguished.

جليثف **jĚlinap.** I. *MĕnjĚlinap*: to shoot ahead—as a horse or boat in a race; to overshoot the mark—as a needle which makes too long a stitch.

II. Prying about another person's property, of an inquisitive visitor.

- جم jam. Pers. A clock; an hour. *Sa-tengah jam*: half-an-hour; Ht. Abd., 202. *Sa-jam duwa*: an hour or two; Ht. Gul. Bak., 15.
- جم jum. An exclamation meaning "come"; "let us be moving"; "let us be off."
- جمادى jamâda. *Jamâda 'l-awwal*: the fifth month of the Muhammadan lunar year; Ht. Abd., 422, 474.
Jamâda 'l-akhir: the sixth month of the Muhammadan year; Ht. Abd., 454.
- جامع jamâ'. Arab. Coition; sexual intercourse; Muj., 27, 33; Ht. Gul. Bak., 83.
- جمال jamâl. Arab. Beauty; elegance.
- جمال jêmala. The crown of the head; the highest part of the cranium. *Batu j.*: id.; = *batu kēpala*. *Ka-atas j. patek*: upon the crown of your servant's head, *i. e.*, upon me, to me—expressed humbly; Ht. Kal. Dam., 221. *Sēri j.*: a term of endearment; one's glory; the light of one's head or of oneself; Sh. Laili Mejn., 24.
- جامالغ jêmalang. An evil spirit; v. *jēmbalang*.
- جمالي jamâli. Arab. Beautiful; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 293.
- جامو jēmawa. Conceit; pride based upon insufficient grounds; boasting, the hollowness of which is shown up. Also *jēmbawa*.
- جمبا jēmba. I. *Mēnjēmba*: (Johor) to pay habitual visits.
II. A measure of length; the equivalent of twelve feet; a "*jumba*" in old land titles.
III. A covering of dry leaves to protect a young plant; Kl.
- جمبالغ jēmbalang. (Riau, Johor.) An evil spirit attached to the soil; an imp of the soil; a spirit of disease haunting a particular spot; Sh. Sh. Al., 16; Sh. Peng., 9; Ht. Gul. Bak., 113; Ht. Raj. Don., 3. Also (Kedah) *jēmalang*.
- جمبت jambat. A variant of *jabat*, q. v. *Jambatan*: a gangway; a bridge; a balustraded passage; Ht. Gul. Bak., 126; Ht. Abd., 57, 368; Ht. Raj. Don., 67.
- جمبت jembet or jimbet. The act of lifting anything with the fingers but not lifting it entirely off the floor. Cf. *jenjeng*; raising, as opposed to sustaining in the hand.
- جمبر jambar. I. *Sa-jambar*: a plateful, a dishful; = *sa-dulang*, but used only when speaking of *nasi kunyet*.
II. A rough temporary hut made by travellers through the jungle; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 27.

- جمبغ jambang. I. A flower-pot or flower-stand; a moveable flower-bed; a receptacle for growing plants. *Bunga di-dalam-nya jambang*: a flower in its flower-pot; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 12. *Jambangan*: id., but the more usual form; Ht. Gul. Bak., 37, 40, 49; etc.
II. Whiskers; usually *chambang*, q. v.
- جمبق jambak. A (double) handful; the contents of the two hands held together.
- جمبق jēmbak. *Tērjēmbak-jēmbak*: flapping up and down on the shoulders—as a child's locks when the child is running.
- جمل jambul. A tuft of hair or feathers rising from the crown of the head as the tuft of a cockatoo or the queue of a Chinaman, provided that tuft is smoothed, plaited or regular; Sh. Ch. Ber., 5; Ht. Sh. *Mērēbah j.*: the name of a bird with a tuft or crest.
Jambul is also used of the tassel of a fez.
J. mēraḥ: a plant, *selaginella atroviridis*.
- جمل jambil. The dew-lap; also *gēlambir*.
- جمبن jamban. A privy; Ht. Abd., 104; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3.
- جمبو jambu. Skr. A generic name for a number of fruits of the rose-apple class; Ht. Ism. Yat., 110; Sej. Mal., 69; Muj., 53, 64.
J. ayer: *eugenia aquea*; Ht. Koris.
J. ayer chili puteh: *eugenia caryophylla*.
J. ayer hutan: *eugenia macrocarpa* and *eugenia densiflora*.
J. ayer laut: *eugenia grandis*.
J. banying: a shrub with fruits somewhat resembling a small rose-apple, *memecylon heteropleurum*.
J. batu hutan: a wild tree *gardenia*, *gardenia tubifera*.
J. biji: the guava, *psidium guava*; (Acheen) the cashew.
J. bol: *eugenia malaccensis*.
J. bukit: *eugenia macrocarpa*.
J. dulek: *messua lepidota*.
J. golok: = *j. monyet*.
J. kēlawar: *elæocarpus parvifolius*. *Akar j. kēlawar*: a climber, *tizyphus calophyllus*.
J. mawar: *eugenia jambos*.
J. monyet: the cashew, *anacardium occidentale*. Also *gajus* and *janggus*.
J. pēnawar: = *j. ayer*.
J. susu: = *j. bol*.
J. tērong: = *j. monyet*.
Jambu-jambu: the crest of a helmet; the ornamental end of a standard; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub.
- جمبو jambuwa. The shaddock; Kl.

- جمبي **jumbai.** Pendent, dangling. Cf. *umbai* or *rumbai*.
- جمبيه **jambiyah.** Pers. A broad-bladed curved dagger; Ht. Best.
- جمبي **jēmēti.** (Province Wellesley.) A whip; better *chēmēti*, q. v. From the Tamil.
- جمجم **jamjam.** Water; = *ayer*, but in highly refined language.
J. durja: the complexion or expression of countenance; Ht. Gul. Bak., 79, 107; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Bid., 21; = *ayer muka*.
J. mas: gold paint; gilding; Ht. Sh. Kub.; = *ayer mas*.
J. mawar kēsturi: rose water and musk; Sh. Bur. Pung., 9; = *ayer mawar kēsturi*.
- جمجهه **jumjumah.** Arab. Skull; cranium.
- جر **jēmōr.** Drying by exposure to the sun's rays. *Orang orang Mēlaka pun kēkēringan sapērti ikan yang kēna jēmōr*: the people of Malacca became as dried up (poor) as fish parched by the sun; Ht. Abd., 216.
Jēmorkan: to have a thing dried; Ht. Abd., 20.
Mējēmōr: to put out anything (e. g., nets or clothes) to dry; Ht. Koris.
- جمرد **jēmērud.** [Arab. *zamrūd*.] Emerald; better *zamrūd*, q. v.
- جمرلغ **jēmērelang.** (Kedah.) Glittering, radiant, sparkling; (Riau, Johor) *chēmērelang*.
- جمعة **juma'at.** Arab. Assembly. *Hari juma'at*: the day of assembly; Friday. *Sa-juma'at*: a week; Ht. Abd., 261. *Masjid yang bērjuma'at*: a mosque at which a general Friday service is held; a public mosque—as opposed to a private chapel; Pel. Abd., 138.
Juma'at: is also used of meeting in sexual intercourse; Bost. Sal.; Ht. Zaly., 6; = *jimā'*.
- جف **jumpa.** Encountering; coming across; meeting. *Bērjumpa*: to meet; Ht. Abd., 82, 92, 178. Cf. *tēmu* which refers to exact coincidence, while *jumpa* only refers to meeting by approximation.
- جمنان **jēmpana.** [Skr. ?] A kind of state carriage or litter for ladies of the court; Cr. Gr., 31; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 79, 117.
- جفت **jēmput.** The grip between finger and thumb; the act of so gripping; the amount so gripped; a polite invitation. *Sa-jēmput*: as much as a man can grip between his thumb and index finger, used as a measure of quantity.
Jēmput-jēmput: a kind of cake.

Jēmputkan: to invite, to receive by invitation; Ht. Abd., 32, 33, 351. *Mējēmput*: id.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 108; Ht. Abd., 218, 219, 420. *Mējēmputi*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

جمفج **jampang.** Easy, light, of little account; cf. *gampang*.

جمفج **jumpōng.** *Ikan jumpōng*: a fish (unidentified).

جمفق **jampok.** I. A small owl. *Bagai jampok kēsiyangan hari*: like an owl in the daytime (of the mute and foolish behaviour of a scolded boy); Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 24.

II. Interruption; replying to a question addressed to some one else; joining in a conversation without being addressed. *Di-jampokkan-nya kata-nya*: he took up the conversation; Ht. Koris. Also *sampok*.

جمل **jampal.** A weight of gold or other metal; a coin of varying value (at Riau = 30 c.); Sh. Ch. Ber., 4.

جمل **jēmpol.** I. A fruit (unidentified).

II. Jav. The cushion of the thumb; cf. *jēmput*.

III. A State in the Negri Sembilan.

جمل **jumpul.** A fish (unidentified); Ht. Abd., 58; Pel. Abd., 90.

جمفو **jumpu.** *Jumpu-jumpu*: a native rudder.

جمفي **jampi.** Skr. A magical formula; Muj., 53; Ht. Koris; Ht. Best.; an incantation; that portion of the Black Art which turns on words rather than actions. *Mējampi*: to charm by incantations; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 30.

جمكي **jēmēki.** [Hind. *chamki*.] A spangle.

جمكين **jēmēkiyan.** A shrub the fruit of which is used as an aperient. Also *chēmēkiyan* and *chēmēngkiyan*.

جله **jumlah.** Arab. The sum total of a column of figures; Ht. Abd., 19, 265.

جنتار **jumantara.** Jav. The firmament.

جنتن **jumanten.** Jav. Diamond.

جمو **jēmu.** Weariness; satiety; nauseated with anything. *Jēmu-jēlak*: utterly nauseated; sick of anything. *Jēmu daripada hidup*: tired of life; Ht. Gul. Bak., 31.

جومجو **jēmujū.** Caraway-seed; Muj., 47, 59, 65.

جودي **jēmudi.** (Penang.) A steersman; the man at the rudder; (Riau, Johor) *juru mudi*.

جموس **jěmuwas.** Smeared; dirtied; defiled with daubs of dirt.

جمون **jěmuwan.** Shameless and open villainy, a term of reproach addressed to a very naughty boy, or of abuse when speaking of men who rob in broad daylight.

جهه **jěmah.** Proximate; very near this time. *Pagi j.:* this very morning. *Besok j.:* the morrow of this very day. *Kĕlak j.:* almost at once; only just now; Ht. Kal. Dam., 423.

جههر **jumhur.** Arab. The righteous; the learned in God's way; Sh. Ul., 13.

جميل **jamil.** Arab. Beautiful; elegant; handsome; splendid.

جن **jin.** I. [Arab. *jinn.*] A spirit; a wonder-working genius; (usually, but not necessarily) an evil spirit. *Inggĕris ini bĕtul jin:* these English are really genii—i. e., wonder-working spirits; Ht. Abd., 108. *Mĕnaroh jin:* to keep a spirit in one's service; to have a 'genius' as a slave; Ht. Abd., 72.

Jin Bĕrahil: a spirit invoked by the Malays and worshipped by the Mantras.

Jin islām: a spirit of evil proclivities, but outwardly conforming to the Muhammadan religion.

Jin kâfir: an evil spirit that refuses to acknowledge God in any way.

Jin lintasan: a restless ever-wandering spirit that haunts groves in the evening; the feminine of *mambang kuning*. It is supposed to roughly resemble the human form but to dart about like a will-o'-the-wisp. It can be made a familiar spirit.

Jin nafiri; or *sangyang nafiri:* the head of all evil spirits—according to some magic incantations; the chief Afrit?

J. panah ranjuna: a meteoric flaming apparition which is believed to rise high in the air like a rocket and then swoop unerringly on its victim.

J. pĕminggang gunong: an invisible barking spirit.

See also *tĕnggĕlong* or *pĕnanggalan* (s. v. *tanggal*), *hantu*, *bajang*, *polong*, *pĕlĕsit*, *pontiyanak*, *langsuir*, and *mambang*.

II. Eng. Gin; Ht. Abd., 284.

III. [Hind. *zin.*] A saddle; cf. *sela* and *pĕlana*.

جن **jun.** Jav. A large round earthenware vessel with a narrow neck.

جناب **janâb.** Arab. A title of honour; Your Excellency.

جنابت **janâbat.** Arab. Pollution—especially by loss of semen. *Mandi junub janâbat:* to wash oneself free of pollution; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abus., 16. Also *junub istinja;* Sh. Ul., 25.

جنازه **jěnazah.** [Arab. *jinâzat.*] A royal litter, bier, or hearse—with the coffin on it; a respectful expression used in lieu of mentioning the dead body of a prince. *Orang yang mĕngangkat jěnazah:* hearse bearers; Ht. Abd., 423. *Mĕngambil jěnazah Yamtuwan hĕndaĕ dibawa uleh marika-itu ka-Riyau:* to disinter the body of the prince with a view to conveying it to Riau; Ht. Abd., 425; cf. also Sh. May., 5.

جناغو **jěnangau.** A kind of fly; see *langau*.

جناك **jěnaka.** [Hind. *जनाक*: a pun, a *double-entendre*.] A farce; a practical joke; a jest; a pun; shrewd; witty; much-contriving; sportive; frolicsome; a practical joker. *Bĕrgurau bĕrjěnaka:* with quips and cranks; with jest and playful teasing; Sh. Bid., 110. *Pĕlandok jěnaka:* the much-contriving mouse-deer; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 2. *Laku burung bayan itu pandai bĕrjěnaka dan bĕrsha'ir:* the ways of that *bayan*, skilful in double sayings and epigrams; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Jěnaka is also often used in the sense "wily," "full of stratagems," as when applied to 'Umar, the Ulysses of the *Hikâyat Hamza*; Ht. Hamz., 9, 18.

جنان **jinân.** Arab. Paradise.

جناوي **jěnawi.** A long sword or rapier.

Pĕdang j.: id; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Raj. Don., 12.

جنب **junub.** Arab. Pollution, in the expressions: *mandi junub-janâbat*, or *mandi junub-istinja:* to cleanse oneself from pollution, especially after loss of semen.

جنتاك **jěntaka.** I. [Skr. *jataka.*] Misfortune; ill luck.

II. A small *lela* or swivel gun; see *rĕntaka*.

جنتايو **jěntayu.** [Skr. *jatayu.*] A fabulous bird believed to be endowed with the power of calling for rain and dew. *Laksana jěntayu mĕnantikan hujan:* like the *jěntayu* awaiting rain; a proverbial simile for eager longing; Ht. Gul. Bak., 80.

In the *Hikâyat Sang Samba* the *jěntayu* appears as the steed of Yama, the God of Death.

جنتت **jěntat.** *Mĕnjěntat:* to leap, of a flea or of any other insect with great jumping powers.

جنتر **jantur.** Jav. Sorcery.

جنترا **jěntĕra.** [Skr. *chatra.*] A wheel; a spinning-wheel; a circular wheeling motion.

Běrjëntëra : wheeled ; circling ; wavy motion —as that of the rays of the moon reflected on the sea, or as the glitter of a diamond. *Përarakan běrjëntëra* : a wheeled carriage ; Sh. Pet. Ak., 13 ; a processional car with a revolving lantern top such as is sometimes seen in processions in the Straits Settlements. *Pësawat běrjëntëra* : engines ; machinery. *Tanglong běrjëntëra* : a revolving lantern. *Su-bang běrjëntëra* : revolving ear-pendants.

جنتڠ **jantong**. The heart, core or inmost portion of anything. *Buwah jantong* : the heart of an animal ; Muj., 69. *J. rëbong* : the soft core of a bamboo shoot.

J. bëtis : the calf.

J. hati : the heart ; the seat of love ; a term of endearment.

J. kalbu : the heart ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 126.

J. lëmpëdu : the spleen.

J. paha : the fleshy portion of the thigh.

J. tangan : the fleshy portion of the forearm ; the triceps.

Jantongan : the heart or core generally ; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14.

جنتق **jëntek**. A jerk with the finger and thumb by way of propulsion (as when a boy shoots a marble at another), and in contradistinction to a mere snap of the fingers for the sake of the noise (*pëtek*, q. v.) or to the spinning of a coin (*pëting*, q. v.) or to propulsion by placing the index finger behind the middle finger and then jerking it forward (*bidas*, q. v.).

Jëntek is also used of a jerky action or method of propulsion. *Ka-sana-sini těrjëntek-jëntek* : wriggling about here and there ; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Ulat pun jëntek-mënjëntek* : the worms, too, were throwing themselves about ; Ht. Raj. Don., 52.

جنتق **jintek**. *Jintek-jintek* : (Riau, Johor) the larvæ of the mosquito ; (Kedah) *jējintek*.

جنتن **jantan**. Male, of men and animals ; masculine. *Běrkiilat ikan di-dalam ayer aku tahu jantan bëtina-nya* : let a fish but flash its scales in the water and I can say whether it is a male or a female ; I know you so well that the least act on your part reveals your intentions ; Prov., Ht. Koris, and J. S. A. S., I., 93.

Anak j. : a man, a man of masculine virtues.

Busut j. : an ant hill coming more or less to a point ; Ht. Abd., 385.

Ēmbun j. : dew in big heavy drops ; a heavy early fall of dew.

Këtam j. : a plane.

Mëlor j. : a jasmine bud when closed and coming to a point, a simile for a lovely nose ; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Pahat j. : a narrow deep chisel.

Pasir garam j. : coarse sand, gravel.

Běrjantan : to have sexual intercourse ; Ht. Sri Rama. *Main běrjantan* : (Patani) to commit an unnatural offence ; = *mëmburit*.

جنتن **jintan**. Caraway-seed, *carum caru*.

J. hitam : black cumin ; the seeds of *nigella sativa* ; Muj., 47 ; Kam. Kech., 9.

J. manis : anise seed, *pimpinella anisum*.

J. puteh : cumin seed, *cuminum cyminum*.

J. ayer : a tree (unidentified) ; Ht. Sh. Kub.

جنته **jinteh**. *J. merah* : trees with edible fruits and green or white flowers, *baccaurea wallichii* and *b. griffithii*.

J. puteh : a plant, *urophyllum*, sp.

Akar j. : a climbing plant, *melodorum pisco-carpum*.

جنتي **juntai**. Loose waving suspension ; hanging down loosely ; dangling of the feet, or of tresses of hair, (Ht. Gul. Bak., 138) or of the beard (Sh. Ibl., 1). *Dudok běrjuntai* : to sit with one's feet dangling in the air ; Sh. Bid., 4. *Dudok běrjuntai kaki* : id. ; Ht. Koris. *Těrjuntai* : let down loosely, allowed to hang loose.

Daun këra běrjuntai : a name given to dried *pisang* leaves.

جنتال **jënjala**. [Skr. *chanchala*.] Loose-tongued.

جنتج **jenjet** or **jinjit**. Pulling out, drawing out—when the material so pulled gives way for a time owing to looseness or elasticity but does not sever itself from the rest, as when one pulls up the skin with a pinch or as when the ears are pulled. Cf. *jonjot*.

جنتج **jonjot** or **junjut**. Picking out, as a man picks out lint or cotton wool or oakum or any material of a similar character. *Sa-jonjot* : as much cotton or lint or oakum as can be pulled out at one time ; a pinch of anything. Cf. *jenjet* and *junjut*.

جنتجر **janjar**. A row or line of people so arranged because of equality of rank ; cf. *banjar* and *baris*.

جنتجج **jenjeng** or **jinjing**. The carrying or lifting of a burden of little weight, such as can be easily supported by the hand or fingers alone. *Ringan sama mënjënjeng, bërät sama mëmikul* : light things should be carried together, heavy weights be supported together ; share and share alike, for better or for worse ; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 137.

In Kedah, *jinjing* is applied to carrying anything hung over the forearm as a man carries a waterproof.

jinjang. I. Narrow and tapering but not too long; graceful—of the neck. *Leher-nya jin-jang*: his (or her) neck was narrow and tapering—a mark of beauty; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Abd., 86; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Sh. Bur. Pung., 8; Sh. Bid., 21. By extension, the word is used with the meaning “neck” itself; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. Walking or dancing on tip-toe. *Ada yang bermain jinjang, ada yang bermain joget*: some danced the *jinjang*, some the *joget*; Ht. Sh. Mard.

III. A spirit's residence with or attachment to a man. *Jinjang raja*: the *Raja*'s spirit-doctor or medicine man; a man who keeps familiar spirits and uses them in the Sultan's interest. *Hantu ta'-bĕrjinjang*: a spirit that has not definitely attached itself to any *pawang* or medicine man.

Gula batu isi kĕranjang,

Mari taroh dalam kĕdai;

Laksana hantu ta'-bĕrjinjang,

Hanyut sa-gĕnap sa-rata pantai:

like a ghost that is out of employment, floating (disconsolate) from shore to shore.

junjang. A measure of superficies; the *jong*.

junjong. The supporting of a burden on the head either for carriage (as a hawker carries his basket), or as a mark of submission (as a Malay places his *raja*'s foot on his head in doing homage), or even as a sword or club is balanced over the head to give greater sweep to a blow. *Kĕrja raja di-junjong kĕrja kita di-kilek*: when the *raja*'s burden is on a man's head, his own little burden may be under his arm; when working for Government we may often do ourselves a good turn; J. S. A. S., II., 152. *Chokmar-nya di-junjong-junjong-nya maka lalu di-palukan-nya kapada Shah Kubad*: he balanced his mace over his head and then struck fiercely at Shah Kubad; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Junjongan*: that what is borne on the head; the sovereignty or lordship of another; one's lord; Sej. Mal., 88; Ht. Muhd. Hanaf., 75; a term of endearment; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8. *J. ulu*: id.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6.

Mĕnjunjong: to bear on or above the head—in any of the above senses. *M. chĕrĕpu*: (literally) to put the king's feet upon one's head in token of fealty, (metaphorically) to loyally obey a royal command; Ht. Gul. Bak., 72. *M. duli*: id.; Sej. Mal., 11, 51. *M. kaki*: id.; Kl. *M. titah*: to obey a *raja*'s order; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 20; Ht. Abd., 220; Sej. Mal., 87; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 9. *M. sabĕda*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *M. kurniya*: to acknowledge a *raja*'s kindness; to accept with reverence a gift from a prince; Ht. Gul. Bak., 52. *M. anugĕraha*: id.; Arabian Nights, 4, 20, 105. *M. pĕrentah*: to execute orders. *M. apilan*: to have the gun-shields on a ship's battery borne ready for action; Ht. Raj. Don., 71.

Mĕnjunjongkan: = *mĕnjunjong akan*.

Tĕrjunjong: supported on the head; Ht. Abd., 179; Ht. Gul. Bak., 52, 103.

Junjong sireh, or simply *junjong*: a stake on which a climbing plant or vine is trailed; a support for the *sireh* or pepper vine; Ht. Raj. Don., 38. *Sireh naik, junjong patah*: as the vine is growing up its prop gives way, the loss of a bread-winner when most needed; J. S. A. S., II., 144. *Kadoĕ hĕndaĕ naik junjong*: the *kadoĕ* plant wishes to climb the *sireh* stake, (the *kadoĕ* being a plant like the *sireh* in appearance but without its qualities); the goose fancies herself a swan; Prov.

jinjal. Hardship. *Mĕndatangkan j.*: to bring hardship (but not necessarily injustice) upon another.

janji. Agreement; contract; conditions of a bargain; contract time; the allotted span of life. *Sudah sampai janji-nya*: the time allowed him is over; his term (of life) has expired; Ht. Abd., 358. *Mĕmĕgang janji*: to observe one's promises. *Tuhan yang tĕlah bĕrjanji barang siapa yang mĕminta iya akan mĕndapat*: God who has covenanted that whosoever asketh shall also obtain; Ht. Abd., 5.

Buwah jĕring di-atas para,

Di-ambil budak sambil bĕrlari;

Kĕring laut tanah Mĕlaka

Bĕharu kita mungkir janji:

when the sea is dry round the land of Malacca then and then first will we break our word.

Janjiyan or *pĕrjanjiyan*: an agreement; a covenant; a contract. *Putus p.*: the termination of a contract; Ht. Gul. Bak., 60. *Sudah sampai janjiyan*: = *sudah sampai janji-nya*; Sh. Abd. Mk., 94.

janda. I. A woman who has lost her husband by death or divorce; the widowed state. *Janda dan dara*: unprotected females; widows, divorcĕes and maidens; Sh. Lamp., 8. *Janda bĕlum bĕrlaki*: a widow who has never been married; a girl who has been seduced and abandoned; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 144. *Janda bĕlum bĕrsuwami*: id.; Ht. Raj. Bak., 35.

Naik ka-bukit mĕmbĕli lada,

Lada sa-biji di-bĕlah tujoh;

Apa sakit bĕrbini janda?

Anak tiri boleh suroh:

where is the disadvantage in marrying a woman previously married? You will have a stepchild to run on your errands; Prov.

II. Trace or mark left by anything; = *bĕkas*.

jĕndala. [Skr. *chandāla*.] *Maling j.*: a low thief. *Dewa jĕndala yang bĕrbuwat angkara*: an evil disposed spirit working injustice; Ht. Sh. Better *chĕndala*.

جنڊرا **jĕndĕra**. (Penang.) Sound asleep; better *chĕndĕra*, q. v.

جنڊرل **jĕndĕral**. Eur. General; governor-general; Ht. Abd., 223, 260, 271. *Jĕndĕral pĕrang*: a military commander of very high rank; a general officer; Sh. Pr. Turk., 4. Also *jĕnĕral*.

جنڊل **jĕndol** or **jĕndul**. Projecting; prominent of the forehead and frontal bone.

جنڊيل **jĕndela**. [Port. *janella*.] Window; Sh. Sh. Al., 22. Also *jĕnela*, q. v.

جنرل **jĕnĕral**. Eur. Governor-general, general; also *jĕndĕral*.

جنس **jĕnis** or **jĕnis**. [Arab. *jins*.] Genus; species; kind; sort; variety. *Sĕrba jĕnis* or *bĕrbagai jĕnis*: various kinds. *Bĕrjĕnis-jĕnis*: in all varieties; of all kinds. *Tiyada bĕrjĕnis*: confused; overcome; excited; = *tiyada bĕrkĕta-huwan*.

جنڱ **jĕnang**. Prop, support, aid, coadjutor; an assistant in an office, a second-in-command or deputy. Among the *Orang Laut*, an officer immediately subordinate in rank to a *Batin*. In Bencoolen, a sort of master of ceremonies at a wedding, a friend who assists the master of the house in attending to the guests. *Khalĭfah sĕgala jĕnang-nya*: head of all his assistants; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Jĕnang dan Batin*: *jĕnangs* and *batins*, i. e. assistant-chiefs and chiefs of aboriginal tribes (Sĕmang and Pangan); Ht. Koris.

Baik mĕmbuwat wakil mĕngganti,

Tuwan-ku jĕnangkan satu dĭpati:

you will do well to appoint a deputy; your Highness might nominate some noble (*adĭpati*) as your vice-gerent; Sh. Panj. Sg.

J. pintu: upright posts forming part of the framework of a door; doorposts, if the posts do not form part of the framework of the house but are limited in use to the construction of the door.

II. A very brief period of time. Also *jĕnaĕ*.

جنق **jĕnak**. A short space of time; a pause. Also *jĕnang*.

جنون **junĭn**. Arab. Religious frenzy; spirit-possession.

جنه **jannah**. Arab. Paradise. *Shurga jannah*: id.; Sh. Pr. Ach., 10. *Jannatu'n-na'im*: the Paradise of Pleasure.

جنه **jĕnoh**. One's fill—in the way of eating; sufficiency of food. *Makan jĕnoh*: to eat one's fill; cf. *pĕnoh*.

جنيل **jĕnela**. [Port. *janella*.] A window of the European type; Ht. Abd., 118, 138. Also *jĕndela*. The window in a native house is *tingkat*.

جو **juwa**. Still, yet, nevertheless; a variant of *juga*, q. v.

جواب **jawāb**. Arab. Answer; reply. *Suwāl jawāb*: questions and answers; dialogue. *Bĕrsuwāl-jawāb*: to interchange questions and answers; to argue; to discuss; Ht. Abd., 53. *Mĕnjawāb*: to reply, to answer; Ht. Gul. Bak., 59. *Mĕmbĕri jawāb*: id.

جواده **juwadah**. [Pers. *zawādah*.] Provisions; cakes; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Pĕrbuwat juwadah bĕkal hĕndaĕ pĕrgi itu*: making baked food as provision for his intended journey; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

جوار **juwara**. I. The trainer of a fighting cock; the man who takes charge of a fighting cock, holding it in his hand before the fight, fastening on the spurs, and urging it on to the combat. *Bujang juwara*: id.

*Bukan-nya juwara pandai bĕstari,
Mĕmbulang taji tidak di-pĕlajari,
Sĕlalu kĕchundang ayam sĕndiri:*

he is not a trainer of experience and fame, he has not even learnt to fasten on the spurs, and the fowl he attends to is always the vanquished one; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 25.

Juwara is also used (Riau, Johor) of a procuress.

II. *Ikan juwara*: the name of an edible freshwater fish; Pel. Abd., 49; Sh. Ik. Trub., 15.

جوان **jawana**. The name of a Javanese port near Samarang; Ht. Koris.

جواهر **jawāhir**. Arab. Jewels, gems; the plural of *jauhar*, q. v.

جوبر **jubor**. [Arab. *dubur*.] The anus.

جوبڱ **jubong**. A fixed awning of matting or bamboo over a native vessel. Also *jĕrubong*, q. v.

جوبن **jubin**. I. Jav. Floor tiles; v. *ubin*, and *rubin*.

II. *Pĕrahu jubin*: a heavy sea-boat, the word *jubin* being, strictly speaking, applied to its prow-piece.

جوبه **jubah**. [Arab. *جبه*.] A long overcoat or surtout worn by a *haji*; v. *jubbah*.

جوت **juta**. [Skr. *ayūta*: ten thousand.] A million; Ht. Abd., 413.

جونر **jotor.** A medicinal drug (unidentified).

جوجت **jujat.** [Arab. *yájúja*.] *Mulut j.* : a slanderer.

جوجت **jujut** or **jojot.** Picking or pulling out by a long sustained effort, drawing out; cf. *jonjot*.

جوجر **jujor.** I. *Wang jujor* : the money paid to the parents of a bride to reimburse them for her bringing up; Simp. Ch., 13.

II. *Běrjujoran* : sticking out; projecting—as pistols from a girdle; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26.

جوجغ **jujong.** To support on the head; — a variant of *junjong*, q. v.

جوجل **jojol.** A bundle of cross-pointed stakes used in making barriers or *chevaux-de-frise* across a river. These bundles are fastened at intervals to a pole (*rembat*) and present their points to a boat coming up or down river.

Jojol also means sticking out, projecting, as the points of such *chevaux-de-frise*; cf. *jujor*, II.

جوجه **jujoh.** Unbroken succession; continuity; continuous; without interruption, as the flow of water in a stream, or the dropping of rain from the eaves during a violent shower.

جوجي **juji.** A species of green pigeon; Kl.

جودس **judas.** A traitor; treacherous; false.

جودو **jodo.** A pair; a couple; a match; forming a pair or couple. *Tělah di-hantarkan Allah jodo-nya* : God hath sent him his counterpart; Ht. Gul. Bak., 37. *Sudah těrsurat jodo-nya tuwan* : she has been written (on the Tablet of Fate) as your counterpart, Sir; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Jodowan : match; counterpart; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 13.

Jodokan : to match. *Di-jodokan Allah sapěrti susu děngan shukar* : God hath fitted them one for another as sugar mixes with milk; Ht. Abd., 458.

Pěrang běrjodo : an even battle; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 34.

Also *jodoh*.

جوده **jodoh.** Counterpart; better *jodo*, q. v.

جوده **judah.** [Arab. *juddah*.] Jeddah; see جده .

جودي **judi.** Gambling; games of chance; Ht. Abd., 305. *Běrjudi* or *běrmmain judi* : to gamble; Ht. Abd., 276.

Jangan bagai orang běrjudi, alah hěndağ balas, měnang hěndağ lagi : don't be like a gambler, who if he loses wants his revenge, and if he wins wishes to go on playing; Prov.; J. S. A. S., III., 33.

جور **juwar.** *Kayu j.* : a kind of ebony; Kl.

جورت **jurit.** [Jav. = war.] *Pěnjurit* or *pěrajurit* : a warrior; a plunderer; a soldier of fortune. *Lihat-lah pěnjurit Darawati ini běrani iya masok ka-dalam istana-ku ini* : see, then, these plunderers of Darawati have dared to even enter my palace; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pěnjurit bėsar : a warrior of renown; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 55. *Pěrajurit agong* : id. *Pěnjurit 'alam* : a world-conqueror; a warrior of world-wide fame; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

جورس **jurus.** I. A pause; a very brief interval of time—such as that which elapses between the moment of dropping a stone into a deep well and that of hearing the splash on its reaching the water; Ht. Abd., 59. *Sa-jurus lama-nya* : for a second or two.

II. Dragging; pulling; hustling. *Běrjurus-jurus běrtarek-tarekan* : hustling and pulling each other; Ht. Kal. Dam., 418.

III. Pouring a continuous stream of water over anything—as when a bather empties a bucket over himself; cf. *dirus* and *jirus*.

IV. Straight, direct; usually *lurus*, q. v.

جورغ **jorang.** A narrow channel; a gully; a small stream or watercourse. *Měngarong j.* : to wade through a watercourse; Ht. Sh. *Mata ayer tiga j.* : three rivulets flowing from streams; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mělaluwi j. : to cross a stream; Sh. Panj. Sg.

جورغ **joreng.** A shred or small piece of anything; a bit torn off the corner. *Tanah sa-joreng* : a small patch of *padi* land shut in by jungle.

جورغ **orong.** I. A flat oval betel-receptacle usually made of metal. *Sireh pada jorong mas dan jorong perak* : *sireh* on platters of gold and platters of silver; Ht. Ind. Meng., 138. The word also occurs: Ht. Berm. Shahd.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Nakh. Muda, 21, etc.

II. A section, a division, a corner. *Sudah těrbelah sa-jorong* : a section of it (the pomegranate) had been torn open; Ht. Best. Cf. *joreng* and *juru* in *pěnjuru*.

III. A cylindrical funnel or tube. *Měmuntun bagai di-jorong* : following in rigid succession as if they were being poured down a funnel; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *chorong*.

جورق **JOROK.** *MēnJOROK*: to project; cf. *sorok* and *anjor*.

جورم **JORAM** or **JURAM.** Sloping sharply downward, as a roof placed at a sharp angle so as to permit of water running down the more readily; cf. *churam*. *Churam* at Riau means a steeper declivity than *juram*, but the two are identical in meaning elsewhere. See also *chēnoram*.

جورن **JORAN.** A fishing-rod. In Kedah the word is also applied to the peculiar branches to which red eggs are attached and which are presented to guests at weddings.

جورو **JURU.** I. An artificer; mechanic; a skilled employer in charge of any kind of work; a master, as a title among the *Orang Laut*.

J. batu: the petty officer in charge of the mooring of a native vessel; J. S. A. S., III., 64.

J. bēhasa: an interpreter; Sej. Mal., 36; Ht. Abd., 12, 278.

J. bomba kain: a washerman; a dhoby; Muj., 46.

J. dapor: a cook; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

J. masak: a cook; Ht. Abd., 319, 342.

J. mudi: a petty officer in charge of the steering of a vessel; J. S. A. S., III., 64. Also *jēmudi*.

J. sēlam mutiyara: a pearl diver; Ht. Gh.

J. tinggi: (1) a petty officer in charge of a ship's sails; the director of setting and taking in sail; (2) a climber after edible birds' nests.

J. tulis: a writer of any sort; a clerk; a purser on board ship; a writer in the H. E. I. C. S.; Ht. Abd., 271.

II. *Pēnjuru*: a projecting corner; an outer angle; cf. *JORONG*. *Ēmpat p. 'ālam*: the four corners of the earth. *P. tanah*: a quarter of an orlong.

III. A silver coin; Kl.

IV. *Juru jana*: (Kedah) wicked, rascally; a variant of *durjana* (Skr. *durjāna*), q. v.

جوره **JUROH.** Jav. Syrup.

جوري **JURAI.** Hanging down loosely, of thread-like bodies when in large quantities; forming a loose fringe; cf. *juntai* and *urai*. *Bērjuraikan pērmata sēmbilan bagai*: with a fringe of nine varieties of gems; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Sa-jurai: a strip, a small portion of; a row of *padi*-stalks in a *padi*-field.

جوري **JORI.** [Hind. A pair; a couple.] A pair,—in the sense of a carriage and pair only. *Naik jori*: to go out for a drive in a carriage and pair; Sh. Pr. Ach., 2.

جوز **JAUZA.** Arab. The constellation Orion.

جوسي **JOSE.** [Chin. *jiaū-se*.] Silk of a shiny pattern.

جوغ **JUWANG.** *Bērjuwang*: to fight; to be engaged in fighting—of elephants and dragons. *Gajah sama gajah bērjuwang, pēlandok mati di-tēngah-tēngah*: when elephants meet in conflict, a mousedeer that gets between them is likely to perish; keep out of the quarrels of the powerful; J. S. A. S., XI., 74. *Biram bērjuwang*: a war-elephant; Ht. Koris. *Gajah bērjuwang*: id.; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 12. *Naga bērjuwang*: fighting dragons; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Bērjuwang biram*: to fight on elephant-back; martial evolutions or exercises on elephant-back; Ht. Koris.

Bērjuwang is also used of a battle between men mounted on elephants making their elephants fight. *Hampir-lah kamari kita bērjuwang*: approach and let us fight; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Bērjuwangkan biram*: to make one's elephants attack; to charge with elephants; Ht. Koris. *Bērjuwangkan gajah*: id.; Sej. Mal., 17; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Raj. Sul., 6.

Daun juwang-juwang: a plant, *dracæna congesta*.

جوغت **JONGIT.** Curving upwards, of the upper lip.

جوغر **JONGOR.** Projection; a projecting or protuberant part—such as the snout of a pig or the bowsprit of a ship. *Maka todaḡ pun datang sērta iya mēlompat lēkat jongor-nya pada batang pisang itu* the *todaḡ* fish (saw-fish) came and as they leaped they stuck their snouts into the banana stems; Sej. Mal., 83.

جوغس **JONGOS.** [Dutch *jongens*.] (Riau.) A boy; a servant.

جوغ **JONGANG.** Prominent; sticking out, of the upper teeth.

جوغت **JUPUT.** Jav. Gripping between the finger and thumb; = *jēmput*, q. v.

جوق **JUWAK.** I. A retainer of a *raja*; Sh. Sh. Al., 6. Also *budaḡ raja*. The word is also used of attendants generally, e. g., in a shop; Sh. Sh. Al., 31.

II. The act of stretching out anything as far as it will go, or as far as the arm will reach. *Juwaḡkan layar*: to spread a sail to the breeze.

III. Exciting a cock to make him fight.

IV. To meet at a corner, of people coming from different but not diametrically opposite directions.

جوڭج jokong. A dinghy;—a variant of *jongkong*, q. v.

جوڭج juga. An idiomatic expression signifying that a reservation is attached to an admission made; and yet; all the same; nevertheless; certainly...yet; for all that. *Bukan-kah intan itu-pun suwatu batu juga ada-nya*: is not a diamond a stone for all that? *i. e.*, given that a diamond is a diamond, it does not cease to be a stone; Ht. Abd., 38. *Mahu ta'-mahu naik juga*: whether they liked it or no, up they went all the same; Ht. Abd., 205.

جوڭج joget. Jav. Dancing; a dancing girl; a name given to Malay dancing girls who dance either in pairs or one at a time; Ht. Abd., 462; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Sh. Put. Ak., 11.

جوڭج jogar. (Kedah.) A game something like draughts; (Riau, Johor) *chokar*.

جوڭج jogan. Pers. A state halberd or metallic ensign; a standard with metallic emblems but without a flag; cf. the Latin *signum*. *Ada-pun jogan di-hadapan raja*: the *jogan* is borne before a prince; Sej. Mal., 96. *Bërdëring-dëring bëhana këgëntar jogan*: the ensigns (borne along) gave forth a ringing noise; Ht. Koris. *Sëgala raja-raja pun mërëbahkan jogan-nya dan mëlilit panji-panji dan mëngunchup payong-nya*: all the princes had their ensigns grounded, their pennons furled and their state umbrellas closed; Ht. Koris. Also *chogan* q. v.

جوڭج jogi. [Skr. *yôgi*.] A Yogi; a religious ascetic. *Mëmakai chara jogi*: to wear the garb of an ascetic; Ht. Gul. Bak., 29. *Bërdjamu jogi bërdhamman*: to give food to ascetics and Brahmins—a religious obligation among the ancient Hindoos; Ht. Ind. Meng.

جوڭج jugi. I. (Singapore.) Male child-dancers.
II. (Riau, Johor.) A filthy kind of love-philtre.

جول juwal. Sale; selling. *Bërdjuwal bëli*: business; trade; barter. *J. janji*: a conditional sale.

Juwalan: a thing for sale; a trade transaction; Sh. Bid., 17; Sh. Lamp., 21.

Mënjuwal: to sell. *Mënjuwalkan*: to have a thing sold; Ht. Abd., 18.

جولت julat. The range of anything; as far as (anything) can reach. *Sa-pënjulat*: as far as a man can reach by stretching out his arm. *Sa-pënjulat mata*: as far as one can see. *Sa-pënjulat pëluru mëriyam*: as far as a cannon can carry. *Di-atas kuda tikam mënjulat*: stretching out his arm and stabbing as far as he could reach; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Mënjulat-julat: to dart out in long lambent flames, of fire; cf. *api mënjilat-jilat*.

جولر julor. The projection or emergence of a long body; the darting out of the tongue of a snake or lizard; the act of projection as opposed to the possession of a projecting snout or other prominence.

Bërdjulor-juloran: darting out and then receding—of the appearance of pennons in an unsteady breeze; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Julorkan: to cause to emerge; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Koris.

Mënjulor: to dart out, dart up, dart forward as a tongue of flame; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 3, or as the tongue of a snake, or as a crocodile; Ht. Best.

Tërdjulor: hung out; drawn out—of the tongue of a corpse; Sh. May., 21; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Cf. *hulor*, *julat*, *julang*, *jilat*, etc.

جولڭج julang. Lifting up aloft; lifting up in the hands; carrying on the shoulders; lifting up—as a prince is borne up on the shoulders of his vassals at his installation (a practice confined to princes of Bugis descent), or as a passenger is carried ashore by his crew. *Jikalau bënar ëngkau di-julang*, *jikalau salah ëngkau di-salang*: if true, you will be exalted (as a prince), if false, you will be put to death (as a criminal); Ht. Raj. Sul., 8. *Tangan di-julang*: with hands lifted up on high; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 24; Sh. Pr. Ach., 5.

Julangan: a seat on the shoulders; the place on which one is borne, *i. e.*, the shoulders; Ht. Koris. *Pënjulangan*: id.; Ht. Koris.

Julangkan: to raise aloft, to lift up. *Sëmbah di-julangkan*: to raise one's folded hands in homage; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Pënjulang: a nurse; Ht. Koris.

Mënjulang: to lift up aloft; to carry on the shoulders; to toss up, as a bull raises an enemy on its horns; to dart up, as a tongue of flame; Ht. Abd., 364; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 2; Sh. K. G. T., 4.

جولڭج juling. A cast in the eye; a squint; Sej. Mal., 114; Ht. Abd., 328.

J. ayer: a slight, but still noticeable, cast; Ht. Abd., 86.

J. bëhasa: a very slight cast, barely perceptible when looking straight ahead.

J. bërtangkap: a cast such as that the lines of vision of the two eyes tend to meet and cross each other.

جولڭج jolong or julong. The first fruits of anything; the early gusts of a periodical wind; the projecting prow, snout or end of anything.

Ikan jolong-jolong: (Riau, Johor) a fish resembling a *toda*; a sort of saw-fish. Also (Kedah) *ikan nyënyulong* and (Perak) *jënjulong*.

Buwaya jolong-jolong: (Riau, Johor) the gavial, *tomistoma schlegeli*. Also (Kedah) *boya nyënyulong* and (Perak) *boya jënjulong*.

Përahu jënjulong, or *nyënyulong*: (Kedah) a long narrow boat with a long pointed bow.

Mëriyam jolong-jolong: a long cannon narrowing near its mouth. Also *jënjulong* and *nyënyulong*.

Jolong-jolong: a shrub the leaves of which can be used for wrapping opium, *agrostostachys longifolia*.

Jolong-jolong bukit: a shrub with white flowers, *psychotria stipulacea*.

Jolong-jolong jantan: a small shrub with large leaves and white flowers, *webera grandifolia*.

Rumput jolong-jolong: a sedge, *setaria glauca*.

جولق **julek**. Wrapped in a single petal, as a very young bud appears to be; Pel. Abd., 114; Ht. Ind. Meng.

جولق **jolok**. Thrusting with a stick at anything placed above one's head; an upward thrust with a stick; stirring up a wasp's nest or hornet's nest; poking the branches of a tree with a long pole in order to knock down some fruit; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 10; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13. *Sarang tēbuwan jangan di-jolok*: do not stir up a hornets' nest; let sleeping dogs lie; Prov.

Burong anak j.: a bird of the sandpiper class. *Burong ibu j.*: id., but a larger variety.

جولي **julai**. Hanging down to an unwonted extent, of a branch heavily laden with fruit; the pendulous end of a long branch. *Këra lotong tērulu makan, tupai di-julai timpa përasan*: when the monkeys eat too much, the squirrels on the hanging branches have to suffer for it; Prov.

جولي **juli**. A hammock; a kind of swinging litter of cloth.

جوندغ **juwandang**. *Bujang j.*: the name of a fortune-bringing spirit; the patron of gambling and cock-fighting; Kl.

جونم **junam**. Swift downwards motion, head foremost, as the action of a man diving into the sea, or as the swoop of a kite.

جوه **juwah**. A contemptuous curl of the lower lip. *Mulut yang juwah*: a coarse-tongued vulgar person. Cf. *juweh*.

جوه **juweh**. A slight downward curl—of the lower lip.

جوهر **jauhar**. Arab. A gem, a jewel; Muj., 33; the essence or spirit of life; the embryo; Sh. I. M. P., 3, 5.

Jauhar tanaffus: the spirit of breathing life; Sh. I. M. P., 15. *Jauhar mustika ratu përëmpuwan*: thou jewel, thou talisman, thou queen among women; Sh. Panj. Sg.

جوهر **johor**. I. The name of a State at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula.

II. A tree, *pellacalyx saccardianus*.

جوهری **jauhari**. I. [Arab. from *jauhar*, in the sense of a gem.] A jeweller. *Jauharî juga yang mēngēnal manikam*: it is the jeweller always who identifies the gem; Prov.; Ht. Abd., 4. *Sa-orang jauharî*: a jeweller; Ht. Gul. Bak., 124.

II. [Arab. from *jauhar*, in the sense of the precious essence or spirit.] Vivacious; lively; precious; dear; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 6; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Also *johari*.

جوھغ **johong**. A charm to counteract the machinations of others; Muj., 94. *Bāb ini hikmat akan mēnjohong orang pēnchuri*: this chapter gives a charm to baffle the designs of thieves; Muj., 93.

جوهن **johan**. [Pers. *jahân*: the world.] A champion; first in the world; champion of the world. *Johan pahlawan*: id.; Ht. Koris. *Johan 'arifin*: champion of sages; Ht. Ism. Yat., 99.

جوي **juwai**. Of little esteem or consideration; better *chuwai*, q. v.

جویت **juwita**. [Skr. and Kawi: life; to live.] A term of endearment; precious; of great price; rare. *Ratna j.*: (my) pearl of great price—a term of endearment. *Ēmas j.*: gold of price—a term of endearment. *Hariman j.*: a tiger of rare qualities; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 11. *Raja agong j.*: a title; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 34. *Galoh Paspa j.*: the Princess *Paspa juwita*; a name; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Adohi anak-ku juwita rama*: Oh, my child, the life of your father (a term of endearment); Sh. Panj. Sg.

Tali j.: an ornamental girdle; Ht. Sh.

جه **jah**. Pers. Worth, nobility, greatness.

جه **jih**. Aim; mark. *Sapërti tēmpong mēnuju jih*: as the quoit makes for its mark; any one who knows what he wants and makes for it with directness and determination; Prov.; J.S.A.S., XI., 59. Also *jir*.

جهاد **jihād**. Arab. A Holy War.

جهارو **jaharu**. [Hind.: a sweeper; a pariah.] A term of abuse; rascal; rogue; good for nothing.

جهاره **juharah**. *Ikan juharah*: a fish, better known as *ikan juwara*, q. v.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 19.

جهاله **jahālah**. Arab, ignorance, especially ignorance of the true Faith.

جهان **jahân**. Pers. The world; v. *johan*.

جهترا **jahtĕra**. [Skr. *jaitra*.] *Sajahtĕra*: peace; rest; calm.

جهنم **jĕhĕnam**. [Arab. *jahannam*.] Hell; gehenna; destruction. *Nuraka jĕhĕnam*: hell; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Sudah jĕhĕnam*: utterly destroyed, —a strong and somewhat coarse expression.

يهودي **jahudi**. Jew, Jewish; —a variant of the commoner (Arabic) form *yahūdī*.

جهيز **jahiz**. Arab. Swift; speedy.

جيب **jib**. See جب

جيبه **jebah**. *Bĕrjebah*: assorted, of merchandise; in many varieties.

جته **jitah**. *Akar jitah*: a liana (unidentified).

جبر **jejer** or **jijir**. Row; line—as a line of soldiers, a row of books, a row of figures. *Kolam itu tujuh sa-jejer*: those ponds which are seven in a row; Ht. Koris; cf. *banjar*, *janjar* and *baris*.

جيجك **jijak**. Step; tread; the contact of the foot or lower extremity of anything with the ground; the mark left by that contact; the place where that contact takes place; the way in which a person steps; grace or dignity of bearing. *Mati rusa karĕna jijaĕ, mati kuwang karĕna bunyi*: the deer dies through its traces, the argus pheasant through its note; Prov. *Digantong kĕduwa bĕlah tangan-nya tiyada bĕrjijaĕ kaki-nya*: he was hung up by both hands so that his feet could not touch the floor. *Rambut bĕrjijaĕ tĕngkok*: hair long enough to fall about his neck. *Akar tidak bĕrjijaĕ di-bumi*: roots that do not touch the ground, i. e., floating roots such as those of the *kiyam-bang*; cf. *pijaĕ*.

ججه **jejah**. I. Spilling or leaking in drops or small quantities at a time—as water from an overful or slightly leaking bucket.

II. Teasing. Usually *ejĕk*.

جيدر **jidar**. [Arab. جدار.] The “walls” within which type is confined; the lines which appear round a page of printed matter in some books; lines ruled round a letter; Ht. Abd., 273.

جدي **jedi**. [Arab. جدائي.] A pause; a break; an intermission. *Ta'-bĕrjedi*: without intermission; uninterruptedly; Bint. Tim., 2 January, 1895.

جيران **jirĕn**. [Arab. plur. of جار.] Relatives. *Kita ini jirĕn yang tĕrlĕbeh hampir dĕngan diya*: we are his next of kin; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

جيرت **jirat**. [Arab. زيرة ?] A Chinese or other non-Muhammadan grave. *Buwang bunga ka-jirat*: to waste flowers on a heathen grave; to waste sweetness on desert air; Prov.

جيرس **jirus**. Besprinkling; better *dirus*.

جيرق **jirak**. A common little tree in secondary jungle, *eurya acuminata*.

جيرى **jirai**. *Sa-jirai*: a strip, a small quantity; of the same strip or quantity; similar in kind.

جيل **jel**. Eng. A gaol; a prison.

جيل **jela**. *Bĕrjela* or *bĕrjela-jela*: trailing along slackly or loosely; getting loose and trailing along the ground—as the entrails of a horse gored by a bull, or as the bowels of the *pĕnang-galan* evil spirit; cf. *juntai*, which means merely hanging loosely, and not trailing on any surface. *Panjang bĕrjela*: long and trailing; Sh. Jub. Mal., 16. *Bulang-nya putus bĕrjela-jela*: the fastenings (of the spur) broke and trailed along the ground; Sh. Bur. Pung., 16. *Pĕrut-nya bĕrjela-jela*: its bowels hanging down; Ht. Abd., 155, 156. *Rumput di-barwa bĕrjela-jela*: the grass was borne trailing along; Sh. Jur. Bud., 30. *Kĕndor bĕrdĕting-dĕting, tĕgang bĕrjela-jela*: the loose taut, and the tight trailing; everything done the wrong way; Prov.

جيلت **jilat**. Licking; licking up—as a dog laps up his food, or (by metaphor) as a tongue of fire consumes anything. *Jika tuwanku hĕndak bangat-bangat sĕmboh jilat-lah gĕmala di-kĕrong-kongan langit-langit hamba ini*: if you, my Lord, desire an immediate recovery, lick the bezoar stone in the roof of my mouth; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Sudah ludah lalu di-jilat: to spit and then lick up one's own spittle; very dirty conduct, used especially of the act of a donor who wants a gift back, or of a man who, having divorced his wife, consents to receive her back by the medium of a *muĕhallil*; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 140. *Tiyada tĕrjilat uleh anjing, tiyada tĕrsudu uleh itĕk*: the dogs won't lick it up, the ducks will not spoon it up with their bills; a thing which even unclean feeders turn up their noses at; an utterly vile thing; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 56.

Mĕnjilat: to lick up; to lap up; to consume, of a tongue of flame. *Maka api itu-pun padamlah sĕndiri-nya tiyada dapat mĕnjilat Bĕtara Kĕsna*: then the fire went out of its own accord, having failed to consume the great God Krishna; Ht. Sg. Samb.

جيلت **jilit**. Book-binding, a volume; —a colloquial variant of (Arab.) جلد, q. v.

جيلق **jilak**. The store room in the bows of a native sailing vessel.

جيم **jîm.** Arab. The name of the letter ج .

جيمة **jimat.** I. [Arab. 'azîmat.] An amulet ; a talisman.

II. [Arab. *himmat*, q. v.] Thrift ; economy ; financial prudence.

Ingat antara belum kěna,

Jimat antara belum habis :

reflect before the event ; count the cost before all is spent.

Ingat jimat : attentiveness, care, thought ; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 45.

جينق **jinak.** Tamelessness ; familiarity ; the loss of fear or shyness by familiarity ; the acquisition of boldness as the result of impunity. *Jinak hati :* accustomed ; familiarized. *Pěrompak sapěrti anak ayam jinak-nya :* the pirates took as many liberties as chickens ; Ht. Abd., 213, 217. *Kuda itu tělah jinak :* the horse had been broken in ; Ht. Hamz., 23.

Běrjinak-jinakkan : to familiarize oneself. *Maka hěndaq-lah kira-nya tuwan běrjinak-jinakkan děngan sěgala hikayat-hikayat běhasa Mělayu :* you should, perhaps, familiarize yourself with all the romances written in Malay ; Ht. Abd., 138.

Pěrjinak : taught ; tamed—as a bird ; Sh. Bid., 73, 93.

جيو **jiwa.** Skr. Life ; the spirit of life ; the soul. *Jiwa binatang :* the lives of animals ; Ht. Abd., 83. *Sěrahkan jiwa :* to surrender one's life ; to give up one's life. *Běrtukar jiwa děngan sěmangat :* to give up one's soul to save one's life ; a bad exchange ; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Utama jiwa : (properly *atma jiwa*) the breath of life ; life, as a term of endearment. *Ayer utama jiwa :* the water of life ; Ht. Sg. Samb. ; cf. *nyawa* and *sěmangat*.

چ

چ The letter *châ* ; the sixth letter of the Malay Alphabet ; the symbol for the number 2,000 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

چا **châ.** The name of the letter چ

چابت **chabut.** Removal by drawing out ; the act of pulling out or plucking out (as a man pulls out a splinter or thorn in the flesh), but not of angrily tearing out (*rabut*) ; eradication ; removal from a post ; the cashiering or dismissal of an officer ; the dislocation of a bone ; Ht. Abd., 253 ; the gouging out of an eye ; Ht. Abd., 77 ; the unsheathing of a weapon ; Ht. Abd., 192, 253 (but *hunu* is better) ; a *raja*'s commission or royalty on produce—as on tin in Perak. *Main chabut :* a game played with English cards, the distinguishing feature of which is that only one card is drawn at a time from the pack or pool. *Chabut lari* (or simply *chabut*) : a slang expression signifying hasty flight ; to clear out of a place. *Ch. kěkili :* (slang) stark naked. *Chabut lidah mati :* (slang) you may be silent but I will put you to shame ; holding your tongue will avail you nothing.

Měnachabut : to pull out ; to draw out ; to extract ; to unsheath, to draw off. *Měnachabut chinchin daripada jari tuwan putěri :* to draw the ring off the princess's finger ; Ht. Par. Ptg.

Těrchabut : drawn out, extracted ; naked, of a sword or dagger.

چابت **chabit.** Tearing ; torn ; a variant of *chabek*, q. v.

چابر **chabar.** I. Cowardice ; pusillanimity ; fainthearted ; dastardly ; the reproach of cowardice. *Cheh ! chabar-nya sěgala orang muda-muda ini :* Oh ! the cowardice of all these young men ! Sej. Mal. *Kata-nya jangan-lah kakanda mēnolong beta, nēschaya kakanda-lah mēmberī 'aib malu nama beta di-těngah medan pēpěranan dan kakanda-lah mēmberī chabar gagah kēsaktiyan beta :* he said : My brother, do not help me or you will certainly put my name to open shame on the battlefield and turn my renown for valour and skill into notoriety for cowardice ; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Kata-nya tuwanku pun těrvalu amat mēnachabarkan anak raja itu ; sěkarang datang-lah iya ka-mari karěna iya malu di-kata dēmikiyan. Maka tuwan putěri pun těrtawa :* it (the parrot) said : Your Highness has been taunting this prince too much with want of spirit ; he is now coming here in very shame at your words. Then the princess laughed ; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Sa-bagai bukan laki-laki sa-jati,

Těrvalu chabar rupa pěkěrti :

not like one of a true manly spirit, his disposition seemed rather disposed to cowardice ; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. A kind of rake ; C. and S.

چابر **chabir.** Tearing, torn ; an equivalent of *chabek* or *charek*, q. v., but with a frequentative meaning.

چابڭ chabang. Branching into two or more points; forked as the tongue of a snake; the primary boughs or main branches of a tree; a kind of forked spear used as a weapon in war; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Mar. Mah.; division into peaks—of the summit of a mountain; division into branches—of the course of a river. *Bësi tiga chabang*: a trident; a triple fork; Ht. Abd., 310. *Lidah bërchabang bagai biyawaḥ*: a tongue forked like that of a monitor lizard; insincere; treacherous; Prov.

Ch. përahu: the inner angles at the bow and stern of a native boat. *Ch. buwaya*: id. at the bottom of the boat.

Chabang is also the name given to a nipper placed on the nostrils of a buffalo calf to prevent its sucking. The word is also applied to a wing of a palace.

چابڪ chabak. I. [Hind. id.] A goat-sucker, *caprimulgus affinis*.

II. A wound left by a piece of flesh having been torn or bitten off the body; cf. *chabek*.

چابڪ chabek. The act of tearing; torn; rent; the rent left by a piece of paper or cloth being torn off the edge of a larger piece. *Sa-chabek*: a tatter. *Chobak-chabek*: tattered and torn; in rags. *Di-chabek-chabekkan-nya kain itu sadikit-dikit di-tabor-nya*: he tore the cloth into shreds and scattered the fragments here and there on the ground; Ht. Mar. Mah. Cf. *chabak*, *charek*, *chabir*, *robak*, *rabek*, *chobak* and *rabak*.

چابڪ chabok. I. *Phagedæna* of the leg; festering ulceration of the lower limb; Ht. Raj. Don., 52.

II. Pers. A whip.

III. A fish (unidentified).

IV. A scarf worn by men; better *sabok*.

چابل chabul. Offensive; unseemly or tactless language; loud behaviour; unseemly presumption; obscene conduct; rape; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 332. *Ch. di-laut*: remarks *mal à propos*; unlucky words which bring down a storm by offending the spirits of the sea. *Ch. di-lutan*: unlucky remarks made in the jungle. *Gong ch.*: a gong beaten to command silence. *Pëkërjaan ch.*: insulting and indecent conduct—such as that of drunken sailors to women; Ht. Abd., 82. *Bërbuwat chabul di-dalam istana*: to outrage the palace—i. e., by forcing a way in and violating the inmates; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 32. *Mënachabul istana*: id.; Ht. Hamz., 67.

Sapërti si-chabul hëndaḥ mënachapai bulan: like the low swaggerer who wished to seize the moon; foolish presumption; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 62. *Sapërti si-chabul hëndaḥ mënachapai-kan bulan*: id.; Ht. Perb. Jay.

Mënachabuli: to behave in an outrageous way; to use objectionable language; to commit rape; Sh. Bid., 57, 81.

چاباي chabai. [Skr. *chawi*, *chawya*, *chawika*.] Long pepper, *piper longum*.

Ch. lutan: a wild pepper, *piper carinum*.

Ch. pïntal or *ch. tali*: the capsules used in native medicine; *helicteres isora*.

Siapa makan chabai iya-lah mërasa-lah pëdas: whoever eats pepper will also feel his mouth smarting; a man cannot evade the consequences of his own acts; J. S. A. S., II., 140.

چابي chabi. I. A shell-fish (unidentified), C. and S.

II. [Hind. *charbi*.] Grease for lubricating machinery or brass work. Also *chërebi* and *charbi*.

III. Hind. The bolt of an axle. Also *chawi*.

چانر chatur or **chator.** [Skr. *chaturangga*.] Chess, the game of chess.

Bërmmain ch.: to play chess; Sh. Abd. Mk., 10. *Bërchator*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., II.

Buwah ch.: chessmen.

Lôh ch. or *papan ch.*: a chess-board; Ht. Gul. Bak., II.

Tapaḥ ch.: chequered.

چانڭ chatang. [Chin. *chá-tháng*.] A rattan basket with a lining inside used as a kind of tea cosy.

چاتق chatok. I. The blow of a pick (Pel. Abd., 70), or of any similar instrument having a pointed blade at right angles to the stock or handle; the peck of a bird, when the peck is horizontal and not vertical.

II. Sitting bolt upright except that the head is slightly bent forward—as a man listening to movements about his house at night.

III. A measure something like a tablespoonful; an eighth of a *chupak* measured by the use of a coco-nut scoop or spoon.

چاتو chatu. Meting out (money, rations, etc.), in small amounts at a time; doling out; putting on a niggardly allowance (of a husband who does not treat his wife generously).

چاچ chacha. I. A kind of broth or soup the component parts of which have been cooked—as opposed to a kind of soup made of uncooked materials floating in vinegar, oil, etc., (*chendol*). Also *chachar* and *chachah*.

II. Abasing; bringing to submission; a charm to bring about subjection; cf. *pënundoḥ* from *tundoḥ*, q. v.

چاجت chachat. A flaw; a defect; a small imperfection which detracts from what would otherwise be a perfect whole; the point in which anything falls short of the ideal.

Ch. chēdēra (Ht. Gul. Bak., 44; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 38), or simply *chachat*: a slight injury which makes a person or object differ, however infinitesimally, from his, her or its condition before the injury occurred. *Di-bawa uleh Koris Mēngindēra kaluwar dari padang api itu, suwatu pun tiyada apa chachat-nya*: she was borne from the burning plain by Koris Mengindra without the slightest trace of injury—or, more idiomatically, without a hair of the head being injured; Ht. Koris.

چاجر chachar. I. An eruptive disease; a skin eruption, such as measles, chicken-pox or small-pox; cf. *kētumbohan*, from *tumboh*, q. v. *Ch. ayer*: a light eruption such as chicken-pox.

II. *Mēnchachar*: to dash about wildly from side to side, as a fugitive who loses his presence of mind from fear of his pursuer.

III. Abasing; a charm for bringing to submission; also *chacha* and *chachah*.

چاجڻ chachang. *Ch. layar*: an aquatic herb with blue flowers, *monochoria hastafolia*.

چاڻڻ chaching. A worm; an earthworm; the generic name for worms. *Kēna chaching*: to suffer from worms in the intestines. *Sa-ekor chaching mēnēlan naga*: a worm has swallowed a dragon; an unequal marriage, or improper triumph of the mean over the great; Prov., Ht. Abd., 408. *Chaching mēnjadi ular naga*: a worm has become a dragon; a man of low position and intelligence suddenly attaining a position of importance; a beggar on horseback; Prov., Ht. Abd., 4. *Sapērti chaching kēna ayer panas*: like a scalded worm; writhing under misfortune; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 60.

Ch. asal: an intestinal worm the issue of which from the body is believed to forebode death.

Ch. bēsar: a large white worm occasionally passed in stools.

Ch. gēlang-gēlang: a large red worm which is believed to make a noise like a cricket.

Ch. kērawit or *ch. kēruwit*: intestinal worms in children.

Ch. minyak: cheese mites.

Ch. pipeh: the tapeworm.

Ch. rambu: worms in ulcers; maggots in sores.

Ch. roman, *ch. rumi* and *ch. susu*: different forms of intestinal worms.

چاڻڻ chachap. A wash to make the hair glossy; a hair-restorer.

چاجق chachak. I. The act of fixing or planting anything in the ground or in a hole or rest so as to give it an upright or erect position. *Di-chachak-nya kayu kiri kanan kandang itu rapat-rapat*: they planted rows of stakes to the right and left of the enclosure, each stake being close to the next; Ht. Abd., 72. *Tēr-chachak bagai lēmbeng tērgadai*: stuck up straight like a spear in pawn,—of a man looking uncomfortable and out of touch with those around him; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 28. *Masok tērchachak, chabut tērkulai*: rigid when you put it on, loose when you take it off (a coat); Riddle.

Ranjau ch.: bamboo splinters or spikes used in a pitfall to injure or kill any animal caught in it.

Chachak lari: (slang) hasty secret flight; the disappearance of a defaulter. Cf. *chabut lari*, which, however, does not convey the idea of secrecy.

II. *Burong chachak*: the name of a very small bird; C. and S.

چاڻڻ chachil. Small, relatively to the purpose or object for which anything is intended, as a horse which, however much above the average height, is smaller than another horse with which it is intended to be driven in double harness; too small.

چاڻو chachau. Confusion, as the result of bad management on one's own part; throwing one's work into disorder by bad management; muddled; confused in one's acts or language; cf. *kachau* (which refers to one's work being confused by another person's interference).

Pēnchachau: a charm or incantation for making a man give confused or contradictory evidence in a Court of Justice.

چاڻه chachah. I. The pricking of a pattern, e.g., on bread, pastry or fruit; design by puncture or tattooing—as distinct from painting or carving. *Bērchachah*: tattooed; Pel. Abd., 24. Cf. *chachak*.

II. A charm to bring about submission; see *chacha* I.

III. Jav. Enumeration; census.

IV. Jav. Chopping, mincing; Ht. Sh.

چاڻي chachi. *Kayu ch.*: a small piece of wood fitting into a loop at the outer extremity of the boom and used when it is desired to roll up the sail on the boom. *Tali pēnchachi*: the rope forming this loop; a loop at the point where the sail meets the outer extremity of the boom. Also *achi-achi*.

چادر chadar. [Hind. *chaddar*; Pers. *chadir*.] A veil, rug or shawl made of some coarse material. *Putēri itu mēmakai chadar; maka tiyada-lah mudah (mēlihat muka-nya)*: the princess wore a shawl and it was not easy (to see her face); Ht. Al., 13.

چادڭ chadang. Reliance, whether on an object or on a person; a stand-by in case of emergency; a reserve fund to meet any sudden demand. *Ada-pun naga ini di-pěrbuwatkan baginda di-chadangkan putěri baginda itu bersuwami*: the king had this (golden) dragon constructed with a view to its being used in the event of his daughter's marriage; Ht. Koris.

*Těrang bulan tėrang ka-paya
Budaḱ-budaḱ bėrmain rakit;
Chadang jangan kapada sėhaya
Jauh beda bukan sadikit:*

do not rely upon me as a stand-by; I am far from being one, very far indeed.

چادق chadak. (Selangor.) Sloping, of masts.

چادي chadi. The outriggers of a native boat; Kl., C. and S.

چار chara. Manner; custom; wise; after the manner of. *Mėmakai chara jogi*: to dress as a yogi; to put on the dress of a mendicant ascetic. *Di-pakaikan-lah 'Abdu'l-kādir itu chara pėrėmpuwan*: they dressed Abdulkader in women's clothes; Ht. Abd., 404. *Di-masaḱ chara Kėling*: cooked in Tamil style; Ht. Abd., 177. *Bėrtanya chara China*: to ask a question in Chinese; Ht. Abd., 310. *Ubat chara Wolanda*: Dutch medicine; Sh. Pant. Shl., 11.

چارت charit. *Mėncharit*: to neigh; better *mėnjėrit*, v. *jėrit*.

چارت charut. I. Foul, low, obscene, of language. *Jangan di-chuchoḱ orang yang latah di-sumpah charut bėrsėngkarut*: do not stir up a victim of *latah*, he will revile you in the filthiest way. *Mėnyumpah charut-marut*: to use all sorts of obscene oaths; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Mėncharut: to use filthy language.

II. A grass-cutting knife; Kl., v. *chėrut*.

چارڭ charang. The minor (tertiary) boughs and branches of a tree—the principal boughs being *chabang* and the secondary boughs *dahan*; the branches from which the leaf-bearing twigs directly grow; the spiky small branches which remain when a tree is stripped of leaves. *Bėrchėranchangan sapėrti charang kayu mati*: with points projecting in every direction like the dry branches of a dead tree; Pel. Abd., 50.

چارق charup. *Mėncharup*: to lap up; better *mėnchėrup*, from *chėrup*, q. v.

چارق charek. The act of tearing material (such as paper or cloth) at the edge; the rent so left; (sometimes) the material torn off. The use of *charek* is, however, often limited to a rent at the edge where no material is torn away or lost. *Chareḱ baju raja di-lompatı todaḱ*: the raja's coat was torn by the leap of the sword-fish upon it; Sej. Mal., 83.

Chareḱ-chareḱ: tattered, frayed; torn in many places; Ht. Kal, Dam., 101. *Choraḱ-chareḱ*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Sa-chareḱ: a rent; a piece torn off the edge of any material. *Sireh sa-chareḱ*: a quid of *sireh* leaf; Sej. Mal., 101.

Chareḱkan: to tear any material, to rend; Ht. Abd., 279. *Mėnchareḱ*: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Mėnchareḱ-chareḱ: to tear to pieces, to tear up (a letter); Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mėnchareḱ-chareḱkan*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

چارق charok. I. A runnel; a running ditch; the source of a small stream, if on level ground; a small tidal inlet or stream.

II. The puncturing of a tree so as to allow of the sap running out; Pijn.

III. Gluttonous.

IV. (Johor.) A sprig; a freshly sprouting twig, the equivalent of *tarok*, when confined to uncut growths.

چارم charam. I. (Riau.) A kind of solder.

II. Earnest-money, money paid in advance. *Bėrcharam*: to raise money by contributions.

چارو charu. Gluttonous; a variant of *charok* III.

چاري chari. Search, seeking. Also *chėhari*.

Charikan: to institute a search for anything; Ht. Abd., 477; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mėncharikan*: id., Ht. Abd., 20, 88, 395.

Mėnchari: to seek. *M. radzki*: to seek a livelihood. *M. ikhtiyār*: to try to make up one's mind what course to follow. *Orang m.*: (Penang) a prostitute.

Pėnchariyan: a source of livelihood; a means of earning a livelihood; Ht. Abd., 215, 216.

چاڭت changit. *Chongaḱ-changit*: restless upward and downward movements of the head; v. *chongaḱ*.

چاڭف changap. A notch at the top of a pillar; a notch cut at the end of a pole to receive a small piece of wood at right angles to it.

چاڭف changip. *Chungaḱ-changip*: panting, short of breath.

چاڭق changak. Looking round hastily when startled; casting frightened looks to right and left as a nervous man or as a timid child in the dark.

Giling kėriseḱ atas bata

Hėndaḱ gulai siput tėritip;

Tėkėrėseḱ bunyi di-changaḱ rata,

Takut bėhaya di-dalam sulip:

at the least sound he looks on every side of him, he fears danger where none is.

*Orang hutan masok ka-nĕgĕri,
Pĕraĕ changaĕ kanan kiri :*

when jungle dwellers enter a village they cast frightened glances to right and left of them.

چاق چانگوك. **changok.** Sitting with a curving neck—of the attitude of a hawk on a bough.

چاف چاپا. **chapa.** I. A plant, the leaves of which are used in medicine, *blumea balsamifera* ; Ht. Koris.

II. The name of a game played by two persons. Three holes are made in a row along the ground and two balls are used.

چافر چاپار. **chapar.** A wooden wash-tub ; better *chapah*, q. v.

چاڤ چاپانگ. **chapang.** Wide, expanding—of buffalo horns which do not curve quickly.

چاڤ چاپینگ or چاپینگ. **chaping** or **chapeng.** A metal plate or tablet worn by very young female children to conceal the nudities (also *tampok ch.*) ; the iron moveable cover of a keyhole ; the moveable covers of the lockers in the bows and stern of a boat.

Tulang ch. : the xiphoid process ; also *tulang ulu hati* and *tulang sudu hati*.

چاق چاپاک. **chapak.** I. Negligence ; inattention ; under-estimating the importance of anything ; slighting ; contempt ; inattention as the result of ignorance as well as of deliberate purpose. *Di-changak sangat sudah-lah dada kĕlihatan* : she paid no attention to the fact that her bosom was exposed (not knowing that there were male spectators present) ; Ht. Ind. Meng.

*Sa-orang dagang sangat bongkak-nya
Nĕgĕri kita di-pĕrchapak-nya :*

a stranger, puffed up with conceit, has treated this, our city, with disdain ; Sh. Peng., 7.

Abang, weh ! jangan chapak pĕrmudah : oh, my brother, do not contemptuously make light of it ; Sh. Sh. Al., 43.

II. Ancestors in the sixth generation ; Kl.

چاق چاپک. **chapek.** I. Limping gait ; halting as the result either of a strain, sore or permanent malformation ; paralyzed, of the lower limbs. *Rusa yang chapek* : a limping deer ; Ht. Kal. Dam. *Orang buta dan chapek* : the blind and the halt ; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Ch. riyoh : lame as the result of a broken bone which has not set properly ; Sej. Mal., 134. Also (Kedah) *ch. ruwit*.

II. [Jav. and Sund.] Tired ; worn ; weary.

چاق چاپوک. **chapok.** (Vulgar.) A certain very gross insult ; a form of obscene conduct indulged in by an angry woman to express extreme contempt for any person or object.

چاقل چاپال. **chapal.** A shoe or sandal (from Palembang) consisting of a leathern sole with a band over the instep, and a thong passing between the big toe and its neighbour ; Ht. Abd., 231.

چاقل چاپول. **chapul.** (Kedah.) Loose careless language. *Jangan chakap chapul di-sungai ; burwaya ganas* : do not talk rashly near a river, alligators are daring ; Prov. See *chabul*.

چافه چاپاه. **chapah.** A round unpainted wooden wash-tub of Burmese make.

چاڤي چاپاي. **chapai.** The act of taking into the hand ; getting a good grip of anything ; grasping or seizing. *Tiyada boleh chapai* : beyond seizure—an expression used of objects out of reach without any special sense of taking into the hand. *Di-pandang dĕkat di-chapai ta'-buleh* : in appearance close at hand, (in reality) beyond all reach ; the heavens ; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 104. *Polun-nya tinggi tiyada boleh chapai* : the tree was high and it (the flower) was out of reach ; Ht. Koris.

Mĕnchapai : to seize, grasp, or take into the hand. *Maka tangan-nya mĕnchapai duwa buwah gunung yang bĕsar-bĕsar* : his hand grasped two huge mountains ; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Si-chabul hĕndak mĕnchapai bulan* : the low swaggerer who wanted to seize the moon ; presumption ; Prov., v. *chabul*.

Ribu-ribu daun mĕlampai,

Jatoh sa-kali di-pohun maja ;

Maski sa-ribu hĕndak mĕnchapai,

Tidak boleh di-dapat sĕhaja :

he needs must grasp a thousand things, he cannot get a single one ; Prov., Ht. Ind. Meng. Cf. *sampai*, *champai*, *ampai*, etc.

چاکت چاکات. **chakat.** I. A shallow, a bank ; better *changkat*, q. v.

II. *Chakatan* : quickness ; nimbleness ; agility of movement.

III. [Skr. *jagat*.] The world ; better *jagat*, q. v.

چاکر چاکار. **chakar.** I. A claw ; a talon ; the act of clawing or scratching ; scratching the ground with a rake ; the results of clawing ; scratches. *Ch. ayam* : (1) the marks left by fowls scratching up the soil in search of food—a simile for bad hand-writing ; Ht. Abd., 39 ; (2) a kind of cake made of *ubi kĕledĕk*, *tĕpong jawi*, etc.

Ch. balar : (Riau, Johor) scratched and scarred in all directions—as a man who has had to force his way through prickly undergrowth in the jungle ; Ht. Abd., 342. Also (Kedah) *ch. bara*.

Ch. bebek, *ch. itek* or *tapak itek* : a weed, *cotyledon laniata* ?

Mēnchakar: (1) to scratch—as an angry woman; (2) by metaphor, to make love in its initial stages; bowing and scraping and trying to attract attention, likened by Malays to a fowl scratching up the ground.

Pēnchakar, or *pēnyakar*: a rake.

چاکرا **chakĕra**. [Skr. *chākṛā*.] A discus or wheel;
v. چکرا.

چاکس **chakus**. *Mēnchakus*: to carry a burden slung from a stick resting on the shoulder.

چاکڭ **chakang**. Stretched out in the shape of a small arc of a very large circle, as the horns of some buffaloes, or as the claws of an angry crab, or as a log of wood or plank which does not curve sufficiently to allow of its being used as the rib of a boat; cf. *chĕkang* and *chapang*.

چاکف **chakap**. Able; competent; ability; to guarantee the ability of accomplishing anything—hence, to undertake, and (most common) to talk. *Chakap-nya pun bĕrlĕbeh-lĕbehan*: their talk is self-praise; Ht. Abd., 4.

Tĕrlangsang pĕrahu, boleh balek;

Tĕrlangsang chakap, ta'-boleh balek:

a ship once launched may return (to the building yard), but a word once uttered cannot be recalled; Prov.

Ch. angin: empty boasting.

Chakapkan: to utter; to undertake.

Bĕrchakap: to be talking; to be engaged in conversation.

Pĕrchakapan: words, utterances.

چاکف **chakup**. Catching in the open mouth as a dog catches a piece of biscuit thrown to it; cf. *chĕkup* and *tangkup*.

چاکو **chakok**. I. Slight (as opposed to deep) notches or indentations in the bark or trunk of a tree; cf. *takok*.

II. (Kedah.) Curving; a blow given at a curve, e. g., with a gaff or hoe. *Goloĕ ch.*: a curved chopper. *Laksana binatang gajah, mati di-chakok bĕsi kuwasa*: like an elephant, killed by a blow from the *ankus*; (Pantun).

چاکه **chakah**. Wide, of an angle; forming an obtuse or very open angle, as a man's legs when he is taking long strides or as the blade of a *changkul* when it slopes forward and forms an obtuse angle with the handle. Cf. *chakang* and *kopit*.

چاکت **chagut**. A single peck of a fowl; a single tug of a fish at a line.

چاکر **chagar**. I. Relying, trusting; a stand-by, (cf. *chadang*); (Malacca) a form of mortgage by which the mortgagee is put in possession of landed property and receives the rents in lieu of interest on the sum lent.

II. A rapid.

چاکو **chagak**. The mounting of a *lela* or swivel-gun; the swivel or elevating rod upon which a gun of this sort rests; Pel. Abd., 7, 69; Ht. Raj. Don., 16.

چاکو **chagu**. A disease of the toes.

چالت **chalat**. To draw the skin forward preparatory to circumcision.

چالت **chalit**. The act of smearing or smudging, either by dipping one's finger in dirt or ink and passing it over anything of the nature of cloth or paper, or by passing the finger over a drop of moist dirt or ink on paper and so causing it to spread; cf. *palit*.

Sudah rĕgang jangan di-lilit

Takut putus tali puncha;

Huruf rĕnggang dawat tĕrchalit

Tulisan changkis susah membacha:

with the letters wide apart, with the ink all smudged, with the writing all uneven it is difficult to read.

Pĕnchalit: a kind of chisel for smearing solder on metal work.

چالر **chalar**. A long scratch on the skin; a linear scratch. *Bĕrchalar*: scratched. *Cholar-chalar*: cross scratches or cuts made in bleeding or for opening up a boil or abscess.

چالس **chalus**. Slipped off; loosened, of string.

چالڭ **chalang**. *Pĕnchalang*: a Bugis *pĕrahu* with a double rudder; J. S. A. S., XI, 75.

چالڭ **chaling**. I. *Cholang-chaling*: in confusion or disorder; in a tangle—as nets after rough usage, or as a skein of thread. *Cholak-chaling*; id. *Mulut cholang-chaling*: confusion of speech.

II. A tusk,—a variant of *taring*, q. v.; Cr.

III. A fence with prickly sides; C. and S.

چالڭ **chalong**. I. A small ladle used for oil.

II. (Riau.) *Limau chalong*: a lime-fruit (unidentified).

III. *Pisau chalong*: a small knife like a *pisau wali*.

چالو **chalak**. I. Affectation; conceited talk; an affected manner or bearing.

II. Likely to take place;= *akan jadi*.

چالوق **chalok**. I. A relish or *sambal* made of small prawns. Also *chēnchalok* and *mēnchalok*.

II. A chopper with a curved point used for cutting down brushwood.

III. To rebound out of a hole in which it is intended to remain—of coins or marbles in children's games.

چالون **chalun**. To argue; to discuss; C. and S.

چالو **chalu**. [Hind. *chalo*.] Begone! be off! a colloquial expression used in the Settlements to order a person off the premises. In Penang the word is also used in the sense of a steamer being on a certain run. *Chalu Dēli*: the Deli run.

چامر **chamar**. A sea-bird (unidentified). Also called *chēmar* and *chēnchamar*.

چامور **chamor**. (Kedah.) The act of scattering or sowing grain or any similar material by using a swift round-arm motion and jerk—as opposed to dropping it in small quantities here and there (*tabor*, q. v.), or throwing it forwards and upwards (*ambor*, q. v.). Cf. also *simbor*.

چامغ **chamang**. (Kedah.) The ferrule at the base of a *kēris* sheath when that ferrule is made of gold or silver.

چامغ **chameng**. A shield; Ht. Sh.;—a variant of the more common form, *tameng*, q. v.

چامن **chamin**. *Chamin-chamin*: a small tree with green acid fruits used in curries, *cicca acidissima*.

چامو **chamau**. A kind of tree; a generic name for tree-*dracenas*, such as *d. maingayi* and *d. angustifolia*. Also called *chakmau*.

چان **chana**. A big tree with masses of white flowers, *parinarium griffithianum*;=chanar?

چانر **chanar**. A generic name for the trees known as *smilax*.

Ch. babi: *smilax repanda*, Cr.

Ch. bokor: *smilax leucophylla*, Cr.

چانغ **chanang**. I. A kind of gong; the ordinary gong without the hemispherical knob in the centre and with a shallow rim. *Barwa chanang taroh buwat apa*: you are carrying the gong, why keep it to yourself; you have important information, why make a mystery of it? Prov.

Chanangkan: to proclaim by beat of gong; to make a fact known by means of a public crier using a gong to call the people together; Ht. Abd., 252; Ht. Bakht., 71.

II. Two pieces of bamboo from which are suspended the cords which support the lease of a loom; C. and S.

III. The name of a game the principal feature of which consists in striking a short piece of stick lying on the ground and then striking it again on its leaping up under the influence of the first blow.

چانو **chanu**. A tin kettle or boiler; Kl.

چاني **chanai**. A whetstone; a smooth roller intended to give a flat surface, e. g., a roller used in making pastry; the process of smoothing or polishing by means of a wheel or roller, as a knife is sharpened on a grindstone. *Kēris bēharu di-chanai*: a newly-sharpened *kēris*. *Sapērti di-chanai ruṇa-nya*: smooth as though it had been artificially polished; Ht. Sh. *Pandai ch.*: a man who wastes other people's money; Prov.

Papan ch.: a kind of smooth hollow cylinder with a slit in it used as a sort of gong or sounding-board for calling people together. *Tērek ch.*: a bird, *oriolus indicus*.

چاوت **chawat**. A loin cloth such as that worn by a Tamil coolie; a garment (such as that of a Sakai) hanging down loosely from the waist so as to conceal the private parts; any vesture, even of an elaborate character, which is passed between the limbs and fastened at the waist on either side—as in the case of the Siamese dress. *Sa-puloh kapal datang anjing bērchawat ekor juga*: half a score of ships may come but the dogs will wear no loin cloth but their tails; the fortunes of his masters little affect the miserable lot of a slave; Prov., J. S. A. S., II, 143. *Anjing tiyada bērchawat ekor* is also used in a contemptuous sense; “even a dog pays no attention to him,” “even a dog will not look at her.”

Ch. kēreta: a garment for children in arms.

Kēmudi ch.: a rudder on European lines in contradistinction to one consisting of an oar (*kēmudi sepaḳ*) at the stern.

Bērchawat tunggal: wearing only a single loin-cloth; Ht. Hamz., 77.

چاوس **chaus**. Thin by emaciation, as the features of a starving man; too thin in parts—as a plank which a man wishes to have of a certain thickness throughout and finds it too narrow in some places.

چاوس **chawas**. An oar used on a river raft; C. and S.

چاوس **chawis**. Jav. Ready, prepared. *Sēgala kē-lēngkapan itu-pun chawis-lah sudah*: all the equipment had been got ready; Ht. Mas Ed.

چاوغ **chaung**. I. Sunken, of the cheeks, as the result of loss of teeth; cf. *chaus*.

II. A species of timber, J. S. A. S., VIII., 131.

چاوغ **chawang.** A branching-off; dividing into two or going off at an angle; the primary branches of a tree; forked. *Terus mētērus tiyada chawang-nya*: going straight to the point, not going off at a tangent; straight not forked; Sh. Sri Bun., 77. *Hinggap di-chawang pohun gēharu*: perched on the branch of a sandalwood tree; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 15. *Ta-tēntu chawang chakap*: you cannot tell what direction his talk will take. See also *chabang*, of which this word is a variant.

چاوق **chawak.** I. A dimple.
II. A leash.

چاول **chaul.** *Kain chaul*: a shawl with a fringe; a cummerbund with a fringe at the end; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

چاون **chawan.** [Chin. *chhā-oán*? a teacup.] A small cup or bowl of porcelain; a cup without a handle. *Mēnuwangkan sa-chawan ayer tawar dalam laut*: to pour a teacupful of fresh water into the sea (with the idea of removing its saltiness); a useless attempt; Prov., Ht. Abd., 357.

Ch. pinang: a small metal cup used for putting areca-nut into and so called because of its shape being like that of a Chinese tea-cup.

چاوي **chawi.** I. (Johor, Riau.) The bolt which is put into the axle of a wheel to prevent its getting loose; (Singapore and Hindustani) *chabi*.

II. (Johor.) The name of a kind of swift with a forked tail. Also *chēchawi* and *chēn-chawi*.

چاهر **chahar.** Purging; diarrhoea; watery stools; fluidity of the fœces.

چاير **chayer.** Thin, of liquids; watery, of viscous substances. *Lumpor chayer*: thin mud; mud with much water in it. *Bubor yang chayer*: thin broth; Sh. Abd. Mk., 115. *Langit runtuh bumi chayer*: if the sky falls, the earth dissolves; a prince's underlings are crushed by his fall; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 157.

چايغ **chaing.** Picked to pieces—of cloth; sliced to pieces, of meat; hashed; minced.

چايو **chayu.** A state mattress or divan cushion. Usually *chiyu*, q. v.

چبر **chēbor.** (Onom.) The sound of a heavy body falling into water; the sound of a plunge; a plunge. *Mēnchēborkan diri*: to plunge into anything—as a scorpion is said to plunge into surrounding fire; Ht. Sg. Samb.; or as a suicide (by suttee) casts herself into the flames; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Maka gunong itu-pun tērchēbor-lah ka-tengah laut*: the mountain fell heavily into the sea; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Jangan tērchēbor ka-dalam api nuraka*: do not let yourself be hurled into the fires of Hell; Ht. Best. Cf. also Sh. Lail. Mejn., 54.

چبس **chēbis.** A tatter. *Sa-chēbis*: a small piece; a rag of anything; cf. *chabir*.

چبق **chēbak.** I. Excavating; digging by striking the earth with a heavy sidelong blow.

II. *Chēbak-chēbok*: (Onom.) the sound of a man trampling through a muddy place.

چبق **chēbek.** Pouting; to pout; v. *chēbil* and *chēbai*.

چبق **chēbok.** See *chēbak*.

چبل **chēbil.** (Singapore.) To pout. Also *chēbek-chēbai*.

چبن **chēban.** A kind of casuarina; Kl., Pijn.

چبي **chēbai.** *Chēbek-chēbai*: a sulky expression on the mouth and face; pouting; to pout. Cf. *chēbil*.

چت **chat.** [Chin. *chhat*.] Paint; oil paint. *Chat biru*: blue paint; woad; Ht. Abd. 481. *Sapu chat*: the act or art of painting; painting. *Rumah bēharu di-sapu chat*: a newly-painted house; a proverbial description of an old dandy.

Tukang chat: a painter.

چت **chit.** (Onom.) The twittering or squeaking noise made by young birds in a nest or by mice. *Chok-chit* and *chit-chit*: id. Cf. *dēchit*.

II. (Kedah.) A word of command used to an elephant to make him approach or sidle up to anything.

چت **chut.** (Kedah.) A word enjoining silence; an interjection meaning “*diyam*.”

چتا **chitta.** I. [Skr. *chitta* or *chinta*.] Feeling, emotion. Also *chita* and *chinta*, q. v.

II. [Cf. Hind. *chhinta*.] Chintz, cotton prints; Ht. Abd., 104, 231, 354; Ht. Sh. Kub. Also *chita* and *kain chita*.

چترا **chētēra.** I. [Skr. *charitra*.] A story, a tale, a narrative. Better *chēritēra*, q. v.

II. [Skr. *chhatra*.] A kind of umbrella or sun-shade with a hanging fringe. This umbrella is borne over the head of a prince, and is an emblem of rank.

Raja Acheh bērpayong pawat,

Payong chētēra raja di-Juddah:

the kings of Acheen use the *payong pawat*, and those at Jeddah the *payong chētēra*; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 30.

The *payong pawat* (or *bawat*) is a small umbrella carried in the train of a prince and not borne over his head.

چتراس **chitarasa.** [Skr. *chitrarasa*.] Taste; pleasant taste; deliciousness.

چترای **chětĕraya.** [Skr. *kshatriya*.] A warrior, a member of the princely or warrior caste; Ht. Pg. Ptg. Usually *chětĕriya*.

چتری **chětĕri.** I. [Skr. *chhatra*; Hind. *chhatri*.] A tent or awning, a canopy, the awning of a boat.

II. = *chětĕriya*, q. v.

چتریا **chětĕriya.** [Skr. *kshatriya*.] A *kshatriya*; a man of the princely or warrior caste; a warrior; Sej. Mal., 36, 94; Ht. Sh. Kub.

چنس **chĕtas.** (Onom.) A sound such as that made in lighting a match by friction.

چنس **chĕtus.** (Onom) = *chĕtas*, but duller. *Chĕtus api*: to strike a light.

چنی **chĕtai.** I. A torn or ragged appearance. *Bĕrchĕtai-chĕtai*: torn; ragged.

II. A kind of small chopper like a *bĕliyong*.

چنی **chĕti.** Tam. A Chetty; a Hindu money-lender; a member of the money-lending caste; a usurer. *Di-pĕgang chĕti*: in the hands of money-lenders, of property; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 19.

چچاوی **chĕchawi.** A bird of the swift type, with a long forked tail; also *chĕnchawi* and *chawi*.

چچف **chĕchap.** The tasting of a liquid by dipping one's finger into it and then applying the finger to the lips.

چچق **chĕchak.** I. The common house-lizard. Also *chĕchak*. *Sapĕrti chĕchak makan kapor*: like a lizard eats lime (the lime used in betel-chewing); with delight; with avidity; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 60.

Ch. kubin: the flying-lizard.

Ch. tĕkeĕ: the gekko or gekko.

Kĕpala ch.: the lizard's head, a name given to the shoulder or corner of the *kĕris* blade near the handle.

II. *Kuching chĕchak*: a cat with spotted or striped markings of black on a dark grey skin; cf. *rĕchak* and *chĕrĕchak*. *Harimau bĕlang chĕchak*: a leopard with very small and numerous spots. *Siput bĕlang chĕchak*: a shell, *tereбра mascaria*.

چچند **chuchunda.** A respectful or endearing form of *chuchu*, grandson.

چچه **chĕchah.** I. The act of steeping a pen in ink; sticking (anything) in liquid and then withdrawing it. Also *chĕchah*.

II. *Sa-chĕchah*: a moment; = *sa-bĕntar*.

چدرا **chidĕra.** I. (Skr. *chhidra*: flaw.) Flaw; defect; fault; a deficiency; faulty. *Mĕnda-tang-kan chidĕra bagai diri-nya*: to injure one's reputation; to do anything which injures one's reputation; Ht. Abd., 477.

Chachat ch.: a slight flaw which makes anything fall short of perfection; an injury which detracts, in however small a degree, from the condition of any article; v. *chachat*.

II. Sleepy; deep, of sleep. Better *chĕndĕra*.

III. Quickly, rapidly, at once; Bint. Tim., 16 January, 1895. Better *sigĕra*.

چدس **chĕdas.** To smooth an irregular twist or plait by passing a rattan over it.

چدغ **chĕding.** Relatively thin; thin and out of condition—as a boy who does not put on flesh in proportion to his growth in other respects.

چدق **chĕdok.** Hollow; sunken, of the cheeks and eyes.

چر **chir.** I. *Chir-chir*: a kind of bell; Kl., Pijn.

II. (Onom.) The sound made by the contact of cold water with a heated surface.

چر **chor.** (Onom.) The sound of rushing water or of grain pouring out of a sack.

چرابه **chĕrabah.** Ugly (used of children only).

چراتق **chĕratok.** The frequentative of *chatok*: sitting or squatting in a row, as birds on a twig or telegraph wire. *Pĕnat-lah sudah dudok chĕratok*: I am tired of squatting in line; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5; cf. also Sh. Put. Ak., 23.

چراچف **chĕrachap.** Malay castanets consisting of two bamboos which are beaten against each other; Sej. Mal., 144; Sh. Sri Ben., 74; Ht. Ind. Nata, etc.

چراچق **chĕrachak.** Sticking upwards in points;—the frequentative of *chachak*. *Mĕnchĕrachak*: to appear in points above the ground—of a crop's first appearance; cf. *mĕnjarum* from *jarum*.

چرافغ **chĕrapong.** Foaming, whitening (of drift-wood); Ht. Raj. Don., 11.

چراکن **chĕrakin.** A sort of medicine chest or tray with compartments for the different drugs.

چرامه **chĕramah.** Talkativeness; v. *ramah*.

جران **chērana**. [Skr. *charana*.] A kind of bowl or deep salver in which are placed the various vessels containing the various requisites for betel-chewing.

Mēnyorongkan chērana: to pass round the betel-nut tray.

Sireh sa-chērana: a *sireh*-bowl; a bowlful of betel-chewing requisites.

Bēkas pinang is the word most commonly used in colloquial language, but *chērana* is the literary word; Ht. Abd., 30, 416; Ht. P.J.P.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Raj. Haji, 184; Sh. Sri Ben., 25; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 23, etc.

جراني **chērani**. A rich kind of cloth or muslin used for bed-curtains; Sh. Panj. Sg.

جراوت **chērawat**. [Skr. *chakrawat*.] An arrow of fire; Kl., Pijn.

چرس **chērēbis**. Slipping over the edge of anything—as a man falls from a slippery log when he walks too close to the edge of it.

چربي **charbi** or **chērēbi**. [Hind. *charbi*.] Grease used for cleaning or lubricating machinery or brass-work.

چرت **chērat**. I. A plug-hole; a hole made to allow of the passage of liquid on a plug being withdrawn.

II. (Riau.) The *chiri* or coronation formula; v. *chiri*.

چرت **chērit**. I. (Onom.) A sharp shrill cry or shriek; cf. *jērit*.

II. (Onom.) Squirted out (used especially of faecal matter). *Chērut-chērit*: id.,—intensified.

چرت **chērut**. I. Held fast down; tightly compressed; compression as on the neck of a man hanged (but *kujut* is more correct in this special sense); the compression caused by the tight garments; fastening, tying.

II. A cheroot. Also *chērutu* and *sērutu*.

III. *Mēnchērut*: (Trengganu) to cut with the sickle; = (Riau, Johor) *mēnyabit*. *Pisau pēnchērut*: a sickle.

IV. See *chērit*, II.

چرترا **chēritēra**. [Skr. *charitra*.] A tale, a narrative. *Tuwan yang ėmpunya chēritēra ini*: the author of this tale; the editorial “we.”

Chēritēra: to narrate; Ht. Abd., 14, 102, 126. *Mēnchēritēra*: id.; Ht. Abd., 62, 102.

The forms *chērita* and *chitēra* also occur.

چرچا **chērēcha**. [Skr. *charch*.] Abuse; insult; reviling. *Kēna chērēcha pētang pagi*: to be abused evening and morning—as a child in the hands of an ill-tempered mother. *Di-chērēcha-nya akan baginda*: he abused the king; Ht. Best.

The form *chērēchak* also occurs.

چرچف **chērēchap**. I. Springing on the surface of the water, as prawns or small fish.

II. *Chērēchap-chērēchup*: (Onom.) The sound of people masticating.

چرچف **chērēchup**. See *chērēchap*, II.

چرچق **chērēchak**. I. Slightly pock-marked (much pock-marked being *mopeng*). *Muka-nya chērēchak tērlalu ramah*: his face was dotted with many slight pock-marks; Sh. Peng., 18.

II. [Skr. *charch*.] Insult, abuse, reviling; Sej. Mal., 111, 112; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 59. Better *chērēcha*, q. v.

چرداون **chēridawan**. I. (Riau.) The noise of many people calling to each other; the sound of many children crying; the cries of fowls or animals, if loud and numerous; vocal (as distinct from instrumental) sounds or music.

II. (Kedah.) A tree the sap of which is used as an eye-medicine.

چردس **chērēdas**. I. (Kedah.) A whip used for flogging buffaloes.

II. Foolish or misplaced cunning; craftiness which overreaches itself.

چردق **chērēdek** or **chērdek**. Intelligence; quickness of apprehension; brightness of intellect; quick-witted—the converse of *bodoh* (heavy-witted). *Yang mēndatangkan chērēdek bagi orang yang mēmbacha diya*: sharpening the wits of all who read it; Ht. Abd., 427.

چرر **chērar**. Handsome, fine; usually *bagus*.

چرغ **chērang**. I. A part of the forest where the foliage overhead is less dense than usual and allows more light to penetrate, cf. *tērang*; a clearing. *Pēlandak di-chērang rimba*: a dwarf-deer in a clearing; a proverbial simile for a bewildered person; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 96.

Pērgi ka-kampung potong tuba,

Hēndaḡ tuba anak ikan;

Punggok bērbunyi di-chērang rimba

Gila chēhaya purnama bulan.

the note of the *punggok* is heard in the thinner parts of the forest when it is infatuated with the brilliancy of the full moon.

II. *Chērong-chērang*: (Onom.) The sound of ornaments such as brass bracelets or anklets knocking against one another as their wearer moves.

چرغ **chērong**. See *chērang*, II.

چرغکه **chēranggah** or **chēronggah**. Branching in all directions into points—as the horns of a deer of many tine.

چرف **chěrúp.** I. (Onom.) The sound of a number of connected bodies—such as the links (of a chain) running over or down any surface.

II. (Onom.) The sound of an animal lapping up water. The word is also applied to the sound of Chinese swallowing hot broth.

چرفا **chěřepa.** I. Greeting a person at the entrance of a house; rushing forward to greet him; cf. *těřepa*.

II. A receptacle for betel and for any small articles. Also *chělěpa*.

چرفلي **chěrpělai.** Tam. A mongoose; Ht. Kal. Dam., 126.

چرفو **chěřepu.** Tam. Sandals; clogs. *Chěřepu pun tiyada di-pakai marika-itu*: they wore no sandals; they went barefooted; Ht. Gul. Bak., 120. *Kayu di-beli di-buwat chěřepu*: they bought wood to make clogs; Sh. Raj. Haji, 184.

The word is also used metaphorically (cf. *Kaus* and *duli*) to signify royal power or majesty by suggesting the relative position of a sovereign and of the subject beneath his feet. *Surat dari bawah chěřepu raja langit datang ka-atas mahkota raja Mělaka*: a letter from (below the shoes of) the King of Heaven to (above the crown of) the King of Malacca—a form of words claiming suzerainty or great superiority for the Emperor of China over the ruler of Malacca; Sej. Mal., 151. *Sěmbah-ku ka-bawah chěřepu baginda*: I pay my respects to the dust beneath Your Majesty's feet; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Měnjunjong ch.: to do obeisance to, to do homage to, to obey; Ht. Gul. Bak., 72, = *měnjunjong duli*.

چرفه **chěřepoh.** A salt-water fish (unidentified); Kl.

چرق **chěrok.** I. Any hollow space comparatively hidden away—as the space under a table or under an almeirah or between two boxes placed fairly close to one another; a hidden nook; a cranny; an out-of-the-way corner; a valley or hollow between two adjacent spurs of a mountain.

Ch. mēnchěrok or *ch. mēnyěrok*: to search every nook and corner; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 4. *Těrbuwang ka-chěrok*: thrown away in a nook or corner. *Měngaleh kain payah juga ka-chěrok, mēngaleh chakap di-mata-mata sěhaja*: to change one's clothes one must take the trouble of going into a hidden corner, but to break one's word needs no concealment; J. S. A. S., II., 160.

Ch. bėlakang: the corner, at the stern of a boat.

Ch. dapor: the corner of the kitchen where firewood, brooms and dirty utensils are kept. *Pěrgi dudok ka-chěrok dapor*: go and sit where the dirty things are kept;—an insult.

Ch. gunong: a hollow or depression between two spurs of a mountain.

Ch. luwan or *ch. haluwan*: the corner in the bows of a boat or ship.

II. A bamboo funnel used in milking.

چرکس **chěřegas.** Reliable for rapidity and excellence of work—as a workman; trustworthy—of a man who does not take advantage of want of supervision; sturdiness—in a child; hard and resisting (of a child's limbs when pressed) in contradistinction to limpness and flabbiness in a weak child.

چرلغ **chěřelang.** I. Glittering; the radiation of light; better *chēměrlang*, q. v.

II. Wide open and rolling—of the eyes; the expression assumed by a Kling when he wishes to frighten a child; cf. *těrběliyak*, which is applied to a fixed stare of the widely opened eyes.

چرمت **chěřemat.** Care; attention; delicacy of touch in work; neat in one's labours or dress; Ht. Gul. Bak., 117; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 44.

چرمق **chěřemak.** To charm; to cast a spell over anyone; Kl.

چرمن **chěřemin** or **chěrmin.** Mirror; looking-glass.

Ch. mata: the pupil of the eye; an eye-glass; spectacles; Ht. Si Misk., 62.

Ch. tēropong: the lens of a telescope; Ht. Abd., 452.

Ikan ch.: a fish (unidentified); Pel. Abd., 142.

چرمي **chěřemai.** A tree yielding a small round acid fruit, *phyllanthus distichus*; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Ch. antan*: *glochidion obscurum*.

چرنا **chěřena.** [Skr. *churna*.] Assimilated; digested, of food.

چرنچ **chěranchang.** Fixed; resting, or lying with the blade, point or sharp side turned upwards—e. g., of pieces of glass on the top of a prison wall, or as caltrops; Ht. Abd., 58, 344; Pel. Abd., 58.

چرو **chěrau.** (Onom.) A sound such as that of heavy rain or of water falling into water, or of much paddling, or of rice pouring on a mat.

چروبه **chěroboh.** Coarse; rough; vulgar; boorish; improper; indelicate; immodest in word or action.

Ka-sana ka-mari langgar dan rěmpoh,

Apa yang kěna habis-lah roboh;

Sadikit marah hěndaq mēmělupoh,

Ini-lah pěrbiwatan sangat chěroboh:

to go rushing and upsetting on this side and that, to knock over all which happens to come in your way, to wish to crush anything on the least provocation—all this is the coarsest roughness of conduct; Sh. Nas., 9.

جروبه **chērubah.** A weapon (unidentified but still remembered by name in Kedah); Ht. Mar. Mah.

جروتق **chērotok.** *Bērchērotok*: to squat in a row, as disciples at their master's feet; Sh. Ul., 10. Usually *chēratok*, q. v.

جروتو **chērutu.** Cigar; cheroot. *Minum ch.*: to smoke; Ht. Abd., 133. Also *chērut* and *sērutu*.

جروچف **chēruchup.** A burr; a kind of love grass. *Lēmbing sapērti chēruchup*: spears (sticking up in all directions) like love grass.

جروچق **chērochok.** I. The frequentative of *chuchok*; sticking out horizontally—of spears and points generally; cf. *chērachak*.

II. A noisy instrument consisting of a bunch of oyster shells shaken together and used to drive fish into going in the desired direction.

جرورت **chērorot.** The musk rat; better *chēnchurut* and *tikus turi* or *tikus kēsturi*.

جره **chērah.** I. Clearness; transparency, as the result of there being nothing to impede the view; emptiness. *Tiyada bērhēnti chērah chuwacha sapērti siyang*: it did not cease to be as bright as day; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Chēhaya-nya chērah*: it was of transparent brilliancy—of a gem of very pure water; Sh. Sri Ben., 87. *Chērah lapang*: blank and empty; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Tērang-lah kalbu abang dan chērah-lah durja kakanda*: my (lit. your brother's) mind is at rest, and my countenance is brightened—(literally) free of anxious expression; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Fajar chērah*: the dawn appeared; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Chērah mata hati*: the eye of the heart ceased to be dimmed; anxious feelings and doubts were driven away; Ht. Best.

II. *Chērah pērut*: looseness of the bowels; violent diarrhoea.

جره **chēreh.** The fragments or rubbish left over after work; Kl., Pijn.

جره **chēroh.** A second pounding for whitening rice.

جري **chērai.** Separation; severance; divorce. *Jika tiyada kulit nēschaya chērai-lah tulang-nya*: were it not for the skin his bones would have fallen to pieces; Cr. Gr., 33. *Kurān itu diturun-nya bērchērai-chērai*: the Koran descended in separate portions; Mith. Sar., 19.

Ch. bērai: scattered in all directions—as a beaten army; Sej. Mal., 18; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Nata, etc.

Bērchērai dēngan: to separate from; to leave; to divorce; Ht. Abd., 9, 133, 261. *Bērchērai daripada*: id.; Ht. Abd., 23, 163.

Mēnchēraikan: to separate (any person or object from any other person or object); Ht. Abd., 448; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13.

Pērchēraian: the state of separation; severance.

Tuwan kaseh, sēhaya pun kaseh,

Našib mēmbawa pērchēraian:

you love and I love, but our fates have decreed our separation; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Bulan pēnchēraian tahun: a popular name for the month *Muharram*.

چري **chēri.** I. A fruit (unidentified); Kl.

II. *Gēlang chēri*: (Hind. *churi*: a glass bangle?) a kind of bracelet; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Koris.

چريا **chēriya.** I. Cleared; brightened, of the countenance; restored, of the temper.

II. [Skr. *charya*.] Fidelity.

چريت **chērita.** I. [Skr. *charitra*.] A story; a tale; a narrative; a colloquial variant of *chēritēra*, q. v.

II. *Kēris chērita*: a *kēris* of Javanese make. Its blade has nine or more curves (*loḳ*) in it.

III. *Akar chērita*: a medicinal herb.

چريک **chēriga.** I. Always on one's guard; watchfulness, of a man who never allows himself to be taken in.

II. [Skr. *chhurika*.] A cutlass, a broad-bladed short sword or dagger.

چريوت **chērewet.** Fussiness, as that of a man who worries his servants about small matters and is never quite satisfied.

چس **chas.** I. *Chas-chus*: (Onom) the sound of a person fussing about a room, or going in and out continually. *Jangan chas-chus*: don't go rushing about; keep still.

II. Boasting, bragging, blowing one's own trumpet.

چس **chis.** An interjection expressive of somewhat contemptuous denial; = *chēh*, in meaning, but more vulgar in application.

چس **chus.** I. See *chas*.

II. An interjection imperatively enjoining silence; shut up!—used to inferiors only.

چغ **chang.** I. Carrying on the back as practised by children playing at horses; sitting astride.

II. A shrill treble. Better *mēnggērangchang*.

III. [Chin. *tsàng*.] *Kuweh chang*: a Chinese cake.

IV. [Chin. *tsan*.] A square net on a bamboo frame; it is lifted out of the water to catch fish.

V. (Kedah.) The panniers on an elephant.

VI. Rapid sentry-go; walking up and down quickly.

چڻ **cheng** or **ching**. I. (Onom.) A sharp ringing sound; the chink of falling coins; cf. *děching*.

II. (Riau.) *Ching-ching*: a noise for calling a cat.

III. *Ching-ching*: a musical instrument.

IV. *Ching-ching*: the name of a dance.

چڻچڻ **chengcheng** or **chingching**. I. See *ching* II, III and IV.

II. Tucking up, rolling up, as one tucks up one's sleeves before setting to work; Sh. Panj. Sg. More commonly *sengseng*, q. v.

چڻڻي **changĕrai**. Ill-starred; an unlucky part; the foreskin. *Měmbuwang ch.*: to drive away ill luck; circumcision.

چڻس **chěngis**. A repulsive odour about food; a smell which destroys appetite; a sulky or hard look about the face. Cf. *běngis*.

چڻڻ **chěngang**. Astonishment; bewilderment at an unexpected occurrence.

Těrchěngang: bewildered; dazed; Ht. Abd., 52, 54.

Běrchěngang-chěngangan: in astonishment—of a number or crowd; Sh. Bur. Pung., 8; Sh. Sri Ben., 44.

چڻڻ **chěngong**. Looking fixedly at anything, gazing in open-mouthed astonishment.

چڻڻ **chěngap**. Catching in the mouth; seizing with the jaws, as a tiger or alligator seizes its prey; puffing; panting; gasping for breath, as a fish out of water.

چڻڻه **chongpoh**. [Chin. *tsóng-phò*'] A cook. Also *chompoh*.

چڻڻاروڪ **chěngkarok**. (Riau, Johor.) A kind of cake made of boiled rice eaten with coco-nut and sugar.

چڻڻال **chěngkala**. (Johor.) When, whenever; = *mana-kala*.

چڻڻالوڪ **chěngkalak**. Cast aside unfinished, as a work which shows no likelihood of turning out successful; cast aside in a tangle or muddle. Also *chongkang kělalak* and *songsang kělalak*.

چڻڻڪ **changkat**. I. A shallow such as is caused by a mud bank in a river or along the coast.

II. Low; gently rising, of ground; a low hillock. *Changkat sama di-daki*: we have climbed the hill together; we have been companions in difficulty; Prov. *Changkat dan gunung*: hills and mountains; Ht. Raj. Don., 50.

چڻڻڪر **changkir**. I. A small glass cup of Arabian design; Muj., 64; Kam. Kech., 10.

II. See *chongkar*.

چڻڻڪور **chěngkor**. A medicinal herb (*kampferia galanga*?) Also *chěkor*, q. v.

چڻڻڪر **chongkar**. *Chongkar-changkir*: of all sizes and shapes, as the component parts of a heap of firewood.

چڻڻڪرا **chěngkĕra**. An unnatural (hollow and dark) appearance of the eyes, as when a man suffers from sleeplessness.

چڻڻڪرام **chěngkĕrama**. [Skr. *changkrama*.] Spreading over a large area, as news. Also *chěng-kĕrĕma*, q. v.

چڻڻڪرت **chěngkĕret**. A cricket; Ht. Ind. Meng. Better *chěngkĕrĕk*, q. v.

چڻڻڪرڻ **chěngkĕreng**. I. A tree with orange-coloured flowers, *erythrina stricta*.

Rumput ch.: a common weedy herb with small white flowers, *hedyotis glabra*.

II. An abscess of a fatal or dangerous character.

چڻڻڪرڪ **chěngkĕrĕk**. A species of cricket; Ht. Sh. *Bĕradu ch.*: to make these crickets fight.

چڻڻڪرم **chěngkĕram**. Earnest-money.

چڻڻڪرما **chěngkĕrĕma**. [Skr. *changkrama*.] Moving over an area; spreading—as news; wandering. *Di-Mĕlayu bĕlum bĕrchěngkĕrĕma*: which has not yet spread to the Malay language, of a tale still untranslated into Malay; Ht. Gul. Bak., 157. *Tĕmpat pĕrgi bĕrmain dan bĕrchěngkĕrĕma*: a place for games and strolls; Ht. Ind. Nata. Also *chěngkĕrama*.

چڻڻڪرن **chěngkĕran**. A portable stove of earthenware.

چڻڻڪس **changkis**. (Penang.) Uneven, of handwriting; = *changkeh*, q. v.

چڻڻڪڻڻ **changkeng**. Lifting by or with the elbows or upper arm, as a boy is sometimes lifted off his legs; the name given to a rope for giving the required angle to the yard of a cutter sail.

چڻڻڪڻڻ **changkong**. Sitting on the ground with one's feet drawn close to the body and one's knees in the air.

Ch. bĕrtongkat dagu: to so sit with one's knees supporting one's chin.

Ch. pĕloḷ lutut: to so sit with one's arms round one's knees.

چڭڪڱ **chěngkang**. I. Wakeful; sleepless, of eyes that will not close although their possessor desires to sleep.

II. Barring the passage, as a man standing with a hand on each door post; = *sěngkang*, except that *sěngkang* is used of inanimate objects, and *chěngkang* of living beings.

III. The posture of a man who claps his hands against his sides, thumb foremost; cf. *běrtělēkan* and (Bencoolen) *běrsělēkan*.

Běrchěngkang pinggang: with their waists held fast together,—used of two opposing warriors who fasten themselves together so that one or other must die, being unable to escape; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub. The form *běrchēkak pinggang* is, however, more common.

چڭڪڱ **chěngkeng**. See *chěngkong*.

چڭڪڱ **chěngkong**. I. Hollow; sunken, of the eyes and face generally. *Pipi-nya chěngkong sadikit*: his cheeks were somewhat sunken; Ht. Abd., 86. *Kurus-kurus dēngan tuboh, chěngkong dēngan muka*: thin in body, hollow-looking in face; Ht. Abd., 37.

Ch. leher: the hollow at the base of the neck just above the chest.

Ch. mēngkong: very hollow; in many hollows, of a very emaciated countenance.

II. *Chěngkong-chěngkeng*: eternally snarling and fighting, of dogs.

چڭڪڱ **chongkang**. *Chongkang kēlalak*: topsy-turvy, at sixes and sevens; muddled up, of a work which has been mismanaged so as to necessitate its abandonment. Also *songsang kēlalak* and *chěngkalak*.

چڭڪڱ **chongkeng**. Sticking out in all directions, as the points of caltrop, or as the weapons of armed men grappling with each other and rolling on the ground; Ht. Sh.

چڭڪڱ **changkup**. Scooping off food into one's mouth with the palm of one's hand; eating by using the palm instead of the fingers; cf. *tangkup*.

چڭڪڱ **changkok**. I. A kind of crook; a pole with an iron hook at the end. *Ch. bēsi*: an iron crook for managing elephants; Pel. Abd., 70. *Běrchangkok*: crooked.

II. A flower (unidentified) dried and used as a medicine.

III. A native method of grafting trees.

IV. A Chinese lamp made of tin.

V. Inaccurate talk, as when a man uses technical expressions which he does not understand; talking ignorantly.

چڭڪڱ **chengkok**. (Penang.) Twisted; zigzag; bent. *Chengkok-bēledok*: very zigzag. Cf. *bengkok*, *biku*, and *chēlengkok*.

چڭڪڱ **chengkek** or **chingkek**. Thin in the centre, thick at the extremities—of pillars, pieces of wood, etc.

چڭڪڱ **chongkak**. I. Pride; haughtiness; arrogant; contemptuous. *Sējata itu mēndatangkan chongkak dan kēbēsaran dan malas*: (the wearing of) weapons gives rise to a proud, domineering and idle character; Ht. Abd., 259. Cf. *bongkak*.

II. A generic name for the class of shells *cypræa*.

Ch. baiduri: *cypræa caput serpentis*.

Ch. Kēdah: *cypræa mauritiana*.

Ch. panjang: *cypræa testudinaria*.

Ch. puteh: *ovulum ovum*.

Ch. batek and *ch. tēlor*: unidentified species of *cypræa*.

Main chongkak: a game played with these shells. *Papan ch.*: the board used in this game,—a long oval board with a number of holes scooped in it to receive the shells.

چڭڪڱ **changkal**. Deep (of water); Ht. Raj. Bdk., 27.

چڭڪڱ **changkul**. A native pick or hoe; Ht. Abd., 63, 181.

Mēnchangkul: to dig with this pick, to hoe; Ht. Abd., 236. *Mēnyangkul*: (Kedah) id.; Ht. Mar. Mah.

چڭڪڱ **chungkil**. The use of a pointed instrument for probing and extracting foreign bodies from anything—e. g., as one uses a toothpick; the process being to drive the instrument under the foreign body and then to apply leverage upward. *Di-suroh chungkil kēduwa bēlah mata-nya*: he ordered the man's eyes to be gouged out; Ht. Kal. Dam., 379.

Ch. gigi: picking the teeth; Ht. Kal. Dam., 41; a toothpick; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Pēnchungkil gigi*: a toothpick; Ht. Ind. Meng.

چڭڪڱ **chěngkēla**. [Skr. *jāggāla*.] Wild, appertaining to the forest; a wild beast; Ht. Koris. Better *jěnggala*.

چڭڪڱ **chěngkēling**. Intertwined; interlaced; hooking one into another—especially of the fingers when the bent forefinger of one hand is hooked on the bent forefinger of the other; crossed, of the arms or legs. Cf. *sěngkēling* and *sěngkēlit*.

چڭڪڱ **chongkēlang**. Jav. To gallop.

چڭم **chēngkam.** Gripping (a broad object) between finger and thumb.

Ch. kěra: a strong fastening by repeatedly passing a piece of string across both diagonals of the junction of two laths or posts at right angles to each other.

Pēnchēngkam: the knots in a mattress; the fastenings which pass through a mattress at regular intervals to maintain an even thickness throughout.

چڭكو **chēngkau.** Reaching forward and grasping, clutching at (anything); also *chēkau*, q. v.

چڭكوري **chēngkurai.** I. A silk fabric.

II. *Bērchēngkurai*: breaking up into fragments; crumbling to pieces. Cf. *wai*.

چڭكوس **chēngkuwas.** I. (Johor.) Unkempt and uncared for hair on the face; a scrubby pair of whiskers.

II. To carry a bundle at the end of a stick; to carry a weight, by means of a stick over the shoulder, one end of the stick supporting the weight, the other end being held in the hand; to carry off, rob, or abduct.

چڭكلوڭ **chēngkolong.** The withdrawal of a small quantity of anything from a large reserve of the same; drawing on a banking account or on a deposit—as opposed to the withdrawal of the whole deposit (*borong*).

چڭكه **changkeh.** Crooked; uneven; irregular in shape. *Chongkah-changkeh*: id. (intensified). Also (Penang) *changkis*. Cf. *chongkah*.

چڭكه **chēngkeh.** The clove spice, *eugenia caryophylla*; Muj., 47. *Buwah chēngkeh*: a clove.

چڭكه **chengkeh.** (Kedah.) Walking on the side of one's foot. *Bērjalan chengkeh kuwap*: to walk gingerly along, as a man suffering from a sore on his foot.

چڭكه **chongkah.** Sticking out; sticking up—of a point; uneven; out of line. *Ch. mangkeh*: sticking out in all directions; in disorder—as a house out of repair; Pel. Abd., 34. *Ch. changkeh*: id.

چڭكي **chengki.** [Chin.?] A run of luck in business or gambling; an attempt to win luck by exposing the symbols of a *wah-weh* lottery at a *kēramat* in the hope that the presiding spirit will leave some mark upon the lucky number.

چڭكلت **chēngkelat.** Dirty, unwashed,—especially of the *abaimana*. Also *sēngkelat*.

چڭكلڭ **chēngkeleng.** [Eng. shilling.] A 20-cent piece. The word “shilling,” (pronounced as in English) is, however, more commonly used.

چڭك **changga.** A birth-deformity or disfigurement. Also *chēnangga*, q. v.

چڭكت **chonggit** or **chunggit.** Hopping, standing on one leg; see-sawing or jerky progress. *Tērchunggit-chunggit*: hopping about; moving about in short quick jumps. *Laksana kēdidi, di-mana pantai tērchunggit-chunggit*: like a sand-piper, which goes hopping about wherever it can find a beach; all is fish that comes to his net; Prov. *Chonggang-chonggit*: v. *chong-gang*.

چڭكڭ **changgong.** I. Awkwardness in appearance; want of harmony; incongruity; looking out of place. *Ch. pērkataan* or *ch. jalan bēhasa*: clumsy speech; the use of colloquialisms when attempting literary effect; bathos; Ht. Abd., 6, 450. *Pērēmpuwan China itu sa-bēntar di-Mēlaka sa-bēntar di-Sēlat tiyadalah mēnjadi changgong lagi*: that Chinese women should be at Malacca one day and at Singapore almost immediately after, no longer suggested any impropriety; Ht. Abd., 281.

II. Astonishment, stupefaction; = *chēngang*. *Tērchanggong-changgong*: dumbfounded; Ht. Sh. Kub.

III. A snag, a sharp projecting stake or bough which prevents hasty or careless approach. *Sapērti kēra dāpat changgong*: like a monkey which has struck a snag; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 96.

چڭكڭ **chenggong.** Squatting with one's head between one's knees with nothing to do or to attend to. Also *tinggong*.

چڭكڭ **chonggang** or **chunggang.** *Ch. chonggit*: an up and down motion such as the motion of a sandpiper's tail as it walks about on a mudbank, or of a man climbing a hill, as he appears sometimes bowed, sometimes erect, sometimes on all fours; the appearance of a Chinaman kowtowing before an idol, etc. Also *chonggang-changgek*. Cf. *tonggang*.

چڭكق **changgek.** See *chonggang*.

چڭكق **chenggek.** *Bērchenggek*: to perch; better *bērtenggek*.

چڭكه **changgah.** A forked stick or prop; a pole with an artificial or natural fork at one end—used by Malays propelling a boat up river by pushing against tree-boughs; the peculiar fork used for pinning amokers to a wall. *Bērchanggah*: to pole up river in the manner above described. Cf. *chēranggah*.

چڭكه **chenggeh.** (Kedah.) Affected; dandified.

چڭكه **chonggah.** Sticking out unevenly, out of line. Better *chongkah*, q. v.

چڭگي changgai. A sort of artificial finger-nail, usually of gold; a nail protector; an ornamental gold finger-nail worn as a mark of distinction; Ht. Gul. Bak., 99; Ht. Ism. Yat., 30, 116; Ht. Koris; Sh. Put. Ak., 15.

The word is also applied to the nail itself (Ht. Perb. Jaya), and to the curving shoots from the stem and branches of climbing plants which enable those plants to adhere to a tree or trellis work.

Ch. bajang or *ch. putëri*: a plant, *alstonia macrophylla*.

Bërdandan ch.: with a scroll-shaped figure head—of a ship; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10.

چڭگي chingge. [Chin. *tsug-gē*.] The “chingay” festival among the Chinese of the Straits; the great symbolic procession which is the most important feature of this festival.

چڭل chëngal. A kind of tree yielding an excellent wood, *balanocarpus maximus*.

Ch. batu or *ch. batu bukit*: a tree, *melanochyla maingayi*.

Other varieties of trees to which this generic name is given by Malays are:—*ch. bunga*, *ch. kampong*, *ch. këladi*, *ch. paya* and *ch. tandok*.

چڭي chëngi. A slight nasal intonation or twang such as is associated with dialectic differences of pronunciation, and as distinct from speaking through the nose when the result of physical malformation or disease.

چڭ chap. I. [Cf. Hind. *chhap*: id.] A seal; a printing-block; a die; a branding-iron (Ht. Abd., 61); anything used for marking by impression. The word *tëra* is, however, used of the impression on coin and sometimes of the *raja*'s seal, while *chap* is confined to stamping with colour or ink. This rule is not universal, *chap* being used even of the impression on gold coins (*mohur*) in the *Hikâyat Bëstammam*.

Mëmbuboh ch.: to affix one's seal; Ht. Abd., 101. *Tukang ch.*, or *tukang dalam pëkërjaan ch.*: a printer; a man employed in a printing office; Ht. Abd., 166, 167. *Përkakasan ch.*: instruments for printing. *Ch. batu*: lithography. *Ch. timah*: printing by means of metallic type. *Ch. këbajikan dan sëlamat sëjahtëra*: the seal of good will, of safety and prosperity; Ht. Abd., 472. *Ch. tëra*: a *raja*'s official seal.

Mëngëchapkan: to publish; to have a book printed; Ht. Abd., 445.

II. A measurement of thickness; as much as can be enclosed between the thumb and index-finger of one hand when applied to the thumb and index-finger of the other; a small bundle of *padi* stalks for transplanting. *Sa-chap tangan*: id.; = (Sumatran) *sa-chakap tangan* and (Batak) *tiyop*.

III. *Chap-chup*: (Onom.) the sound of people eating soft food or of fish splashing about on the surface of the water.

IV. *Chap-chap*: (Onom.?) the name of a small bird; C. and S.

V. *Chap-chap*: viscous; half solid, half liquid.

VI. *Chup-chap*: (Hind.) an interjection enjoining silence.

VII. *Chap-chap*: (Onom.) native castanets; better *chërachap*, q. v.

چڭ chop or chup. I. An exclamation in a game when a player wishes to recall a false move or play a stroke over again before the chance of doing so is irrevocably gone.

II. Blowing, puffing out; better *tiyup*, and *chiyup*. *Chup-chup*: the musical instrument better known as *sërunai*.

III. (Kedah.) A kind of spade. Also (Trengganu) *chok*.

IV. *Chap-chup*: (Onom.) the sound of people eating soft food or of fish splashing on the surface of the water.

V. *Chup-chap*: (Hind.) an interjection enjoining silence.

چڭت chepat. Speed; rapidity of movement; speedy; quickly; Ht. Abd., 120.

چڭچڭ chap-chap. V. *chap*, IV.

چڭچڭ chap-chup. V. *chap*, III.

چڭچڭ chup-chap. V. *chap*, VI.

چڭچڭ chëpërup. (Onom.) The sound of a man walking through deep mud or deep wet sand.

چڭچڭ chëpok. I. (Onom.) The sound given out when water is struck by anything with a flat surface, such as a plank or the flat of the hand. Cf. *tëpok*.

II. (Kedah.) A tobacco-pouch.

چڭچڭ chëpëlok. (Onom.) The sound of a man sinking in deep mud; the placing of the wax in the mould (*achurwan*) used by a brazier.

چڭچڭ chëpu. I. A flat round box of wood in which toilet requisites are kept; Ht. Gh.; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13. *Bagai chëpu dëngan tutup-nya*: like a box and its cover (fitting each perfectly); Prov., also known in the form *bagai chëmbul dëngan tutup-nya*.

II. *Putting chëpu-chëpu*: the foot of the mast.

III. *Chëpu-chëpu*: a small white bird (unidentified).

- چٹوا **chěpuwa.** A blush of shame, consequent on being detected in some discreditable position; a guilty look, such as that worn by one man on meeting another after breaking a promise made to that other.
- چٹہ **chěpah.** *Chěpah-chěpoh*: walking up and down—as a sentry, or as a man waiting for a friend.
- چٹہ **chěpoh.** See *chěpah*.
- چٹیو **chapiyau.** [Port. *chapeo*.] A hat. *Ch. lipat*: a cocked hat; Ht. Abd., 223. *Mēm-buka ch.*: to take off one's hat; Ht. Abd., 114.
- چق **chak.** I. (Onom.) The sound of a smack of the lips. *Chaḱ-choḱ*: the sound of people eating; cf. *chap-chup*.
II. A small bird like a sparrow; better *chiyak*, q. v.
- چق **chek.** A prefix to a man's or woman's name signifying that he or she is of good parentage but not entitled to any hereditary designation. Also *ēnchek*.
- چق **chik.** An abbreviation of *kěchil* when used as a name.
- چق **chok.** I. (Trengganu.) A spade;=*chop*, q. v.
II. [Eng. chalk.] A chalk-mark placed on a piece of rotten timber in a flooring or on the hull of a ship to indicate that the plank or timber in question must be renewed.
III. *Chaḱ-choḱ*: (Onom.) The sound of people eating; cf. *chap-chup*.
IV. *Choḱ-chit*: (Onom.) the twittering of birds.
V. *Burong choḱ tanah*: (Penang) the name of a bird (unidentified).
- چقلت **choklat.** [Eur.] Chocolate. Also called (Riau) *ḱahwah holanda*.
- چمر **chokmar.** [Skr. ?] A kind of club or mace; an obsolete weapon used by heroes of romance; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Hamz., 57; Sej. Mal., 16; Sh. May., 7; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 9.
- چکالغ **chěkalong.** A small variety of monkey with a long tail.
- چکت **chěkit.** I. To pick up and eat small morsels of food; to pick away the gills of a fish.
II. A dispute, a quarrel; C. and S.
- چکت **chěkut.** To pick up anything, using the thumb and the tips of three fingers only.

چکر **chěkar.** [Hind. *chākar*.] The (steering) wheel turned to its extreme capacity; hard a-port or hard a-starboard, of the wheel.

چکر **chěkor.** I. A medicinal herb (*kæmpferia galanga?*), a very low shrub. *Angin yang mēn-chabut chěkor di-padang*: a wind which tore up the shrubs on the lawn;—a proverbial metaphor for an extraordinarily violent wind. *Mēmanjat pokok chěkor boleh jatoh mati*: even when you climb a shrub you may fall and kill yourself; nothing is too small to be absolutely negligible; Prov.

As a medicinal shrub, *chěkor* is usually mentioned in conjunction with *jěrangau* (*acorus calamus*). *Chěkor jěrangau bēlum habis lagi*: he has not yet finished with childrens' drugs; he is still a child; Prov.

Hairān sunggoh zamān sēkarang,

Anaḱ sudah ta'-kenal ibu,

Chěkor jěrangau bēlum hilang,

Hajat-nya hēndak bērbini dahulu:

wonderful indeed is the present age, children while still unable to recognize their mothers, and before the medicines for their child-complaints are put away, are already contemplating matrimony! Prov.

Chěkor and *jěrangau* are also the names given to companion fairies (*pěri*) in the *Hikāyat Bestammam*.

II. A button-hook.

چکرا **chakēra.** [Skr. *chakra*.] A wheel; a circle; a kind of discus used as a missile by heroes of romance; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Sri Rama. *Sa-bagai hujan panah dan chakēra*: like a rain of arrow and war-quoits; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Chakēra-wala: the circle of the heavens; the horizon; the firmament; Ht. Abd., 450. *Ada-pun nēgēri-ku itu di-bawah chakēra-wala*: my country is somewhere below the firmament of heaven,—an answer intended to convey nothing; Ht. Gul. Bak., 123. *Chakērawala majlis-ku bēlum juga bangum*: my loved one's orb has not yet risen; my love is not here; Ht. Koris.

چکروال **chakērawala.** See چکرا.

چکغ **chěkang.** Tight; compressed tightly; tightly stretched; the appearance of a tight-fitting garment; cf. *tēgang*.

Ch. mata: the space between the eyes.

Rangaḱ chěkang: a shell, *pteroceras chiragra*.

چکت **chěkap.** I. Skilful, ready, expert; skill.

Harap ka-mulut, bēsar chakap;

Kěrja suwatu ta'-buleh chěkap:

if you trust his words, he will undertake much; but he is quite unable to do anything at all.

II. A cylindrical hen-coop.

III. *Chěkup-chěkap*: (Onom.) the splashing of fish.

چکف **chĕkup.** I. Covering with the hand or enclosing in the hollow between the two hands; cf. *tangkup*, which refers to catching under a cup or any similar concavity.

II. *Chĕkup-chĕkap*: (Onom.) the sound made by fish splashing on the beach or in very shallow water.

چکو **chĕkak.** I. The amount that can be enclosed in a circle formed by the thumb and forefinger. *Pinggang-nya buleh di-chĕkak*: her waist can be girdled by the finger and thumb, an exaggerated description of a very small waist.

Sa-chĕkak: a small portion; as much as can be girdled by the finger and thumb—a measurement of the thickness of saplings; Sh. Bid., 135.

Bĕrchĕkak pinggang: an expression used of two warriors who fasten on each other so that one or the other must perish; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 15; etc. The forms *bĕrchĕngkang pinggang* and *bĕrchĕkal pinggang* are also used in this sense. *Bĕrchĕkak pinggang* also means “with the arms akimbo.” Cf. *chĕkek*.

II. Reliable; trustworthy, of a workman.

III. Proximity; the space between two objects close to one another.

چکو **chĕkek.** I. Seizure and pressure with the finger and thumb, or with the hollow of the hand; garotting; hand-pressure causing the sides of the windpipe to meet.

Mĕnchĕkek leher: to garotte; to seize a man by the throat; Sh. Peng., 15; Ht. Kal. Dam., 373. *Di-tangkap-nya halkum inang itu di-chĕkek-nya lalu iya mati*: he seized the old woman's throat and throttled her, and she died; Ht. Hamz., 99.

Mati tĕrchĕkek: death by choking.

II. See *chĕkok*.

چکو **chĕkok.** I. *Chĕkok-chĕkek*: the gasping of a drowning man.

II. To force a child to eat; to force food or medicine down a child's throat.

III. *Chĕkok-chĕkek*: fighting, of women only.

IV. A forked stick placed over a calf's mouth and used as a muzzle to prevent the calf sucking.

چکل **chĕkal.** I. Strength, toughness, ability to withstand.

II. *Bĕrchĕkal pinggang*: to fasten themselves together (of fighting warriors) so that one or other must perish; Sh. Panj. Sg. (p.p. 98, 101, 239 of my MS.) More commonly *bĕrchĕkak pinggang*.

چکم **chĕkam.** I. The sewing of a mattress in various places so as to prevent the stuffing accumulating in any one portion.

II. (Kedah.) A peculiar instrument used for making holes in hard ground with a view to *padi* planting.

III. *Sakit chĕkam*: a festering sore caused by a foreign body getting under a toe or finger nail.

چکو **chĕkau.** Stretching out the hand with a view to drawing anything towards one; reaching out for anything.

چکو **chĕku.** The act of pressing a sharp point or edge (as the edge of a thumb-nail) into anything.

چکوارى **chakawari.** (Riau, Johor.) Ancestors in the generation anterior to *moyut*; ancestors in the fifth generation, i. e. *bapa*, *nenek*, *moyang*, *moyut*, *chakawari*.

چکه **chĕkah.** Split open; broken open, by outside pressure, as a mangosteen is opened—in contradistinction to cutting open or tearing open. Cf. *chĕkeh*.

چکه **chĕkeh** = *chĕkah*, but confined in use to light pressures and small fractures. *Tĕrchĕkeh*: slightly cracked or opened by pressure.

چكى **chĕki.** [Chin. *tsáp jī ki*.] “Chicky” cards; small Chinese playing-cards.

چکت **chĕgat.** (Kedah.) *Tĕrchĕgat*: bolt upright, stiffly erect; (Riau, Johor) *chĕgak*.

چکر **chĕgar.** I. A rapid; rushing water over a rocky bottom.

II. To discuss; C. and S.

چکو **chĕgak.** (Riau, Johor.) Firmly erect; rising to an erect position; (Kedah) *tĕrchĕgat*.

چکو **chĕgok.** A draught; a gulp; as much as a man can swallow at a gulp. *Minum sa-chegok*: to swallow a mouthful of anything; = *minum sa-tĕgok*.

چلا **chĕla.** Censure; blame; fault-finding. *Puji dan chĕla*: praise and blame. *Chĕla menchĕla*: to keep uttering censures; to abuse; Marsd. Gr., 211. *Jikalau hidop dĕngan nama kĕchĕlaan apa-tah guma-nya*: if I am to live on with a bad name, of what advantage will life be to me? Ht. Ind. Nata.

چلاتو **chĕlatu.** The flying ant; better *kĕlĕkatu*, q. v.

چلادڠ **chĕladang.** (Penang.) A square *padi* basket.

چارو **chĚlaru.** (Kedah.) In disorder, in confusion.
Kĕrja chĚlaru: uncertain and bad work.

چاري **chĚlari** or **chĚlarai.** *Kain chĚlari*: a thin fabric of shining silk cloth with gold thread; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Sh. Jur. Bud., 6.

چلاق **chĚlapak.** (Riau.) Resting on the fork; the posture of a man riding or sitting astride on a wall; the angle at the ridge pole of a roof. *Maka baginda Mani Fĕrendam pun jatoh-lah ka-dalam ayer tĕrchĚlapak pada bĕlakang ikan alu-alu*: King Mani Fĕrendam fell into the sea, falling astride upon the back of an *alu-alu* fish; Sej. Mal., 100.

چلاق **chĚlapek.** A preparation of dry fish and herbs.

چلافه **chĚlapah.** Soiling by the tread; fouling anything with dirty boots. Also (by metaphor) dishonouring; Sh. Put. Ak., 32.

چلافت **chĚlapeta.** Delirious, raving; C. and S.

چلاک **chĚlaka.** Ill-starred; bringing bad luck; an affliction. *Orang ch.*: a scoundrel. *Ch. pĕrompak*: the curse of piracy. *Yang tĕrlalu bĕsar chĚlaka ku-lihat, ĕmak-nya di-juwalkan-nya kapada orang lain dan anak-nya kapada orang lain*: the most infamous thing seen by me was the fact that they (the slave dealers) would sell a mother to one person and her children to another; Ht. Abd., 268.

*Hujan ini hujan chĚlaka,
Tĕtanaman tidak-kan jadi;
Muda ini muda chĚlaka,
Bĕrtunangan tidak-kan jadi:*

this rain is a rain which brings bad luck, things that are planted on the strength of it come to no good; this youth is a youth whom misfortune pursues, all his engagements come to nothing.

ChĚlaka is also used to describe lost souls in contradistinction to the blessed (*bĕrbahagiya*); Ht. Isk. Dz.; Bust. Sal.

چلاک **chĚlaga.** I. (Riau, Johor.) Soot; fine cinders adhering to a torch; (Kedah) *jĕlaga*.

II. *Ch. kĕmudi*: the bar of a rudder to which the tiller-ropes are attached; the tiller.

چلان **chĚlana.** Trowsers loose above but closing tight round the calf; Kam. Kech., II. *Mĕnyengseng ch.*: to tuck up one's trowsers; Sh. Panj. Sg.

چلبر **chĚlēbor.** (Onom.) The sound of a massive body falling into water. Cf. *lēbor*.

چلبق **chĚlēbok.** (Onom.) The sound of a small heavy body (such as a bullet) falling into water.

چلر **chĚlor.** Immersion in boiling liquid, especially with the idea of removing roughnesses, or as a fowl is immersed in hot water to get rid of its feathers; the ordeal by immersion in boiling liquid; boiling by immersion in boiling water, as an egg is boiled—as distinct from boiling by placing any article of food in cold water and then heating it with the water (*rĕbus*). *Kĕsat daun pimpin*; *kalau kĕsat daun labu buluh di-chĚlor*: the *pimpin* leaf is (always) rough, but the pumpkin leaf if rough can be boiled smooth to the touch; a rough stranger will always be considered rough; but if a friend be rough, his rudeness will be smoothed over; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 38.

چلس **chĚlas.** See *chĚlus*.

چلس **chĚlis.** Chopping into small pieces as fire-wood is sometimes chopped to make it the more combustible.

چلس **chĚlus.** *ChĚlus-chĚlas* or *chĚlas-chĚlus*: (Onom.?) coming in and out; the sound of a man constantly coming in and out; free; familiar. Cf. *chĚlam-chĚlum*. *ChĚlus* is also used to signify that a ring slips on and off easily; easy-fitting, comfortable.

چلغ **chĚlang.** I. *Mata-nya mĕnchĚlang*: (Riau) fixed and open, of the eyes of a dead man, supposed to be ominous.

II. *ChĚlong-chĚlang*: v. *chĚlong*, I and II.

چلغ **chĚlong.** I. *ChĚlong-chĚlang*: (Onom.) the sound of a bell ringing at short intervals.

II. *ChĚlong-chĚlang*: glittering; = *chĕmĕrĕlang*, q. v.

III. The mouthpiece of a *sumpitan*; Kl., Pijn.

IV. A contrivance of wood and rattan used in catching elephants.

چلغث **chĚlēngap.** Open-mouthed; gaping; ajar.

چلغث **chĚlēngkang.** *ChĚlēngkang-chĚlēngkok*: motion in curves or waves; motion in round-about ways towards any spot. Cf. *chĚlēngkok*, *lēngkok*, *bēngkang* and *bēngkok*. *BĕrchĚlēngkang-bēngkok*: motion towards a spot, partly in waves or curves and partly zigzag or angular.

چلغث **chĚlēngkok.** Motion in a curve; cf. *bēngkok*, which refers to rectilinear angles.

ChĚlēngkang ch.: v. *chĚlēngkang*.

چلف **chĚlap.** *ChĚlup-chĚlap*: (Onom.) the sound of footsteps in very shallow water, or splashing through mud.

چلف **chělup**. I. The act of steeping or soaking any porous substance in a liquid or viscous medium, as a piece of bread can be steeped in gravy, or as cotton wool is steeped in medicine, or as leather is soaked in hot water to soften it, or as brass is placed in a solution of gold for plating, or as cloth is soaked in dye. *Di-chělup merah puteh dan hitam*: dyed red, white or black; Ht. Abd., 104.

Chělupkan: to steep; to dye, to saturate; Ht. Abd., 301. *Měnychělupkan*: id.; Sej. Mal., 41.

Pěnychělup: a medium for dyeing or saturation. *Ayer pěnychělup*: dye.

Těrchělup: steeped in, saturated; Ht. Ism. Yat., 29.

II. *Chělup-chělup*: (Onom.) the sound of footsteps in mud or very shallow water.

چلفا **chělěpa**. (Kedah.) A round tin or box for tobacco or *sireh*.

چلق **chělěpak**. Position atop or astride of anything. Usually *chělapak*, q. v.

چلق **chělěpek**. (Onom.) The sound of a viscous substance coming in contact with a solid surface, as, for instance, when a wall is splashed by mud thrown up by the wheels of a passing carriage.

چلق **chělěpok**: (Onom.) = *chělěpek*, q. v., but louder—e. g., as when a mass of mud falls on the ground.

چله **chělěpoh**. Roasting on the fire itself; cooking in hot embers.

چلق **chělak**. A kind of black antimony powder used to darken either the lower eyelid or both eyelids, with a view to giving greater brilliancy to the eye itself. *Běrchělak sěni*: delicately touched with powder; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Put. Ak., 15. *Pantis ch.*: the smearing of antimony powder on the surface of the lower eyelid; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 25.

چلق **chělek**. The act of lifting the eyelid; the opening of the eye; seeing. *Pějам ch.* or *kějам ch.*: to open and shut the eyes rapidly. *Hujan ta'-buleh chělek mata*: rain so heavy that one cannot see anything. *Si-buta bēharu chělek*: Mr. Blindman who has just opened his eyes; a parvenu who does not know how to behave in his newly acquired position; a beggar on horseback; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92, XXIV., 97.

چلکوتی **chělěkuti**. (Patani.) Betel-nut scissors; usually *kachip* or *kělati*; also (Pahang) a cake.

چلکوری **chělāguri**. A shrub also known as *sělēguri* or *china guri*.

چلم **chělām**. *Chělām-chělum* or *chělum-chělām*: (Onom.) the sound of a man tramping through shallow water, or stamping up and down stairs. *Naik turun chělum-chělām*: to go stamping up and down stairs—as a man making himself thoroughly at home; extreme familiarity; Sh. Peng., 2.

چلم **chělum**. See *chělām*.

چلمبغ **chělēmpong**. I. (Onom.) The name of a Javanese musical instrument which has ten or fifteen wire strings and is played like a harp; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 335; Ht. Sh.; Sej. Mal., 144. *Běrchělēmpong*: to play on this instrument; Ht. Mas Éd.

II. (Onom.) The sound of tom-tomming.

III. (Onom.) The sound of a heavy body falling into water; = (Jav.) *chēmplung*.

چلمفس **chělampus**. (Riau.) Talkative, babbling; inability to hold one's tongue. Also *chělupor* or *chělupar*, q. v.

چلوتہ **chěloteh**. Laughing; talking; joking; protracted and continuous interchanging of remarks.

چلوثر **chělupar**. (Frequentative of *chupar*, q. v.) Babbling; continually talking; breaking into the conversation of others; Ht. Koris; Sh. Ik. Trub., 12. *Mulut chělupar tiyada-lah diyam*: his tongue wags on and will not be still; Sh. Ul., 7. Also (Singapore) *chělupor*: (Riau) *chělampus*; (Kedah) *jělabas*.

چلوت **chělulut**. A bird something like a snipe; Kl., Pijn.

چلوس **chělumis**. Weak; sickly; pining.

چله **chělāh**. Cleaving; a split; a cleft; a fissure; a break; a gap; a crack.

Ch. batu: a gap between two boulders; Sh. Raj. Haji, 186; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 204.

Ch. dinding: a crevice in a wall; Sh. Peng., 14.

Ch. gigi: the space between two adjoining teeth; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Ch. gunong: a gully or ravine; Ht. Gul. Bak., 9, 105.

Ch. jari: the space between two fingers; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Ch. kangkang: the fork; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also *ch. kělengkang*.

Ch. kěmaluwan: the line between the testes.

چله **chěleh**. Idle; lazy; sluggish—not quite as strong in censure as *chulas*.

چلیچی **chělīchi**. I. Covetous; mean; rapacious.

II. *Jarum chělīchi*: (Kedah) a pin.

III. Insufferably talkative,—used of Klings.

چليدڭ **chĕledang.** *Chĕledang chĕledok*: a loose, swaggering, rolling gait, such as that affected by abandoned women. Cf. *lenggang-lenggoĕ*.

چليدق **chĕledok.** See *chĕledang*.

چليفق **chĕlepek.** Rolling up paper at the corner or edge. Cf. *lipat*.

چليڪ **chulika** or **chĕleka.** I. A quid of betel-leaf after it is ejected from the mouth.
II. A flower (unidentified).

چليكه **chĕlekeh.** Dirt about the mouth after eating.

چليكه **chĕlekoh.** A bastion, a *caponiere*; C. and S.

چم **cham.** Recognition by sight; retention in memory by the impression made upon the visual powers.

Chamkan: to identify by appearance; to recognize the signs or symptoms of anything. *Pandai chamkan bila ribut dan tofān hĕndaĕ datang*: quick at recognizing the signs of an approaching gale or storm. *Maka jikalau tiyada salah paham-ku yang tĕlah ku chamkan bahuwa 'alāmat pĕrĕmpuwan yang dĕmikiyan itu-lah tanda bĕr'akal*: if my experience from past observation is not at fault, the characteristics of such a woman are evidence of her being intelligent; Ht. Abd., 96. Cf. also Sh. Lail. Mejn., 38.

چم **chum.** A grimace made by filling out the lips with air.

چار **chĕmara.** [Skr. *chāmāra*: a yak-tail, used to brush away flies or as an ensign.] An ornamental tuft or pendant of horse-hair under the blade of a spear. *Ch. tombak*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb., 12; Sej. Mal., 17.

Chĕmara is also used of a *chignon* or of false hair generally. *Di-taroh-nya bunga dan chĕmara itu di-atas bantal*: she laid the flower and the *chignon* on a pillow; Ht. Ism. Yat., 28. *Pĕrcha di-ambil akan chĕmara*: taking a piece of cloth for use as false hair—i. e., by putting it in the centre of a mass of real hair so as to increase the size of the mass; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Ch. mĕndusta*: cloth cut up into slips and wound into a queue; (also) the hairy portion of maize; Muj., 53.

Kayu ch. or *ch. laut*: a tree, *casuarina*. Usually *pokoĕ ĕru*.

Kachang ch.: the longest variety of bean.

چمبر **chambur.** *Chamburan*: an open hall in a prince's dwelling; Kl.

چمبڭ **chambang.** Whiskers; hair extending past the ears.

چمبق **chambok.** [Pers. *chabuk*.] A whip. Better *chabok*, q. v.

چمبل **chĕmbul.** A casket; a small box for keeping odds and ends; Sej. Mal., 10; Ht. Ism. Yat., 17; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Pel. Abd., 109. *Laksana chĕmbul dĕngan tutup-nya*: like the casket and its cover; suited to each other; fitting; appropriate; Prov., Sh. Pant. Shl., 14.

چمبول **chombol.** The knob on a door.

چمبو **chĕmbu.** A large *chĕpu* or box of brass.¹ Cf. *chĕmbul*.

چمبو **chumbu.** Coaxing, love-making, verbal endearments; persuasion by the use of affectionate language.

Chumbuwan: loving words; coaxing language. *Dĕngan bagai-bagai chumbuwan yang mĕmbĕlas-kan hati*: with all kinds of loving expressions to soften her heart; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bĕrchumbu-chumbuwan: flirtation; mutual love-making; Ht. Gul. Bak., 43.

چمبورو **chĕmburu.** Jealousy (in the sense of suspicion); suspicion. *Chĕmburuwan*: id. *Putĕri sangat chĕmburuwan*: a princess of a very jealous disposition; Sh. Bid., 21. *Chĕmburuwan-nya barangkali orang mĕlarikan chukai*: fear lest any one should escape the payment of customs dues; Pel. Abd., 153. *Chĕmburuwan barangkali orang Tĕmĕnggong juga mĕnikam Raja Farquhar*: suspicion that one of the Temenggong's men might possibly have stabbed Governor Farquhar; Ht. Abd., 249.

چمبه **chambah.** Sprouting, putting forth shoots; C. and S.

چمبت **chĕmat.** I. The process of attaching things together by pinning them together or by passing a thin stick through both—as when atap roofing is made.

II. Towing. *Tali pĕnchĕmat*: a tow-rope. *Sauh ch.*: an anchor thrown ashore to enable a boat to be hauled against a swift current.

III. A kind of black glazed earthenware pot.

چمپني **chĕmĕti.** Tam. A whip; Bust. Sal.; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Ch. kuda*: a horse-whip; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Hamz., 27. *Mĕmĕrentah dĕngan chĕmĕti*: to govern with the whip; to rule “with a rod of iron”; Sh. Nas., 10.

¹ In one passage only:—

Kĕmbang podak bunga sena

Bunga chĕmpaka di-dalam chĕmbu;

Sudah pula tidor di-tanah,

Tanah Mĕlaka apa di-tunggu?

Sh. Raja Haji.

چمچہ **chamchah.** Hind. A spoon.

چمچیلی **chimchili.** A fabulous bird; Ht. Raj. Don., 13.

چمدیق **chamdek.** (Penang.) To insinuate blame or reproach; to censure or punish indirectly.

چمر **chëmar.** I. Pollution; foulness; dirt; impurity; defilement either literally or metaphorically, as the defilement of a sea by pirates; Marsd. Gr., 141.

Bërchëmar kaki: (literally) to dirty one's feet; (by metaphor) to take vigorous action; to act with energy; Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Bërchëmar duli:* id.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 19.

II. A sea-bird. *Si-burong chëmar:* id.; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 6. Better *chamar.*

چمرکف **chëmërëkap.** Coarse; inferior—of workmanship.

چمرلغ **chëmërëlang.** Dazzling with radiance; glittering; shining; glowing. *Api-nya chëmërëlang tiyada buleh mëm buka mata:* the fire glowed so brilliantly that you could not open your eyes towards it; Ht. Abd., 364; see also Sh. Sg. Kanch., 2; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. *chërëlang.*

چمرلغ **chëmërëling.** A radiance somewhat less in degree than that expressed by *chëmërëlang*, q.v.

چمس **chëmas.** Anxiety; an anxious feeling consequent on a dangerous or critical position—such as the feeling of a child in the dark, or of a sailor in a storm. *Ch. hati:* id.; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Mënaroh ch.:* to feel nervous or anxious; Sh. Bid., 6.

Pisau rant hulu-nya mas,

Chandong bërulu sëndiri-nya;

Di-tengah laut jangan-lah chëmas,

Ombak bërpalu sama sëndiri-nya:

do not be seized with panic in the middle of the ocean; the waves may be fighting, but it is with one another; Pel. Abd., 108.

چمس **chëmus.** (Kedah.) Strong disgust or nausea as the result of satiety; an expression stronger than *jëmu*, q. v.

چمگین **chëmëngkiyan.** A plant used as a medicinal drug. Also *chëmëkiyan* and *jëmëkiyan.*

چمف **champa.** A Malay colony on the coast of Cambodia. *Kain ch.:* flowered silk cloth of Cambodian or Siamese make. Also *chëmpa.*

چمف **chëmpa.** I. *Bunga chëmpa:* a flower (unidentified); Sh. B. A. M., 12.

Chëmpa raya: a flowering shrub much planted in cemeteries; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5.

II. *Champa* in Cambodia; v. *champa.*

چمپاک **chëmpaka.** [Skr. *chämpaka.*] The champak-tree, *michelia champaca*; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sej. Mal., 134; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8.

Ch. biru: the Frangipani, *plumiera acutifolia.*

Ch. bukit: (Malacca) a small shrub with a sweet scented flower, *cephælis griffithii.*

Ch. gunong: *liliodendron lilifera*; Cr.

Ch. hutan: a shrub with sweet scented orange flowers, *gardenia griffithii.*

Ch. janggi: a small tree or shrub with a scarlet fruit, *stereculia lævis.*

Ch. muliya: a flower, *parkinsonia aculeata*, Cr.

Ch. puteh hutan: a small tree with white flowers, *randia anisophylla.*

Ch. selan: a flower, *pyrrhosa horsfeldii*; Cr.

Ratëna ch.: the topaz.

Tanah ch.: sulphur.

چمپان **chëmpana.** I. A litter; Ht. Koris; Sh. Sri Bun., 84. Better *jëmpana*, q. v.

II. (Penang.) The name of a plant the leaves of which are broad and smooth like those of the *tërap.*

چمپدک **chëmpëdak.** A well known native fruit, *artocarpus polyphema.*

Daripada chëmpëdak baik nangka;

Daripada tidak baik ada.

a *nangka* is better than a *chëmpëdak*; and something is better than nothing at all; half a loaf is better than no bread; Prov., Ht. Abd., 310.

Sa-kali-kali tiyada ku sangka

Tanam chëmpëdak tumbuh nangka:

never, never would I have imagined that by planting a *chëmpëdak*, a *nangka* would grow up, —a proverbial expression of astonishment at a child not taking after his parents.

Ch. ayer: *artocarpus maingayi.*

Ch. bantal; ch. baroh; ch. mambong: unidentified varieties of the *chëmpëdak.*

چمپر **champor.** The act of mixing or mingling; mixed.

Ch. bawur: in utter confusion; utterly mixed up, of things that should be in order—used of routed soldiery, etc.; Sej. Mal., 17; Ht. Ind. Nata. Also *ch. gawul*; Ht. Raj. Kh., 51; Ht. Al., 2; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Champoran: things mixed up; components of a mixture. *Pënganan Mëlayu apa-apa champoran-nya:* what are the ingredients in the various Malay cakes? Ht. Abd., 391.

Champorkan: to mix up; to mingle (transitive); Ht. Abd., 388; Muj., 70.

Bërchampor: in solution with; in mixture with. *Minyak dëngan ayer ada-kah bërchampor:* will oil and water mix? Prov.; J. S. A. S., II., 157.

Tërchampor: mixed; mingled with.

- چفرا **chěmpĕra.** (Kedah.) Broken; scattered—as a defeated army.
- چفردق **chěmpĕrdek.** A medicinal shrub (unidentified).
- چفرلغ **chěmpĕrling.** A kind of starling. *Mata ch.:* starling's eyes,—a simile for very red eyes. Also *pĕrling*.
- چفري **chěmpĕrai.** A generic name given to a number of sea-shore shrubs, notably *champercia griffithii* and *cansjera rheedii*.
Ch. batu: *gomphandra lanceolata*.
Ch. dadah: (Malacca) a common jungle shrub with white flowers and yellow or orange berries.
- چفريقت **champaringat.** *Dau ch.:* a medicinal herb. Also called *dau tamparingat*.
- چفش **chompis.** Injured by the loss of a corner or projection, as a statue with the nose knocked off, or as a table with a corner chipped off.
- چفشغ **champang.** Rowing from the bows of a boat; paddling at the extreme fore part of a boat.
- چفشغ **champing.** See *chompang*.
- چفشغ **champong.** Shattered at a single stroke or blow; shattered as a tree when struck by lightning.
- چفشغ **chěmping.** *Sa-chěmping:* a bit; a morsel, but used of somewhat smaller morsels than *kĕping*; *sa-tĕbis* being the smallest morsel of all.
- چفشغ **chěmpong.** I. (Onom.) The sound of a round heavy massive body falling into water.
II. Carrying between both arms, as a man may carry a large bundle of firewood, lifting between the arms; lifting bodily as a mother lifts up her child.
- چفشغ **chompang** or **chumpang.** *Chompang-champing:* tattered at the edge; torn at the edge—of a garment; Pel. Abd., 89.
- چفشق **champak.** I. The act of throwing (anything) by an underhand motion using either one or both hands. *Ch. buwang:* throwing away in this manner; a javelin intended to be definitely cast away on the first occasion of its use; Pel. Abd., 31.
Champakkan: to discard; to cast away, as one casts away the end of a cigar when done with; Ht. Abd., 133; or as a fleeing warrior gets rid of his impedimenta; Sej. Mal., III.

Mĕnchampak and *mĕnchampakkan:* to cast out; to throw out, as one casts out a net or anchor into the sea; Muj., 35; Sej. Mal., 159; Sh. A. R. S. J., 9.

Tĕrchampak: cast out; thrown away; cast away; Ht. Abd., 48, 253; Pel. Abd., 110; Sh. Raj. Haji, 186.

II. A skin eruption. Also *chĕmpak*.

چفشق **chĕmpak.** See *champak*, II.

چفشغ **chĕmpĕlong.** I. (Onom.) The sound of a heavy mass falling into the water; the Bata-vian form of the word *chĕlĕmpong*.

II. Jav. A native boat with a lofty curving prow and stern.

III. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).

چفشلق **chĕmpĕlek.** A game played with coins; heads or tails.

چفشلو **champĕlu.** (Kedah.) A *sireh*-receptacle.

چفشن **champin.** (Penang.) A technical fault such as the use of bad material which detracts from the real value, though not from the appearance, of any work.

چفشه **champah.** Insipid; tasteless.

چفشه **chompoh.** [Chin. *tsóng-phò'*.] A cook; Kl.

چفشپي **champai.** *Mĕnchampai* or *mĕnchampaikan:* to attain to, to grasp; to seize. *Si-chabul hĕndaĕ mĕnchampai bulan*, or *si-chabul hĕndaĕ mĕnchampaikan bulan:* the low swaggerer who wanted to seize the moon; Ht. Perb. Jaya; —cf. *chapai* and *sampai*.

The form *champai* also occurs; Muj., 3, 13.

چفشق **chĕmak.** I. A whip; Kl.

II. (Trengganu.) Much; continual.

چفشق **chĕmok.** I. A pod.

II. (Kedah.) To quarrel.

چفشكين **chĕmĕkiyan.** (Riau, Johor.) A plant used as an aperient. Also (Kedah) *chĕmĕngkiyan*.

چفشمر **chĕmĕmar.** (Kedah.) A tree, also known as *kĕmatu*; Muj., 53.

چفشنداري **chĕmĕndari.** A tree (unidentified); Kl.

چفشوچق **chĕmuchup.** Love grass; burrs; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Also (Penang) *tĕmuchut*.

چفشوس **chĕmuwas.** Dirt on the face after a meal; dirty. Cf. *lĕmuwas*, and *chĕmemis*.

چمیدو **chēmīdu.** (Selangor.) Nervous, self-conscious, timid and retiring.

چمیس **chēmemis.** (Singapore.) Dirty, of the mouth; also *chēmūwas* and *lēmūwas*.

چن **chan.** I. [Chin. *tsân.*] A conical basket used by Chinese in their festival of the seventh month.

II. (Riau.) A kind of tar made of camphor, castor-oil and resin, and used for stopping leaks.

چن **chun.** [Chin. *chūn.*] A tenth of a Chinese foot; a Chinese inch.

چنا **chinna.** [Skr. *chihna.*] A mark; a token; a sign; cf. *china*, II., and *chena*.

چناغو **chēnangau.** (Perak.) A peculiar flying bug emitting a bad smell. Also (Kedah) *jēnangau*.

چنت **chinta.** [Skr. *chinta.*] Care; trouble; longing; the sensation of loving desire or of regret for the dead and departed. *Ch. bērahi*: the longings of love.

Bērchinta: to be in love.

Bērchintakan: to love; to mourn for. *Ba-ginda tiyada nobat tujuh hari bērchintakan Bēndahara*: the prince would not permit the royal drums to be beaten for seven days during which time he mourned for the *Bēndahara*; *Sej. Mal.*, 107.

Mēnchinta: (1) to love, (2) to call into existence by will-power; = *mēnchita*, v. *chita*. *Maka raja indēra pun mēnchinta zanggi tērlalu bēsar-nya*: then the King conjured up a negro of enormous size; *Ht. Ind. Meng.* Cf. also *Ht. Jay. Lengg.* The form *mēnyinta* also occurs; *Sh. Panj. Sg.*

Pērchintaan: sorrow; regret for a beloved object; *Ht. Abd.*, 3, 221, 292, etc.

چنتادو **chēntadu.** (Kedah.) A plant (unidentified). Also *sēntadu*.

چنتایو **chēntayu.** [Skr. *jatayu.*] A fabulous bird, which is supposed to be eternally calling for rain. Usually *jēntayu*, q. v.

چنتس **chantas.** Severance by a single blow of a sharp instrument; lopping off; pruning. *Di-chantas leher panggal duwa*: the neck was cut through at a blow; *Ht. P. J. P.*

چنتغ **chanting.** I. A bamboo cup or pail used for drawing water from a ship's water tanks; it has a flexible rattan rope attached to it. Cf. *gayong* and *chēntong*.

II. A stone attached to an anchor if it fails to hold. Also *anting-anting*.

چنتغ **chēntong.** I. A crest running along the back of the neck; a tuft of feathers which can be made to stand erect. Cf. *jambul*, which refers to a fixed tuft only.

II. A kind of ladle consisting of a cup of bamboo with a handle rising vertically upwards—in contradistinction to one with a horizontal handle (*gayong*), or with a flexible rattan attached to it (*chanting*).

چنتغ **chinteng.** [Chin.; Fukien: *chhin-teng*; Cantonese: *ts'un-teng*.] A revenue officer; an employé of the Opium and Spirit Farm; a "chinting."

چنتغ **chonteng** or **chunting.** The act of smearing by passing a substance, which leaves a smear or mark behind it, over any surface. *Sakaliyan-nya bērchunting-chunting muka-nya hitam*: all had their faces smeared with blacking—as gang-robbers; *Ht. Abd.*, 319. *Muka tērchunting arang*: a face blackened with charcoal—a metaphorical expression signifying that a man has had an unpardonable insult put on him; *Sh. Put. Ak.*, 26.

چنتغوري **chintapuri.** A kind of cloth; *Ht. Sh. Kub.*

چنتق **chantek.** Pretty; neat; nicely got up, of a person; well groomed, of a horse. *Bērsikat bērmīnyak bērchantek-chantek*: combed and oiled and neatly turned out; *Sh. A. R. S. J.*, 5.

Apa guna bērkain batek,

Kalau tidak dēngan suchi-nya?

Apa guna bērbini chantek

Kalau tidak dēngan budi-nya?

of what use is it to wear a Javanese *sarong* if that *sarong* is not clean? What is the good of being married to a pretty woman if that woman has no chastity?

چنم **chantum** or **chēntum.** Folding together; bringing together; coming together, used of the folding of a bundle when the corners and edges are gathered into the hand and the rest of the outer covering hangs as a loose sack.

Charek-charek bulu ayam lama-lama iya bērchantum pula: you may tear a fowl's feathers apart but they will grow together again; *Prov.*, *J. S. A. S.*, XXIV., 103.

چنتامانی **chintamani.** A short gold-yellow snake the finding of which is believed to augur good luck in love; *Sh. Peng.*, 5.

Buwah kēdūndong masak bērkuwah,

Makan di-atas pērmadani;

Tiwan bērunlong lagi bērtuwah

Sa-bagai ular chintamani:

you, Sir, bring fortune and good luck, as does the snake, the *chintamani*.

This word is of common occurrence in incantations.

چنته **chontoh.** A specimen; a model or sample for copying—as distinct from a design or plan; *Sh. Sri Ben.*, 9.

چنچا **chinchā.** *Kain chinchā dewati*: the name given to a cloth mentioned *Sh. Sri Ben.*, 53.

چڻچال **chĕnchala.** (Kedah.) A bird better known elsewhere by the name *murai gila*.

چڻچالو **chĕnchalok.** A relish (*sambal*) made of small prawns (*udang kĕpai*.)

چڻچاون **chĕnchawan.** A part of the anatomy of the knee; the hollow in which the joint rests.
Minyak ch. : the oily matter in the *patella* or knee-pan.

چڻچاوي **chĕnchawi.** I. (Johor.) A bird; a kind of swift with a long forked tail. Also *chĕcharwi*.

II. A bridal garment; Ht. Ind. Meng.

چڻچڻ **chanchang.** Culminating in a point; rising to a point—as certain forms of native head-dress (Ht. Abd., 231), or as a dog's tail.

Lada ch. : a kind of red pepper.

Layar ch. : a triangular sail.

چڻچڻ **chĕnchang** or **chinchang.** The act of cutting anything with a slicing blow; chopping; slashing at anything. *Masing-masing mĕnikam dan mĕnchĕnchang mayat*: each and all stabbed or slashed the corpse; Ht. Abd., 248. *Ayer di-chĕnchang tiyada putus*: you may slash at water but you will not cut it in two; Prov.

Bĕrtĕtak chĕnchang: slashing to pieces by repeated blows; Ht. Mar. Mah.

چڻچڻ **chencheng.** Running away as fast as its legs can carry it, of a scared child or frightened dog.

چڻچڻ **chinchin.** A ring. *Sa-puloh bĕntok chinchin*: ten rings; Sej. Mal., 153. *Sapĕrti chinchin dĕngan pĕrmata*: like the ring and its gem; exactly suiting each other; Prov.; Ht. Abd., 96.

Ch. bĕlah rotan: a ring with a convex outer surface and a smooth inner surface.

Ch. bĕrapit: a ring with two stones.

Ch. bindu: a ring with one stone.

Ch. bunga nyior: a ring of open chain work.

Ch. chap: a seal ring.

Ch. ikat balai: a ring set with a square flat stone.

Ch. ikat Bĕlanda or *ch. ikat Eropah*: a ring with a stone set in open filigree work so as to permit of the sides being seen.

Ch. kĕrajaan: a sovereign's signet ring; the seal of state.

Ch. kĕreta: a plain gold ring with a round surface.

Ch. konang-konang sa-kĕbun: a ring with a large stone set in a circlet of small gems.
Ch. konang-konang sa-taman: id.; Ht. Mas Ed.

Ch. limasan: a ring set with one stone the surface of which is cut like a pyramidal roof.

Ch. mahar := *ch. kĕrajaan*.

Ch. mata tiga: a ring set with three stones.

Ch. pachat kĕnnyang: a ring of uneven width used to protect the finger when using the *kĕris*.

Ch. patah biram: a ring that takes to pieces; a puzzle ring. Also *ch. patah susah* and *ch. ikat susah*.

Ch. peler itek, *ch. pĕlitek* and *ch. pintal tiga*: a ring of three strands.

Ch. seken (shake-hands): a ring with clasped hands in gold on it.

Ch. tanda: a betrothal ring.

Ch. tapak gajah: (1) a massive iron mooring ring on a wharf for the use of ships, (2) a ring with a large octagonal face.

Ch. utas: a ring set with four (or more) stones in a row.

Ch. wafak: a talismanic ring with the horoscope engraved on it.

Liyang ch.: the hollow enclosed by a ring; Ht. Hamz., 32.

Si-kudong dapat chinchin: a maimed man who has found a ring, a proverbial description of a man who has precious opportunities which he is unable to use.

چڻچو **chinchau.** [Chin.: *chhin-chháu*.] A cold sweet jelly. *Chinchauwan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

چڻچو **chinchu.** [Chin.: *tsún-tsú*.] The supercargo of a Chinese-owned ship; the owner's representative; Pel. Abd., 24; Ht. Gh.

چڻچودق **chĕnchodak.** (Kedah.) The name of the well-known saw-fish or small sword-fish; = (Riau, Johor) *todaq*, q. v.

Singapura di-langgar chĕnchodak,

Orang bĕrkubu batang pisang;

Orang tuwa gila ka-budak,

Bagai bulan di-pagar bintang;

Singapore was attacked by the sword-fish, and the people made a fence of banana-stems.

چڻچورت **chĕnchurut.** The musk-rat, usually *tikus turi*, or *tikus kĕsturi*.

چڻچند **chanda.** I. The strip of wood at the stern to which the rudder is attached.

II. *Ta'-chanda*: to care nothing for, to set at naught, to despise; Sh. Bah. Sing., 7; = *ta'-endah*.

III. [Skr.: *chhanda*.] *Chanda pĕti*: a secretaire; a casket or box with a secret drawer or receptacle; Ht. Ism. Yat., 16. The word is also applied (Riau, Johor) to the brass mountings which are occasionally put on a box to strengthen it.

IV. A short stabbing spear or javelin. Also *chandaq*.

V. Sportiveness, amusement, mutual jesting; Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895;—a variant of *sĕnda*, q.v.

VI. *Si-chanda-kiya mana*: what slanderer, what mischief-maker; v. *chandakiya*.

چند **chinda**. A great grandson,—a respectful diminutive of *chichit*, q. v.

چند **chunda**. A grandson; Sej. Mal., 12, 27; Ht. Kal. Dam., 448; a respectful diminutive of *chuchu*, q. v.

چندل **chëndala**. [Skr. *chandāla*: a pariah; an outcast; a man who has forfeited all caste or who is born a pariah.] Shameless; low; mean; ignoble. *Pĕrawan sĕkarang laku-nya chëndala*: the modern maiden behaves like a harlot; Marsd. Gr. 211. Also *jëndala*.

چندان **chëndana**. [Skr. *chandana*.] *Kayu chëndana*: sandalwood, *santalum album*; Sh. Pant. Shl., 2. *Sudah gĕharu chëndana pula*: you have done with agila-wood and now it is a case of sandal-wood again! —a proverbial equivalent for its fellow-rhyme "*sudah tahu bĕrtanya pula*," (you have been told once and here you come asking the same question again); J. S. A. S., XI., 56.¹

Ch. kuning: the common sandal-wood.

Ch. janggi: red sandal-wood.

Ch. kĕring: dry scentless sandal-wood; a term of abuse.

Ayer ch.: water used at burial; cf. Sh. May., 5.

چنداون **chëndawan**. A generic name applied to poisonous fungi, mostly *agarici*. The name is also given to a legendary fungus of gigantic size believed to grow in the sea and to shelter the fish; Sh. I. M. P., 13.

Mabok ch.: (literally) delirious as the result of eating poisonous fungi by mistake for mushrooms; (by metaphor) love-sick; Ht. Gul. Bak., 75, 142; Sh. Bur. Pung., 18; Sh. Panj. Sg.; —used of the condition of women only, when overcome by desire. *Chëndawan* in this expression, and in many pantuns, has a double meaning.

Ch. batang: a dry brown fungus growing on old rotten tree stems, *lentinus exilis*.

Ch. boreng: a woody scarlet fungus common on wood, used in native medicine as an astringent.

Ch. ipoh: a white agaric with dull violet fur on the top.

Ch. jĕmput-jĕmput: a bun-shaped black polished fungus growing on wood, *daldinia vernicosa*.

¹ This expression is common in pantuns; e. g. :—

Lĕpas gĕharu chëndana pula,

Rama-rama tĕrbang ka-pĕkan;

Sudah tahu bĕrtanya pula,

Dari sa-lama patek sĕmbahkan.

Ht. Sh. Kub.

Sudah gĕharu chëndana pula,

Tĕtak tĕmu di-dalam puwan;

Sudah tahu bĕrtanya pula,

Hĕndaĕ bĕrjumpa gĕrangan, tuwan?

Ht. Ind. Bang., 37.

See also a similar pantun; Ht. Ahm. Md., 42.

Ch. karang: the branched fungi known in England as witches' butter, *clavaria*, various species. Also applied to *stereum nitidulum*.

Ch. merah: = *ch. boreng*.

Ch. rambut ali: a very common plant with hair-like stems running over dead leaves, *marasmius gordipes*.

Ch. si-mangkok: a small cup-shaped fungus growing on wood, *cyathula*, sp.

Ch. tĕlĕkong: a white fungus with a beautiful white lacework veil hanging from the upper part; *dictyophora campanulata*.

Ch. tĕlinga kĕra: a brown woody fungus, *polystictus xerampelinus*.

Ch. tĕlinga tiyong: a bright orange red fungus; *agaricus*, sp.

Ch. tumbong kĕlapa: a yellow ball-shaped fungus, *scleroderma flavo-crocatum*.

Other unidentified varieties are: *ch. kulat pongsu*, *ch. puteh mata*, *ch. tĕkukor*, and *ch. biring*.

چندایم **chĕndayam**. Pleasant to look at, beautiful; Ht. Raj. Don., 16, 17.

چندت **chandat**. A kind of hook with several unbarbed points used (*chandat chari-chari*) for fishing up sunken cables, or (*chandat sotong*) for catching cuttle-fish.

چندت **chandit**. The extremity of a native anchor to which the cable is not directly attached. *Tali ch.*: a loop at this end of the anchor through which the cable passes.

چندر **chĕndor** = *chĕndĕra*, II and III, q. v.

چندرا **chĕndĕra**. I. [Skr. *chandra*, the moon.] The name given to an inferior race of divinities like the Indras, Mambangs, Peris, etc. *'Adat ch.*: the customs of these divinities; Ht. Gul. Bak., 24, 104. *Muda ch.*: young and fair like one of these divinities; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. Deep, of sleep; = *nyĕdar*.

Sireh sa-kaĕpor di-makan kĕra,

Pĕkan podaĕ di-dalam pĕrahu;

Di-bawa tidor tiyada chĕndĕra,

Makan ta'-hĕndaĕ, tidor ta'-mahu:

she is carried to bed but she will not sleep; she is unwilling to eat and unwilling to slumber; Ht. Koris.

III. *Chĕndĕra mata*: a present; a gift to an equal; Marsd. Gr., 137.

چندراس **chandarasa**. [Skr. *chandrahāsa*.] The sword of Rawana.

چندرس **chĕndĕrus**. (Penang.) The removal of evil odour from oil; anything put into oil to remove its strong smell.

چندرساري **chĚndĚrasari.** [From *chandra* and *sari*?]
A bird (unidentified); Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 23.

چندرسوري **chĚndĚrasuri.** [Skr. from *chandra* and *surya*?] The name of a tree (*gandasuli*?); Ht. Kal. Dam., 70.

چندرغ **chĚndĚrong** or **chondĚrong.** A leaning or inclination to a side. *Pohun bidara ch.*: a *bidara* tree that is not erect, that inclines in one direction; Ht. Hamz., 19. *Ch. hati*: mental leanings, inclinations or desires; Ht. Isk. Dz. Also *chondong*, q. v.

چندرمولي **chĚndĚramuliya.** [Skr. *chandra-muliya*?]
An edible fruit; a tree bearing an edible fruit something like a *janggus*; Ht. Ism. Yat., 106, 110.

چندرو **chĚndĚru.** A tree with golden yellow flowers, *diplanthera bancana*.

چندرواس **chĚndĚrawasa.** See *chĚndĚrawaseh*.

چندروسه **chĚndĚrawaseh.** [Skr. *chandra-wansa*?]
The bird of paradise; the most beautiful of birds; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Sh. Bur. Pung., 3; Sh. Ik. Trub., 13; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 6; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5; a metaphor for the most beautiful of women. *Sĕbab karĕna chĚndĚrawaseh mĕrak mas sĕhaya lĕpas-kan*: (lit.) for the sake of the bird of paradise I left the golden peacock; (metaphorically) I abandoned a beautiful woman for the sake of the fairest woman of all.

Burong chĚndĚrawaseh
Ekor panjang dada putih,
Tĕrbang turun boleh,
Tĕrbang naik ta'-boleh:

a bird of paradise with a long tail and a white breast which can fly down but not fly up,—a Malay riddle to which the answer is *upeh luroh daripada mayang*.

The bird of paradise not being indigenous to Malay countries, this word is applied indifferently to very beautiful birds or birds with very beautiful plumage, such as the golden oriole or the ostrich; Ht. Abd., 223. The forms *chĚndĚrawangsa* *chĚndĚrawangseh* and *chĚndĚrawasa* are also met with.

چندروغس **chĚndĚrawangsa.** See *chĚndĚrawaseh*.

چندروغسه **chĚndĚrawangseh.** See *chĚndĚrawaseh*.

چندري **chĚndĚrai.** A generic name given to several plants, viz.:—

Ch. gajah: *croton argyratus*.
Ch. paya: *grewia miqueliana*.
Ch. rimba: *grewia fibrocarpa*.
Akar ch.: *grewia umbellata*.

چندغ **chandang.** I. *Bĕrani ch.*: the courage of a man who does not know when he is beaten; pertinacious and undaunted courage.

II. (Kedah.) A carved drinking vessel.

چندغ **chandong.** *Parang ch.*: a species of chopper of which the blade and handle are in one piece;—e. g.:

Pisau raut hulu-nya mas,

Chandong bĕrhulu sĕndiri-nya:

Di-tĕngah laut jangan-lah chĕmas,

Ombak bĕrpalu sama sĕndiri-nya:

a *pisau raut* with a handle of gold; a *chandong* with itself as a handle; Pel. Abd., 108.

چندغ **chondong.** Out of the perpendicular; inclining or leaning towards one side. *Matahari ch.*: the setting sun.

Chondong is also used (by metaphor) of a person having an inclination or leaning in any direction. *Chondong kapada kĕkayaan dunya*: with a leaning towards the wealth of this world; Ht. Abd., 337. *Tĕrchondong hati-nya akan Kubad Lela Indĕra*: his favour inclined towards Kubad Lela Indra; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Mĕnchondongkan hati: to incline towards. *Mĕnyondongkan hati*: id.; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Cf. *chondĚrong*.

چندغ **chundang.** *Kĕchundang* and *pĕchundang*: the relation in which the defeated stands to the conqueror. *Jangan-lah kita dapat kĕchundang*: let us not allow ourselves to be numbered among his conquests; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 30. *Sunggoh elok ayam tambatan, sudah kĕchundang kami*: fair indeed is the fowl tied up (for you to slaughter) but she is already a conquest of mine (said to a bridegroom by a former lover of the bride); Sh. Peng., 4. Cf. *chena*, *china* (in *china buta*) and *chĭma*.

چندق **chandak.** I. Jav. To stab with a short heavy spear; a javelin; a short lance.

II. The drawing in of a part of a fishing line. Also *sandak*. Used of a man who after throwing out his line draws in a small portion.

چندق **chandek.** I. Parasitic growths under the fork of a tree.

II. A regular and recognized concubine—as distinct from an inferior wife (*gundek*) or from a casual and temporary mistress (*jamah-jamahan*) of a Malay *raja*; Ht. Ism. Yat., 169.

چندکيا **chandakiya.** [Hind. *chhandi-kya*.] *Si-chandakiya mana*: what deceiver, what slanderer; Ht. Gul. Bak., 80;—*kiya* being the Hind. *kya*, what = *mana*.

چندل **chandal.** I. Difficult; = *sukar*; Kl., Pijn.

II. (Hind. = Skr. *chandāla*) loose; foul-mouthed; Ht. Mas Ed.

III. Jarring upon the senses; = *janggal*.

چندل **chendol**. A kind of thin broth with cooked cakes of flour floating in it.

چندن **chandan**. [Hind.: sandal-wood.] A fragrant wood; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 32; cf. *chēdana*.

چندو **chandu**. I. Prepared opium; opium prepared for smoking. *Orang makan chandu*: an opium smoker; Ht. Abd., 307. *Saperti orang pēmakān chandu, dēngan chandu sampai mati*: like an opium smoker, once an opium smoker always an opium smoker; Prov. *Pajak ch.*: the Opium Farm; Ht. Abd., 232.

II. *Chandu pēti*: a secretaire, a box with secret compartments in it; better *chanda pēti*, s. v. *chanda*.

چندوي **chēnduwai**. Elopement, abduction for immoral purposes,—used especially of the enticement of women by magic arts as practised by the Sakais. *Bērchēnduwai*: to seduce to illicit intercourse; to persuade to or arrange for illicit relations.

چندي **chindai**. Brightly marked; gay—of colouring; gay patterns in cloth; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 40; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Bid., 123, etc.

Ch. bēludu: velvet dyed with a bright pattern.

Ch. bētina: a brightly coloured but delicate pattern of cloth such as that worn by Court damsels as a scarf (*sēlendam*). Also *ch. sari*: Ht. Ind. Nata.

Ch. jantan: cloth of a bright large pattern such as may be worn as a sash or belt.

Ch. sari: v. *ch. bētina*.

Ular sawa ch.: a brightly marked python, *python reticulatus*.

Tapak ch.: patches or checks of a variegated pattern of bright colours; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Mati bērkapan ch.: lit. to die in a shroud of bright colours,—an idiomatic expression describing a liaison between a man and a woman who is in rank far above him; cf. J. S. A. S., II., 157; Sh. Pant. Shl., 6.

چندي **chandi**. I. A monument; a mausoleum; a memorial; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Tiyang ch.*: a memorial pillar,—such as one erected to commemorate the visit of some great dignitary to a relatively unimportant place, or some similarly rare event.

II. Restive, of a horse; forward, of a woman.

چنغ **chēnong**. A fixed steady gaze at anything; an abstracted look; = *mēnong*, q. v.

چنگکس **chēnangkās**. A species of heavy sword or chopper used as a weapon; Pel. Abd., 41; Sh. Lamp., 34.

چنگک **chēnangga**. I. [Skr. *chihnangga*.] A natural malformation or deformity; a birth-mark.

II. (Kedah.) The suite of a *raja*.

چنق **chēnak**. *Tulang chēnak*: the collar-bone; C. and S.

چنق **chēnok**. *Minyak chēnok*: (Kedah) a vegetable obtained from the tree *diplocnemia sebifera*: (Riau, Johor) *minyak kawang* or *tēngkawang*.

چنگار **chanigara**. (Kawi.) *Bunga chanigara*: a white flower (unidentified); Ht. Sh.

چنورم **chēnoram** or **chēnuram**. (Kedah.) A declivity; very sloping ground; an almost precipitous incline; cf. *churam*.

Tinggi rēndah naik bukit,

Tanah chēnoram bērchampor batu;

Mēlayu pērchaya hantu pēlēsit,

Bomor jampi di-pukul pēnyapu:

ascending that hill means rising and descending, the ground is steep and besprinkled with cliffs.

چنونت **chēnonot**. I. (Kedah.) The extremity of the back-bone; (Riau, Johor) *tulang tongkeng*.

II. (Riau.) Sucking at the breast.

چنونق **chēnonok**. (Trengganu.) The breast-bone of a sheep or ox; cf. *chēnonot*.

چنیل **chēnela**. [Port.: *chinela*.] A slipper.

چو **cho**. See *choche*.

چو **chu**. I. [Chin.: *chū*.] Arrack.

II. (Kedah.) Youngest uncle; (Singapore) *pa' su*, (Riau) *pa' su* or *pa' chu*, (Johor) *pa' busu*, (Bencoolen) *pa' unchu*;—all variants of *bapa bongsu*.

چوا **chuwa**. Not pleasing, unsatisfactory, unfortunate; Sh. Panj. Sg.

چواج **chuwacha**. [Skr. *swachchha*.] The clearness of the atmosphere; clear; transparent; pellucid—of the atmosphere. *Ch. baik*: fine bright weather; Ht. Abd., 453. *Chērah ch.*: id.; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Tērang chuwacha*: id. *Tērang chuwacha mēnjadi kēlam kabut*: the brightness of the day was turned to gloom,—a common description of a fierce battle with clouds of arrows darkening the sun.

چوالي **chuwali**. (Kawi.) Excepting; saving; exclusive of; making exceptions; with some exceptions. *Kěchuwali*: id.—the usual form; Ht. Abd., 4, 24, 139; Marsd. Gr., 211, Pel. Abd., 101; J. I. A., I., 82. *Kěchuwali kěbanayakan*: many; most, but I make exceptions. *Tabek kěchuwali*: saving your presence; saving the presence of some of you; present company always excepted.

Ēnche' Ali orang Sēmarang

Singgah bērulam puchok kētapang;

Tabek chuwali muda sēkarang

Mulut-nya manis lidah bērchabang:

saving your presence, the young men of to-day have honeyed mouths and serpent-tongues, i. e., are pleasant-spoken but insincere.

چواني **chuwani**. A kind of cloth; Sh. Panj. Sg.

چوب **choba** or **chuba**. Test; testing; the act or process of trying or testing. *Pērchaya-lah iya akandiya dēngan tiyada di-choba-nya iya-kah atau tidak*: they believe it without testing whether it is so or not; Ht. Abd., 4.

Chobaī: to hold a test, to make a trial; Ht. Gul. Bak., 47. *Mēnchoba*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 20. *Mēnchobaī*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 8, 115.

Chobakan: to test, to put to the test, to try; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 34. *Mēnchobakan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 205.

Pēnchoba: a trial or test; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 16.

In colloquial language, *choba* is used in the sense of "just," "please," "kindly." *Choba tanya kapada guru-nya itu*: just ask that teacher of their's; Ht. Abd., 94. *Choba-lah tuwan sēndiri pērgi bandingkan tulisan sēhaya itu dēngan kitab Kāmās itu*: will you kindly compare what I have written with (the spelling adopted in) that dictionary; Ht. Abd., 151.

چوبیت **chubit**. Pinching; pressure between finger and thumb. *Di-chubit paha kanan, kiri pun sakit juga*: the right thigh is pinched and the left also feels the pain; punish one member of a family and the others will also suffer; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 98. *Buwaiyan pun di-gouchang anak pun di-chubit*: to rock the cradle while pinching the child; to do a bad turn under cover of a kindness; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 43.

Mēnchubit or *mēnyubit* (Ht. Ind. Nata): to pinch.

Chubit is confined in use to a pinch, holding a fair amount of flesh, not merely nipping a little flesh, whether between finger and thumb (*gētil*) or between the thumb and finger-nails (*sēliseh*), nor is it used of mere painless pressure as in massage (*pichit*), nor of a pinch which includes a simultaneous pull (*chēngkam*) or twist (*piyat*). Cf. also *chobek*, *sēpit*, *gētu*, *kēpit*, *tindas*, *pějām* and *apit*.

چوبر **chobar**. Torn; rent down the middle. *Chobar-chabir*: tattered and torn; cf. *chabir*, *chobak*, *chabek*, etc.

چوبس **chobis**. A long chip knocked off the edge of anything, e. g., a splinter from the edge of a table.

چوبق **chobak**. *Ch.-chabek*: tattered or torn at the edge; cf. *robak-rabek*.

Orang Padang lalu bērēmpat,

Chobak-chabek tēpi kain-nya;

Sudah hilang, mana-kan dapat,

Chari lain akan ganti-nya:

four men of Padang passed by with the edge of their *sarongs* all tattered.

چوبک **chobek**. I. A pinch, in the sense of a pinch of snuff or of tobacco, or as a small quantity of food picked up between the finger and thumb and put into the mouth to test the taste; cf. *chubit*.

II. An earthenware saucer for *sambal*.

چوبن **choban** or **chuban**. A kind of needle of horn or bamboo used in repairing nets or in working with gold thread.

چوت **chuwat**. Projecting; stretching out to a point; erecting itself; the motion of projection or erection in contradistinction to the position when erect.

چوت **chuwit**. I. A playful tap or blow with the finger; a touch with the finger, not to give pain but to attract attention silently; a signal with the finger signifying "go away"; to jerk the tail aimlessly up and down, of a bird; to wander about doing nothing; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 17; J. S. A. S., III., 37.

II. A gathering under the finger-nail.

چوتت **chotet**. The projection of the extreme point only; sticking out the end or tip.

چوتف **chutap**. A shiny black waist-buckle.

چوتق **chotek**. *Sa-chotek*: a small portion, a crumb or infinitesimal fragment. *Kērja bērchotek-chotek*: to work in driblets.

چوتق **chotok**. I. The small comb or fleshy protuberance found on the upper part of the beak where the beak begins to project from the skull.

II. Projecting above the surface, of a low flat rock.

چوغم **chutam**. An amalgam of iron, gold and silver.

چوتي **chuti**. [Hind. *chutti*.] Leave; leave of absence.

چوچ **chucha.** I. A spell to silence¹ or humiliate one's enemy or to make him lose his power; v. Ht. Abd., 154; J. I. A., I., 312.

II. Abuse; snarling; railing at anyone, Kl.; an equivalent of *chěrěcha*, q. v.

چوچت **chuchut.** Jav. The shark; Kam. Kech., 6.

چوچر **chuchor.** I. [Onom.?—cf. *chor*.] The flowing of liquid in a very small stream; dropping fairly profusely; trickling.

Chuchoran atap: the edge of a roof; the eaves; the place over which the water trickles. Cf. *pěnutoran atap*.

Chuchori: to sprinkle; to let water drip or fall on anything; Sh. Bid., 32; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43. *Chuchorkan*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Měnchuchorkan*: id. *Měnyuchorkan*: id.; Ht. Koris; Sh. May., 4. *Maka Bětara Inděra dan Bėgawan Narada pun mēnchuchorkan ayer utama jiwa itu ka-muka-nya Sang Ranjuna*: the Holy Indra and the Blessed Narada besprinkled the face of Arjuna with the water of the Spirit of Life; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. A generic name given to cakes made of hard-baked pastry. *Pėnganan ch.*: id.; Pel. Abd., 35.

III. A bird, *podargus javanensis*. *Takut akan burong chuchor*: fearing the *chuchor* bird; Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Chuchor kėpudang bėrtėrbangan*: *chuchor* and *kėpudang* birds in flight; Ht. Sh. This bird is a night-bird with a loud note.

IV. A small species of wasp; C. and S.

چوچڭ **chuchong.** Grandson; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sh. Kub.; = *chuchu*, q. v. Cf. *bapang*, *kakang*, etc.

چوچق **chuchok.** I. The act of driving a sharp-pointed instrument into anything; the act of piercing; the leader of a charge to pierce the enemy's line; the condition of having been pierced; perforation; perforated. *Sapėrti kėrbau chuchok hidong*: like a buffalo with a hole through his nose; a man bound to follow in whichever way he is led; J. S. A. S., XI., 61. *Di-chuchok hidong dėngan taring-nya*: the (lion's) nose was pierced by the (boar's) tusk; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 22. *Sapėrti manek tanggal daripada chuchok-nya*: like gems fallen from their strings; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Chuchok kajang*: the making of *kajang* mats by passing a piece of rattan through the pandanus leaves to hold them together; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 8.

¹ Cf. the following pantun:—

Bacha surat di-dalam kota,
Dayang raja mari mēngėndap;
Kėna chucha tiyada tėrkata
Bingong laksana kėna pėrėngap.

Ch. mata sėluwang: blinding by magical devices, in the process of which the magician pokes out the eye of a *sėluwang* fish; blindness accompanied by no signs of disease, and attributed by Malays to magic arts.

Ch. sėnjata: the leader of a charge; the warrior placed in the extreme van to strike the first blow; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Also simply *chuchok*; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Chuchokkan: to pierce; to perforate—e. g., to pin down entomological specimens in a collection; Ht. Abd., 88.

Bėrchuchok-chuchok: in strings; strung together—as jasmine buds in a native garland; Pel. Abd., 79.

Mėnchuchok: to pierce, to perforate, to dig sharp points into anything. *Mėnyuchok*: id. *Mėnchuchok di-dalam ulu hati*: sharp shooting pains in the liver—the result of indigestion. *Tėlunjok mēnchuchok mata*: the forefinger pokes up the eye; a man who injures himself or is his own enemy; Prov.

Mėnchuchokkan: to use anything for piercing; to pierce with (anything). *Naga itu-pun mēnchuchokkan ekor-nya*: the dragon stabbed at him with his tail; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Tėrchuchok: pierced. *Sadikit salah mėlangkah tėrchuchok di-kaki*: if you made a false step, you got your foot pierced (of a way beset with pitfalls); Ht. Abd., 342.

II. Teasing. Also *chuchoh*, q. v.

چوچو **chuchu.** Grandchild; a grandchild of either sex. *Anak ch.*: children and grandchildren; descendants generally; Ht. Abd., 264. Cf. *chunda*, *chuchunda* and *chuchong*.

چوچه **chuchoh.** I. Setting anything alight; putting fire to anything. *Ch. mėriyam*: firing a cannon by the application of a match to the touch-hole; Pel. Abd., 57. *Di-chuchoh oranglah sumbu itu sėrta bėrlari-lah orang sėmuwa-nya*: some one lit the fuse and then all ran away; Ht. Abd., 66.

Pėnyuchoh: (Kedah) a mischief-maker; also known as *batu api*.

II. Teasing; verbal annoyance.

چوچي **choche.** (Onom.) The sound of Chinese talking; the general impression left on the Malay ear by Chinese speech. Cf. *kaskus* and *gėrok-gėrak*.

This word is pronounced through the nose, e. g., *choⁿ cheⁿ*.

چوچي **chuchi.** The act of cleansing—in contradistinction to the state of cleanliness (*suchi*.)

Bėrchuchi: to cleanse.

Kėtam ch.: a plane.

چودق **chodak.** *Mėnchodak*: to hold the head aloft, of a swimming snake. Cf. *todak* and *chėnchodak*.

چور **chuwar.** Projecting; sticking far up or far out—of a moving and much extended object, such as a mast; cf. *chuwat*, which refers to shorter objects, and *chotet*.

چور **chura.** Jestng; joking; inability or unwillingness to treat a thing seriously. *Pelandok orang yang chura*: the dwarf-deer, that perpetual joker; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 19. *Běrmadah chura*: to jest; to speak with a double meaning, poking fun at one's companion; Bint. Timor, 16 January, 1895.

*Siti, weh! jangan bėrbuwat chura,
Baik baik pikir dēngan bichara:*

oh, lady! do not turn it off with a jest; think of it earnestly, think of it with seriousness; Ht. Sh. Kub.

چورت **churat.** Gushing out with violence—of any liquid.

Ch. bintang: a falling star; also *cheret bintang*.

Ch. mērepet: nonsensical gush.

چورت **chorot** or **churut.** I. Bringing up the rear; being the last to arrive. *Pēnchorot*: one that is always last—as a horse or boat which never does well at racing; the last; a laggard.

II. (Singapore, but properly Javanese.) The spout of anything. *Ch. cherek*: the spout of a kettle. *Ch. pēlita*: the spout of a native lamp, the wick-holder.

چورغ **chorang.** Cheating at games. *Pēnchorang*: a cheat.

چورغ **choreng.** Streaked with vertical streaks, as a man upon whom paint or mud has fallen.

Ch.-moreng: streaked in all directions, vertically and otherwise—as a mud-stained man who has repeatedly changed his position and has so allowed the mud to flow in various directions; Ht. Abd., 24.

چورغ **chorong** or **churong.** I. A receptacle for *sireh*, a tray or platter not resting on legs like a *chērana*; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Ind. Nata. Also *jorong*.

II. A cylindrical funnel such as is used for pouring oil or any other liquid through a narrow orifice; the chimney of a lamp; the passage through which water is allowed to escape from the scuppers of a ship.

چورق **chorak** or **churak.** I. The prevailing background; the general colouring of a *sarong*; the general impression left upon the eye as regards its colour. *Sēri Perak lama ta' bērchorak*: the glory of Perak has long had its colour washed out—an epigram on the fate of the "Sri Perak" newspaper; Bint. Timor, 23 February, 1895.

II. *Chorak-charek*: tattered and torn; Ht. Ind. Nata. Cf. *chobak-chabek*.

چورق **chorek.** The long narrow lines marking the grain of certain woods; long parallel lines in a pattern.

چورم **choram** or **churam.** (Riau, Johor.) Extremely sloping; a sharp declivity; an almost precipitous incline; cf. *chēnoram*. *Tēbing sungai itu tērlalu amat tinggi dan churam-nya*: the bank of the river was very high and steep; Ht. Al., 42.

چوره **churah** or **chorah.** Emptying out; poured out to the last drop or grain—as rice from a sack or water from a bottle. *Churahkan*: to empty out; Pel. Abd., 128. *Harapkan guntor di-langit ayer di-tēmpayan di-churahkan*: trusting to the sound of an approaching thunderstorm to empty out the water in one's storing jar; to count one's chickens before they are hatched; J. S. A. S., XI., 80; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 20.

چوري **churi.** I. [Hind. ?] Theft; thieving; surreptitious and dishonest removal, as distinct from robbery with violence. *Churi-churi*: stealthily; surreptitiously.

Kēchuriyan: (1) thievish behaviour; (2) = *kēna churi*. *Rumah tērbakar banyak kēchuriyan*: the houses were burnt and much thieving went on; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 4. *Patek kēchuriyan pada malam tadi*: I was the victim of a theft last night; Ht. Bakht., 73.

Mēnchuri: to steal; Sh. Abd. Mk., 113; Ht. Abd., 28, 305, 365.

Pēnchuri: a thief; Ht. Abd., 23, 227, 308.

II. *Mēnchuri*: to flow, of blood; Sh. Panj. Sg.

چوري **churai.** Loose; severally; one at a time. Cf. *urai* and *chērai*.

چوغف **chungap.** *Chungap-changip*: panting; short of breath.

چوغق **chongak.** Turned upwards—of the face; lifted up—as the head of a buffalo when it sniffs the air; J. S. A. S., II., 159; pointing up—of the beak of a bird.

چوغق **chongok.** *Mēnchongok*: to sit bolt upright, to sit stiffly erect; cf. *changok*, *chatok* and *chongak*.

چوفر **chupar.** Garrulous, of a chattering busybody; unable to hold one's tongue. Also *chēlupar*, *chēlupor*, and *chēlampus*.

چوغف **chuping.** The lobe (of the ear or nostril). *Ch. tēlinga*: the lobe of the ear. *Ch. hidong*: the lobe of the nostril.

Rasa pēdeh chuping tēlinga: the lobe of my ear smarts; my ears tingle; his words jar on me. *Pēdeh sampai chuping tēlinga*: the smart extends to my very ears; my ears tingle.

چوقق chupak. I. A measure of capacity; = $\frac{1}{4}$ *gantang*; half a coco-nut shell used as a measure of capacity. *Sa-chupak itu tiyada-lah boleh mĕnjadi sa-gantang*: a *chupak* cannot become a *gantang*; you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; Prov., Ht. Abd., 279. *Lenggok lenggang bagai chupak hanyut*: rocking to and fro like a floating coco-nut shell; proverbial description of loose conduct; J. S. A. S., II., 156.

II. A fruit something like a mangosteen.

III. The bowl or hollow of the mortar of a *lĕsong hindek*; the bowl of an opium pipe.

چوقل chupul. Too short for the purpose for which a thing is needed—as a rope's end which is insufficient for fastening a necessary knot.

چوفن chupun. (Singapore.) The truck of a mast; also *chupu-chupu*.

چوفو chupu. I. *Chupu-chupu*: the truck of a mast; the hole in which a mast rests; the lintel of a door. *Puting chupu-chupu*: the foot of a mast; that portion of the mast which is cut square to fit into the truck.

II. A box for cosmetics; a casket; Pel. Abd., 44. Usually *chĕpu*, q. v.

چوق chuwak. A decoy elephant.

چوق chowek. A soup-plate or bowl of Chinese make.

چوک chuka. [Skr. *chukra*.] Vinegar. *Muka sa-pĕrti chuka*: a face like vinegar, i. e., sour-faced. *Chuka di-minum pagi hari*: vinegar drunk in the morning; a thing proverbially distasteful; Ht. Koris, and J. S. A. S., II., 160.

چوکet. The abstraction of a very small quantity; pilfering a little at a time. *Di-bukanya chĕpu sigĕra di-choket*: the box was opened and a little of its contents promptly abstracted; Sh. Panj. Sg.

چوکer. A game something like draughts. *Bĕrmain chokar*: to play at this game; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.

چوکor. Shaving; the removal of hair with a razor. *Rambut-ku tĕrlalu panjang; dari Singapura sampai Mĕlaka tiyada bĕrchukor*: my hair was quite long; it had been left unshaven from Singapore to my arrival at Malacca; Ht. Abd., 477.

Mĕnchukor: to shave. *Mĕnyukor*: id.; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 9.

Pĕnyukor: a razor; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Apa pĕnyukor-nya itu? Ada-pun pĕnyukor-nya itu di-chukor dĕngan sayap Jibrail yang bĕsar*: what razor did he (the Prophet) use? As for a razor, he was shaved by the great wing of Gabriel; Mith. Sar., 50. A razor is also *pisau pĕnchukor* and *pisau pĕnyukor*, Pel. Abd., 81.

چوکف chukup. Completion; sufficiency; bringing anything to completion. *Chukup sa-ratus hari*: a full hundred days. *Chukup hari bilangan*: the roll of days is complete; the appointed time is fully over; Ht. Abd., 119. *Ch. lĕngkap*: furnished sufficiently; fully equipped.

چوکو chokok. The cry of a *latah* subject when excited.

چوکn. A short bathing cloth in use among Chinese coolies; Ht. Gh.

چوکo. Tam. Dried gambier root; Pel. Abd., 131.

چوکe. *Chukah-makeh*: (Kedah) irregular in shape, uneven in arrangement. Also *chongkah-changkeh* and *chongkah-mangkeh*.

چوکi. Toll; tax; impost; dues of all sorts levied by Government; Ht. Abd., 209, 241; Pel. Abd., 109.

Timbang ch.: the payment of customs duties.

Mĕlarikan ch.: to evade the payment of customs dues; Pel. Abd., 153.

چوکi, or chuki. A game somewhat resembling the European game of draughts.

Buwah ch.: draughtsmen; the pieces at this game.

Papan ch.: a board for playing this game; Sej. Mal., 99.

Bĕrmain ch.: to play the native game of draughts; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Mas Ed.

چوکat. *Tĕrchugat*: (Kedah) stiffly erect. Also *tĕrchĕgat*, and (Riau, Johor) *tĕrchĕgak* and *tĕgak*.

چوکn. Pers. A state ensign; better *jogan*, q. v. *Chogan* is, however, commonly used of a sign or portent in the heavens.

چوکo. Jav. Blockhead; fool.

چوکal. Cloth, especially silk-cloth, in the first stage of manufacture.

چول chula. [Skr. *chūlá*.] A horn or hornlike animal substance possessing magical or mystical properties; Sej. Mal., 114; the horn of a dragon; the dried penis of a squirrel, believed to be a charm inspiring virility in its possessor. *Běrhulu-chula* (Sej. Mal., 134); or *běrhulkan chula* (Ht. Hg. Tuw., 40): a *kěris* with a handle of magic horn. *Kěris landaiyan chula*: a *kěris* with a large handle and with a sharp point—called after the hornlike projection on a lobster's head; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Maka burung pipit hinggap di-atas chula naga Antaboga*: the sparrow settled on the horn of the dragon Antaboga; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Chula is sometimes used of a mountain peak.

چولت cholat. A dig with the elbow, or with the hand; cf. *cholet*.

چولت cholet. To dig with the finger, to poke with a pointed stick or instrument; = *cholek*, but somewhat rougher or coarser in use.

چولس chulas. Inert; sluggish; slow; idle; used of extreme laziness, and stronger than *malas*, q. v.

Hairán mēmandang gajah mina,

Těmpat bėrdiyam dalam laut;

Chulas malas mēnjadi hina,

Tali mēnila mēnjadi sabut:

the idle and lazy one comes to disgrace; the rope of hemp becomes one of fibre—(the last line being a proverbial definition of a social fall or degradation).

چولغ cholang or chulang. *Cholang-chaling*: in confusion; in a tangle. Also *cholak-chaling*.

چولغ cholong. Jav. To steal.

چولق cholak. *Cholak-chaling*: confused, entangled. Also *cholang-chaling*.

چولق cholek. The process of poking out anything; removal by the use of a pointed instrument; rubbing the point of anything against a substance; digging out with a point—as when one removes a thorn by cutting it out at the point of a lancet, or as one scrapes out festering matter from a boil, or as a climber gets out an edible bird's nest from a hole in the rock by the use of a stick.

Mēncholek: to poke out, dig out, prise out, or scrape out with a pointed instrument; Ht. Gh. *Mēncholek kapur*: to scrape up a little lime (by the use of the finger nail) in order to season the *sireh* leaf.

Pēncholek api: a lucifer match (ignited by the friction of its point against a flat surface).

چولق cholok. A fuse made by wringing or twisting a piece of cloth into a roughly cylindrical shape and then steeping it in oil; Muj., 10.

چولق chulek. (Kedah.) The cry of a night-bird which is believed, when heard, to be ominous of thieves or fire about the house.

چولم chulim. [Hind. *chilam*?] A pipeful of tobacco or opium. *Pēnchulim*: the iron for scraping out the opium dregs.

چولن chulan. A flower (*aglaia odorata*, according to Favre); Ht. Koris., Sh. Bur. Nuri, 7.

چولي choli. [Hind.: id.] A tight-fitting native corset or bodice worn next to the skin; Ht. Gul. Bak., 105.

چوليا chuliya. A "Chuliah"; an Indian from the Madras Presidency; the name by which Tamils are known to the natives of Northern India.

چوم choma. Vain; useless; idle; uselessness. *Sējata di-bawa bukan choma*: the weapons he bears are not borne for nothing (of a boar's tusks).

Choma-choma: uselessly; without any serious object; gratis. *Choma-choma-lah aku bėrtanya ini apa hėrga-nya*: I asked idly (*i. e.*, without any serious intention of purchasing) what their price was; Ht. Abd., 267. *Mēndapat kitāb choma-choma*: to get a book gratis; Ht. Abd., 138. *Mēngajar choma-choma*: to give free education; to teach for nothing; Ht. Abd., 136.

Pėrchoma: vainly, uselessly; = *choma-choma*. *Matī pėrchoma*: to die uselessly.

چومت chumut. Smeared; defiled with dirt; cf. *chomor* and *lomor*.

چومر chomor. Smeared; dirtied, but not quite so dirty as *lomor*, q. v.

چومق chomek. I. *Chomek-chomek*: a sepia or cuttle-fish with a long body.

II. The hair under the lower lip; Kl.

چومل chomil or chomel. I. Dainty; pretty—of small persons and objects. *Chomil chantek*: dainty and pretty; *petite* and pretty; Ht. Sh., Sh. Put. Ak., 28.

II. Babbling; chattering—of the tongue; unable to hold one's tongue—of a person.

Gajah munil nudek ka-lulu,

Kesah pėrmata datang bėrtalu;

Lidah yang chomil sudah-lah kėlu,

Bėrkata-kata tiyada-lah lalu:

the babbling tongue is silenced (in death); and words no longer find their utterance.

چونت chonet. A slight projection of the point of anything.

چوند chunda or chuwanda. Grandchild; Ht. Koris. See *chuchu*.

چونم **chunam**. Long thin pincers for extracting wax from the ear or for working in jewellery; the match-holder of a matchlock.

چوي **chuwai**. Of little consideration; of small account; holding in small esteem.

*Sĕgala pĕkĕrjaan, apa-apa kĕrja,
Jangan-lah chuwai :*

never minimize the importance of your duty whatever that duty may be; Sh. Nas., 17.

چون **chunya**. [Chin. ?] A kind of flat-bottomed lighter in use at Batavia.

چه **chah**. An interjection to invite attention; a cry to bring an absent-minded man to a proper sense of his surroundings; an exclamation to start or hurry a buffalo.

چه **cheh**. I. A somewhat contemptuous exclamation of disbelief; Ht. Abd., 361; Ht. Gul. Bak., 43; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 5. Cf. *chis*.

II. Lascivious, self-indulgent,—of a woman.

III. *Cheh-cheh* : a variant of *chicheh*, q. v.

چه **choh**. A cry to stimulate dogs to attack a man or animal; (vulgarly) to set one man on another; to set the police on the track of a criminal.

چهارى **chĕhari**. Search, seeking for or after; v. *chari*.

چهاي **chĕhaya**. [Skr. *chhāyā*.] Brilliancy; lustre; splendour; light; the glow of beauty; the brightness of the eyes. *Ch. mata-ku* : light of my eyes—a term of endearment. *Ini-lah gambaran chĕhaya mata beta* : this is the portrait of my darling (lit. the light of my eyes); Ht. Gul. Bak., 103.

Chĕhaya is also used to express the lustre of a gem; Ht. Abd., 38. *Suwatu pĕrmata duwa chĕhaya-nya* : a stone with two lustres; i. e., a stone of varying colour; Cr. Gr., 79.

Bĕrchĕhaya-chĕhaya : glowing; lustrous; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mĕnchĕhaya : to enlighten. *Tĕlah mĕnchĕhaya Allah ta'ala akan dikau dĕngan chĕhaya Kurān* : God most High hath enlightened you with the light of the Koran; Muj., 10.

This word is pronounced *chahya*.

چي **che'**. I. A respectful prefix or designation signifying that the person whose name follows is of good but not noble descent; = *ĕncheh*.

II. An exclamation to frighten away dogs or cats.

چي **chi**. [Chin. *chīn*.] A Chinese measure of weight (especially used in weighing opium); = $\frac{1}{10}$ *hun*.

چيامو **chiyamau**. A tree; *draccena maingayi*?

چيق **chebok**. A piece of coco-nut shell or any similar rough handle-less scoop or vessel for lading up water.

Cheboĕkkan ayer : (properly) to scoop up water for one's ablutions, (sometimes) to draw water from a well; Ht. Koris. *Mĕnche-boĕk ayer* : id. *Mĕnyeboĕk ayer* : id.; Ht. Koris.

Cheboĕk is also used in Singapore and in the *Hikāyat Sang Samba* in the sense of the ablutions prescribed by religion and custom for the removal of faecal defilement, but *istinja* is the politer term. *Ta'-bĕrcheboĕk* : a term of insult equivalent to "dirty beast."

چيل **chebol**. A dwarf; Ht. Mas Ed.

چيت **chita**. I. (Cf. Hind. *chhinta*.) Chintz; cotton prints; Ht. Abd., 104, 231, 354; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. [Skr. *chitta*, *chinta*.] Feeling; emotion. *Sukachita* : joy. *Dukachita* : sorrow.

Chita is also used with the meaning of thought-concentration upon any object with a view to calling that object into existence—a power ascribed to heroes of Malayo-Indian romances. *Iya tĕrlalu saĕti dan barang yang di-chita jadi* : he was a man of great magical power; all that he willed, he could create at will; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Sa-barang yang di-chita sĕmuwa-nya mĕnjadi* : id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Mĕnchita or *mĕnchitakan* : to fix one's mind upon any object with a view to calling it into existence. *Maka Sĕri Hanuman pun mĕnchita sĕgala hulubalang kĕra itu* : Sri Hanuman called up all his warriors by his power of will; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Baginda pun mĕnchitakan pahlawan kĕ-ĕmpat*; *dĕngan sa-kĕtika itu juga pahlawan kĕ-ĕmpat pun datang dudok mĕn-yĕmbah* : the prince conjured up the four champions by his will-power; in a moment they were before him saluting him; Ht. Koris.

In a number of cases this will-power was only exercised by centering one's thoughts on a talisman or personality, the magic power being centred in the talisman or delegated by the personality. *Di-chita-nya nama guru-nya Bĕgawan Narada* : he invoked his master, the Blessed Narada, by his force of will; Ht. P. J. P. *Mĕnchita gĕmala hikmat* : to centre one's thoughts on a talisman with a view to working a miracle; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

The form *chinta* is also found in this sense.

چيتو **chetak**. The work of a compositor; the wooden cases from which a compositor sets the type.

چيتو **chetek**. Shallow. *Ayer-nya ch. :* its waters were shallow; Pel. Abd., 148. *Ilmu-nya ch. :* his learning was shallow; Ht. Abd., 37.

چیتق **chetok.** I. (Singapore and Bencoolen.) The beak of a bird. Cf. *paroh*.

II. *Chetokan*: a chisel-holder or chisel rest shaped something like a button-hook and used by braziers.

چیتی **cheti.** Tam. A money-lender, a chitty. Better چنی, q. v.

چیچیت **chichit.** I. (Onom.) A squeaking sound, such as that made by young birds or mice; the creaking noise of a hinge that wants oiling; the trickling sound made by water passing along the side of a boat.

II. Great-grandchild; Ht. Abd., 465; Sh. Jub. Mal., 6, 9; Ht. Koris.

چیر **checher** or **chichir.** Dropping in small quantities; dripping; dropping away by degrees; loss in driblets or small quantities at a time; loss by leakage. *Bërchecheran*: falling in small quantities at a time; Ht. Si Misk., 48. *Yang di-këjar tiyada dapat dan yang di-kandong* (or *kendong*) *bërchecheran*: what he pursued, he failed to catch; and what he had, he lost by leakage; a man sacrificing the substance for the shadow; Prov., Pel. Abd., 20; J. S. A. S., XI., 82.

Checherkan: to allow small quantities of anything to drop upon anything else; Sh. May., 5.

چیچاپ **chichap.** Tasting a liquid by dipping a finger into it and applying the finger to the lips; better *chëchap*, q. v.

چیچق **chichak.** The common house-lizard; better *chëchak*, q. v.

چیچقی **chichik.** A feeling of repulsion for a dirty or loathsome object; a feeling of loathing rather than contempt.

Orang miskin jangan di-chichik,
Këbësaran ta'-buleh di-bawa mati:

do not look on the poor with loathing; worldly greatness does not endure after death.

چیچه **cheheh.** (Vulgar.) The penis (of a child). Also *chëchëh*.

چیچه **chichah.** Steeping—as food is steeped in gravy. *Di-ambil kalam di-chichah-nya dawat*: he took a pen and steeped it in ink; Sh. Lamp., I.

چیچی **cheche.** (Onom.) Chinese cymbals. Pronounced nasally *chen'-chen'*.

چیدق **chedok.** The act of scooping up or raising; the use of any vessel or spade-like instrument for bringing up loose material or water from below; cf. *chebok*. *Ikan itupun di-chedok orang-lah*: fish could be simply caught up with the water; i. e., you had only to lower a bucket and haul up the fish they were so numerous and sluggish; Ht. Abd., 230.

Chedok is also used (Selangor) for “diamonds” (the suit in playing cards).

چیر **chiyar.** (Onom.) Loud crying such as that of a very young child when it cannot get milk; squalling. *Anak-ku yang bëharu jadi itu mënangis tërchiyar-chiyar lapar susu*: my newly-born child kept crying and squalling, wanting milk; Ht. Abd., 448.

Pronounced *chin ar*. Cf. *chiyaq*.

چیرت **cheret** or **chirit.** Severe diarrhoea; fluidity of the fæces; looseness of the bowels.

Ch. beret: to flow in a continuous stream, to flow continuously; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Tërcheret-cheret*: id.

Ch. bintang: a meteor; a falling or shooting star.

Ch. budak: a plant, *croton argyratus*.

Ch. hutan: a common jungle shrub, *clerodendron deflexum*.

Ch. murai: a plant, *glycosmis sapindoides*.

چیرق **cherek.** I. A kettle; a metal vessel for boiling water; a vessel for carrying water; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3. *Munchong ch.*, or (Singapore and Batavia) *chorot ch.*: the spout of a kettle.

II. Diarrhoea; Ht. Hamz., 66. Usually *cheret*, q. v.

چیری **cheri.** A peculiar gong-like instrument; a gong, the sides of which do not stand out at right angles to the base but slope inwards.

چیری **chiri.** I. [Skr. *charya*: fidelity.] The coronation formula; a ceremonial address (not in Malay and not understood) read at the installation of a Malay prince; Sej. Mal., 94. The words are in one of the Indian languages, probably Pali, but the formula is too corrupt for positive identification. The words are given in the J. S. A. S.

II. [Skr.: id.] Flaw; injury.

III. A hair-pin; Kl.

چیس **chiyas.** (Penang.) Fidgety; restless behaviour; impatience (in a bad sense); swagger.

چیغ **chengeng.** Whining continuously, of young children.

چینگ **chingam.** A bush growing on the sea-shore, *scyphiphora hydrophyllacea*.

چیف **chiyap.** I. (Onom.) The sound of the twittering of young birds.

II. *Sa-chiyap*: the amount that can be enclosed between the thumb and forefinger; usually *chap*, q. v.

چیف **chiyup.** I. *Ch. tēmboloḵ*: a bladder made by blowing out a fowl's crop—used as a plaything by Malay children. Cf. *tiyup*.

II. A kind of small oar; Cr., C. and S.

چیر **cheper.** A kind of metal saucer; a plate (usually of brass) on which a *batil* or metal cup is placed; Sej. Mal., 92, 159; Ht. Koris; Ht. Abd., 423.

چیفق **chipuk.** A fine Indian cambric; Kl.

چیفن **chipan.** A battle-axe; Ht. Mar. Mah.

چیته **chepeh.** Soft and pendent, of buffalo horns.

چیته **chepoh.** A club-foot; a natural twist of the foot to one side.

چیپی **chipai.** A monkey (*semnopithecus melalophos*); in Sumatra: *simpai*.

چیق **chiyak.** I. (Onom? v. III.) A generic name for finches; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Sri Rama.

II. *Chiyak tingting*: hopping—in games or for the sake of amusement.

III. (Onom.) *Chiyak-miyak*: the sound (Riau, Johor) of the twittering of birds, or (Kedah) of the continuous crying of young children. In this latter sense the word also occurs: Sh. Lamp., 26. Cf. *chiyar*.

The word is pronounced nasally: *chiⁿ aḵ*.

چیک **chika.** A severe attack of colic or choleraic diarrhoea occurring at night.

چیکر **chikar.** I. A wheel (Cr.); a magic car (Kl.); v. *chakēra*.

II. The steering-wheel on a ship, Sw.; v. *chēkar*.

چیکل **chekel** or **chikil.** I. Stingy; mean; avaricious; extreme avarice; cf. *kikir*. *Chikil bērhābis lapoḵ bērtēdoh*: the extreme of avarice is to leave the mildew undisturbed; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 98.

II. A short pike or spear, imported from Java.

چیک **chega.** Wariness, shyness; suspicious and careful, of a man; wary, of birds which go near a trap but will not walk in, and of fish which are seen to hover round the bait without taking it.

چیکو **chegak.** Reviving one's drooping spirits; cheering up, as a convalescent; cf. *segak*.

چیل **chela.** I. A fruit (unidentified); Sh. Sg. Kanch., 9, 12.

II. (Riau.) Dirt, ordure, filth, mucus; commonly *tahi*.

چیلت **chilit.** (Penang.) A Burma cheroot.

چیلغ **cheleng.** I. (Riau, Johor.) A money box; a box with a slot in its cover to allow of coins being dropped in; (Singapore) *tabong pēkak*.

II. Jav. A pig;—an equivalent in Malayo-Javanese romances of the Malay *babi*. *Ch. alas*: a wild pig; Ht. Sh.; = *babi hutan*.

چیلواکی **chilawagi.** Ancestors in the fifth generation; Kl.

چیلی **chele.** A kind of cloth imported from Southern India.

چیلی **chili.** Spanish pepper; chillies; Sh. Jub. Mal., 8.

چیم **chiyum.** A kiss; kissing; sniffing with the nose; smelling. *Di-chiyum-nya muka*: he kissed her face.

Mēnchiyum: to smell; to kiss—the native form of kissing being a kind of sniff with the nose. *Iya tiyada buleh mēnchiyum bau duriyan*: he (Sir S. Raffles) could not stand the smell of durians; Ht. Abd., 92.

Laksamana bērmāin raga,

Mēngarak tērsēnnyum sa-kēti hērga;

Adinda-ku laksana bunga chēmpaka,

Makin di-chiyum bērtambah dēhaga:

my love is like the *chēmpaka* flower, the more you smell (kiss) it, the more you thirst for its fragrance; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Pēnchiyum: the sense of smell; Ht. Ism. Yat., 157.

چیمر **chemer.** Extremely dim-sighted; nearly blind; the sight of a man who has only one eye and that eye short-sighted.

چین **chena.** [Skr. *chihna*?] Scarred; marked by his adversary; war-worn; marked by previous defeats—of a fighting-cock; cf. *chinna*; *china*, II; and *chundang*.

چین **china.** I. Chinese. *Nēgēri China*: China. *Orang Ch.*: a Chinese.

Apit ch.: the name of an instrument for punishing boys at school—described in the *Hikāyat 'Abdullah*; Ht. Abd., 28.

Awan ch.: the Greek fret, in art.

Buloh ch.: the hedge bamboo, *bambusa nana*.

Bunga ch.: a flower; the name given to cultivated varieties of the *ixora*, and (sometimes) to *gardenias*; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 21.

Lada ch.: a kind of pepper, *piper chaba*; Ht. Abd., 29, 30, 385.

II. [Skr. *chihna*.] *China buta*: the name given to the *muhallil*, or intermediate husband who only marries a woman to divorce her and so permit her re-marriage to a former husband from whom she has been fully divorced; Ht. Sg. Samb.

چيو **chiyau**. I. Long-handled oars or sculls which are worked standing; to row standing.

II. (Johor.) A parcel—used of medicine only.

III. (Penang.) Disarrangement of the dress, such as leads to exposure of the person. *Kain tērchiyau*: a *sarong* disarranged or improperly worn.¹

IV. A vessel for boiling water.

چيو **chiyu**. I. A mattress of honour; a state divan-cushion; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Raj. Don., 8. *Sa-lai chiyu*: id.

II. [Chin. *chíu*.] Spirituous liquor.

چيو **chewe**. A term by which animals are spoken of at sea if the mention of their real names is deemed unlucky.

¹ E. g., in the following lines:—

*Pikiran sēsak mēnjadi kachau,
Hati sudah di-haru Iblis;
Di-hadapan orang kain tērchiyau,
Mēndapat malu di-tengah majlis.*

ح

ح The letter *hâ*; the seventh letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 8 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

حا **hâ**. The name of the letter ح.

حاج **hâji**. Arab. A pilgrim to Mecca; a title given to people who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca. *Naik h.*: to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca; v. *hajj*.

حاجب **hâjib**. Arab. Chamberlain, door-keeper, attendant.

حاجت **hâjat**. [Arab. حاجة.] Wish, desire, intention, hope. *Hâjati*: to desire (anything); Sh. B. A. M., II. *Hâjatkan*: id.; Sh. Lamp., 45.

حاجم **hâjim**. Arab. A bath-keeper, a barber in his surgical capacity of a cupper; Ht. Kal. Dam., 56.

حادث **hâdith**. Arab. New, recent, happening for the first time.

حار **hârr**. Arab. Warm.

حارث **hâarith**. Arab. A cultivator, a peasant.

حارس **hâras**. Arab. “Guard,” “protect your queen, the queen is *en prise*,”—a term used in chess. Also *aras*.

حاسد **hâsid**. Arab. Envious, an envier.

حاش **hâsha**. Arab. *Hâsha'llah*: except, God forbid.

حاصل **hâsil**. Arab. Outcome, profit, return, rent, revenue, sum realized. *Mēmbayar h.*: to pay land-rent to Government.

Mēnghâsilkan: to effectuate, to realize, to obtain; Ht. Raj. Sul., 11; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 4.

حاضر **hâdlir**. Arab. Present; before the eyes; at hand; ready.

Hâdliri: to get ready; Sh. Sri Ben., 92. *Hâdlirkan*: id.; Sh. Bid., 118. *Bērḥâdlirkan*: id.; Ht. Koris.

Pronounced *hathir* (*th* as in *this*) and *hazir*.

حافظ **hâfitl**. Arab. God the Guardian; one who knows the whole *Kurân* by heart. Pronounced *afl* or *hafil*.

حاکم **hâkim**. Arab. A judge. *Tuwan h.*: a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, in contradistinction to a magistrate.

حال **hâl.** Arab. State, condition, position. *Mēn-gadukan hâl*: to lay one's case before anyone. *Sĕgala hâl ahwâl*: one's entire position, or case. *Kĕhâlan*: id.; Ht. Mar. Mah.

حامل **hâmil.** Arab. Pregnant; an equivalent of *bunting* but more respectful in use.

حبشي **habshî.** Arab. Abyssinian, negro. *Sa-orang habshî*: a negro.

حبه **hubbah.** Arab. Love.

حبيب **habîb.** Arab. A dear friend. *Habîbu'llah*: the dear friend of God, Muhammad.

حتى **hatta.** [Arab.?] So that, well then, next; —an expression of very common use in opening sentences or paragraphs.

حج **hajj.** Arab. The Haj or pilgrimage to Mecca. *Naik h.*: to go on the pilgrimage to Mecca; Ht. Kal. Dam., 231. Usually pronounced *haji* and confused with *حاج*.

حجاب **hijâb.** Arab. Curtain, veil, partition; Bust. Sal.

حجر **hajar.** Arab. Stone. *Hajaru'l-aswad*: the famous Black Stone at Mecca.

حجة **hujjat.** Arab. Demonstration, proof, certificate.

حجّه **hijjah.** Arab. *Dzû'l-hijjah*: the name of the Muhammadan month, the last of the year.

حديث **hadîth.** Arab. The traditional sayings and doings of Muhammad; Ht. Kal. Dam., 95.

حرارة **harârat.** Arab. Warmth, heat.

حرام **harâm.** Arab. Forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illegitimate; a strong negative. *Halâl dan harâm mĕnjadi satu*: lawful and unlawful are left undistinguished; religious restrictions are forgotten; Sh. Lamp., 15. *Dari kĕpala tuwan-hamba hingga kapada dada tuwan-hamba itu juga harâm-lah kapada hamba*: from the crown of your head to your breast, you are sacred (forbidden) to me; Ht. Kal. Dam., 234.

Sudah di-kĕtahuwi daging yang harâm,

Mĕngapa pula maka di-makan:

he knew it was forbidden meat, why then did he consume it; he knew she was betrothed to another, why then did he carry her off; Ht. Koris.

*Mĕrpati bĕranak tunggal,
Tĕlor ayam di-dalam pĕti;
Tuwan-lah kaseh pĕnyudah kĕkal,
Pada yang lain harâm di-hati:*

you are my love, completely and ever; no other can ever find room in my heart.

Harâm-zâdah: a bastard, a child not born of lawful wedlock; a term of abuse; Sh. Pr. Ach., 15.

Harâm as a strong negative not only denies that a thing has occurred or is likely to occur, but denies the very possibility of its occurrence. *Tidor malam harâm ta'nyĕdar*: he could not possibly sleep soundly at night; he could sleep but by no possibility could he sleep soundly; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 32.

Harâm sa-sa'at sĕhaya ta'-lupa,

Abang di-taroh di-dalam-nya hati:

not for one moment can I forget you; your image is always preserved in my heart; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5.

Habis pĕluru dĕngan-nya ubat,

Sa-ekor burung harâm ta'-dapat:

shot and gunpowder all came to an end, but not one bird could he manage to get.

Often pronounced *hâram*.

Cf. *halâl* (*حلال*) which is the converse of *harâm*.

حرف **haraf.** Arab. A letter, an alphabetical symbol:—the singular of *حروف* letters, which is the commoner word.

حرمة **hurmat.** Arab. Respect, reverence. *Mĕng-hurmati*: to pay respect to, to reverence, to do honour to; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Kal. Dam., 375.

حروف **hurûf.** Arab. Letters of the alphabet;—the plural of *حرف*, but often used as a singular; a letter, an alphabetical symbol.

حساب **hisâb.** Arab. Calculation; reckoning; addition, totalling.

حسد **hasad.** Arab. Envy, grudge.

حسرة **hasarat.** Arab. Lust, desire, longing; Ht. Kal. Dam., 142.

Mĕnyampaikan hasarat: to realize one's desires; Sh. B. A. M., 2.

Mĕhâsilkan hasarat: id.; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 4.

Pronounced *hasrat*.

حسود **hasûd.** Arab. Envious, jealous.

حشرات **hasharât.** Arab. Insects; creeping things.

حُضْرَة **hadlrat.** Arab. Presence, place, majesty, eminence, especially the Majesty of God.

حَقَّ **hakḥ.** Arab. Certainty, truth, evident proof, a fact; payment, goods. *Měngambil hakḥ orang*: to take the property of others; Sh. Lamp., 33.

The word *hakḥ* also occurs as a euphemism for the penis; Ht. Gul. Bak.

Kaulu'l-hakḥ: the saying is true;—a common heading to letters.

حَقَه **hukah.** Arab. A hookah, a hubble-bubble.

حَقِيقَة **hakikat.** Arab. I. Truth. *Ini-lah hakikat baik tuntuti*: this is the truth, it is well to follow it; Sh. I. M. P., 3.

حَكَايَة **hikāyat.** Arab. A tale, a history, a narrative. *Hikāyat 'Abdu'llah*: the Story of Abdullah; the Autobiography of Abdullah. *Sāhibu'l-hikāyat*: the author.

حُكْم **hukum.** [Arab.: *hukm.*] Sentence, judgment, authority, command. *Tělah datang-lah hukum Allah ta'ala atas hamba-mu ini*: the judgment of God Most High has come upon me, your servant; Ht. Bakht., 38. *Měmutuskan ḥ.*: to carry out an order.

Hukuman: punishments, decrees, instructions generally.

Měnghukumkan: to sentence, to pass sentence on, to punish.

حُكَمَا **hukamā.** Arab. Wise men, sages; judges; the plural of حَكِيم or حَاكِم, q. v.

حِكْمَة **hikmat.** Arab. Wisdom, knowledge, the medical art; a charm or supernatural means of effecting anything; a philtre; a wonderful contrivance.

حَكِيم **hakīm.** Arab. A learned man; a man learned in the law.

حَالَال **halāl.** Arab. Lawful, permitted by divine law, legitimate; food which it is lawful to eat; degrees of relationship other than those in which it is not permissible to marry. *Halāl dan ḥarām mēnjadi satu*: the legitimate and unlawful became indistinguishable; religious restrictions were forgotten; Sh. Lamp., 15. *Jikalau dari pehak hamba ini halāl, jika pada pehak paduka anakanda itu ḥarām-lah*: for me, it is permissible; to His Highness your son it is forbidden by divine law; Ht. Abus., 18.

*Lagi lēbai lagi běrjanggut,
Naik ka-balai těrtinggut-hinggut,
Sēhaja Pa' Lēbai buta pěrut,
Ḥarām ḥalāl buboh di-mulut*:

he is not only a Lēbai, he wears the very beard of one and walks into the mosque with a consequential swagger. But our Father Lēbai suffers from short-sightedness of stomach and swallows indiscriminately things lawful and unclean.

Cf. حَرَام.

حَلَقَه **halkat.** Arab. A ring, a round clamp, a buckle, an anklet or bracelet.

حَلَقُوم **hulkūm.** Arab. Throat, gullet. Often pronounced *halkum*.

حُلُوان **ḥalwān.** Arab. Honorarium, present.

حُلُوة **ḥalwā.** Arab. Sugared confectionery,—a generic name given by Malays to preserves in syrup. *H. pala*: nutmeg jam, or nutmegs in syrup.

حَمَام **ḥammām.** Arab. A Turkish bath, a bathing house.

حَمْد **ḥamd.** Arab. Praise. *Al-ḥamdu'l-illahi*: Praise be to God.

حَمِيق **ḥamik.** Arab. Weak of intellect, dull. *Ḥamiḥ budi-nya*: id.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 346.

حَمِيد **ḥamīd.** Arab. Praised, belauded. *'Abdu'l-ḥamīd*: the servant of the All-praised; the servant of God;—a Muhammadan proper name.

حَنَا **ḥinnā.** Arab. The Henna plant; usually *inai*, q. v.

حَنَفِي **ḥanafi.** Arab. A Hanifite, a member of the Hanifite sect or party.

حَوَادِث **ḥawādith.** Arab. The traditional sayings of the Prophet; the plural of حَدِيث, q. v.

حَوَارِي **ḥawārī.** Arab. A true friend, a helper; one of the twelve Apostles.

حَوَالَة **ḥawālat.** Arab. A deposit, an instalment, a payment on account.

حَوَر **ḥawwar.** Arab. The poplar.

حَوْصَلَة **ḥausalat.** Arab. The crop of a bird.

حوض **haudl.** Arab. Cistern, reservoir, rain-tank.

حي **hai.** Arab. Living, to live, to be alive.

حيات **hayât.** Arab. To live, life. *Tanda h. :* evidence of a man being alive; a reminder of one's existence in the form of a mark of friendship. *Nûr hayâti :* the Light of Life; a name for Adam; Sh. I. M. P., 4. *Pëning-gal h. :* the rest of his life; Ht. Mar. Mah.

حيران **hairân.** Arab. Astonishment. *H. akan diri-nya :* stupefied with astonishment.

حيض **hâidl.** Arab. Menstrua.

حيلة **hilat.** Arab. A dodge, stratagem or intrigue. Usually (in Malay) *elah*, q. v.

حيوان **haiwân.** Arab. Animal, living thing. *Ha-yâtu'l-haiwân :* the life of animals; the name of a treatise on animal products, *materia medica.*

حيواني **haiwânî.** Arab. Appertaining to animals; animal, as an adjective.

خ

خ The letter *khâ*; the eighth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 600 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

خا **khâ.** The name of the letter خ .

خابث **khâbith.** Arab. Impure, vile, impurity, vileness.

خاتم **khâtam.** Arab. End, conclusion.

خاتم **khâtim.** Arab. A seal, a signet.

خادم **khâdim.** Arab. A servant; Ht. Kal. Dam., 404.

خارا **khârâ.** Pers. Hard stone, marble.

خازن **khâzin.** Arab. A treasury officer; an equivalent for *bëndahari*.

خاص **khâss.** Arab. Peculiar, private, special, particular.

خاصه **khâsah.** [Arab?] Indian muslin, gauze.

خاصية **khâsiyat.** Arab. Particular efficacy; the special property of anything.

خاطب **khâtib.** Arab. The reader in a Mosque; the second officer in a Mosque. *Imâm khâtib lagi bẽrdosa, bẽrtambah pula kita yang jâhil :* even Imams and Khatibs sin, how much more then must we, ignorant laymen? Cf. *jâhil*.

خاطر **khâtir.** Arab. Mind, soul, consciousness. The plural form *خواطر khawâtir* is, however, more commonly used in this sense.

خالص **khâlis.** Arab. Pure, unmixed, sincere, clean, upright.

خالق **khâlik.** Arab. Creator. *Khâliku'l-jabbâr :* the Almighty Creator; Sh. Pant. Shl., 1, *Khâliku'l-khâlqa :* the Creator of created things,—a common designation for the Almighty.

خالي **khâli.** Arab. Empty, void, solitary;—an equivalent of *sunyi*, q. v.

خامس **khâmis.** Arab. Fifth. Cf. *khamîs*.

خانه **khânah.** Pers. A house, a dwelling.

خباز **khabbâz.** Arab. A baker.

خبر **khabar.** Arab. News, tidings. *Apa khabar :* what news; how are you?—a common salutation. *Endah khabar dari rupa :* the report is finer than the reality; the thing does not come up to expectations; reality does not equal hope; Prov.

Khabarkan diri-nya : to be conscious;—usually in the negative form *tiyada khabarkan diri-nya :* to be unconscious, to be unable to give an account of oneself. *Ku bacha satu mantẽra, nẽschaya tiyada-lah orang khabarkan diri-nya, dan pintu rumah tẽrbuka dẽngan mantẽra-ku itu :* I will recite an incantation and, for certain, the people will lose consciousness and the door of the house will be opened by the formula; Ht. Kal. Dam., 18.

خبولي **khabūlī**. *Nasi khabūlī* : rice cooked in butter or fat. Also *kēbulī* or *kabulī*. From *Kabul* in Afghanistan.

ختانة **khitānat**. Arab. Circumcision.

ختم **khatam**. Arab. A signet-ring; the end. *Bērkhataṃkan Kurān* : to complete a reading of the Koran.

ختن **khatan**. Arab. To circumcise.

خدمة **khidmat**. Arab. Service, reverence, obedience.

خراب **kharāb**. Arab. Devastation, ruin, annihilation.

خراج **kharāj**. Arab. Tribute, tax, land-tax.

خربق **kharbuk**. Arab. Hellebore.

خرجة **kharajat**. Arab. Expedition, warlike undertaking.

خرما **khurmā**. Arab. Date (the fruit); Ht. Koris. *Buwah kh.* : id.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 325.

خزند **kharanda**. [Skr. *karanda*.] A bier, a litter; Ht. Sh. Kub. Better *kērandā*, q. v.

خروج **khurūj**. Arab. To come to light.

خزانه **khizānat**. Arab. Treasury, store-house; Ht. Kal. Dam., 10.

خصم **khasam**. Arab. A foe, an enemy, a hostile or opposing faction.

خصوص **khusūs**. Arab. Particular attachment or friendship, particular circumstances, peculiarity; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sh. I. M. P., 11.

خضر **khidlr**. Arab. The name of a Prophet believed by Muhammadans to be gifted with Immortality; Enoch, Elias. It is this prophet who figures as the companion of Alexander the Great in the legends of the *Sejarah Melayu*.

خطبه **khutbah**. Arab. A sermon, a public prayer or recitation. *Kh. nikāh* : the marriage service; Ht. Sult. Ibr.

خطيفه **khatīfah**. A rich cloth mentioned in romances but not known to the Malays of the present day; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 78.

خفي **khafī**. Arab. Concealed, secret, hidden.

خفير **khafir**. Arab. Protector, escort, guardian.

خلاشي **khalāshī**. A sailor. Also *kēlasi*, q. v.

خلاف **khilāf**. Arab. A contradictory or false statement; a mistake, a blunder.

خلاق **khalāyak**. [Arab. *khālā'ik*.] The natural world, the world of creation and created things; men; Ht. Sh. Kub.

خلد **khuld**. Arab. Eternity, Paradise.

خلع **khala'**. Arab. To repudiate a wife, renouncing her dowry.

خلعة **khula't**. Arab. Divorce granted on the wife's application, divorcing a husband.

خلق **khalk**. Arab. Creation, mankind, people, created things. *Khāliqū'l-khalqa* : the Creator of Creation, the Creator of mankind, God.

خلوة **khalwāt**. Arab. Emptiness, loneliness.

خلي **khali**. Arab. Free, vacant, single.

خليفة **khalifah**. Arab. A Caliph or Vicegerent of God upon Earth.

خليل **khalīl**. Arab. Trusted friend. *Khalīlu'llah* : the trusted friend of God,—a name given to Abraham.

خمر **khamr**. Arab. Wine; any fermented or intoxicating drink.

خمير **khamīr**. Arab. Yeast.

خمير **khimmīr**. Arab. A drunkard.

خميس **khamīs**. Arab. Fifth, fifth part, Thursday. *Hari kh.* : Thursday;—usually pronounced *khāmis*.

خنجر **khanjar**. Pers. A cutlass, a chopper, a heavy cutting knife; Ht. Kal. Dam., 22.

خواجه **khuwājah**. [Pers. and Arab.] A title given to respectable Indian merchants (in some romances only); Ht. Kal. Dam., 159. Also *khojah*.

خواطر **khuwātīr**. See *خاطر*.

خوجه **khôjah**. See *khuwâjah*.

خيال **khayâl**. Arab. A vision.

خيالي **khayâlî** or **khiyâlî**. Arab. Intoxicated, entranced, overcome by the influence of spirituous liquor or love-potions or maddening draughts or opium; Ht. Kal. Dam., 234.

خيانة **khiyânat**. Arab. Deceit, treachery, abuse of confidence; Ht. Kal. Dam., 62.

خير **khair**. Arab. Good, excellent, better.

خيمه **khaimah**. Arab. A tent, a small hut. *Bērkhaimah*: to encamp; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Mēnghampar kh.*: to pitch tents; Ht. Koris.

د

د The letter *dāl*; the ninth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 4 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

This letter in Javanese is sometimes a cerebral and sometimes a dental *D*; it is represented by two distinct characters in that language. In modern Malay, the distinction may be considered obsolete,—though the two forms (د and ڈ) are sometimes met with in old MSS., and the letter. ڈ still finds a place in the *Abjad* and is mentioned as an existing letter in a modern Grammar (the *Pēmimpin Johor*). The dots of the ڈ in some Malay MSS. appear under and not over the letter.

د di. I. An inseparable locative prefix signifying “at” or “in.” *Di-dalam*: in the interior of, in. *Di-rumah*: in the house, at home. *Di-antara*: among.

By an idiomatic use of this word, *di* has the force of a prefix giving a passive significance to the expression to which it is united. *Kapal di-laut di-tunda jongkong*: a sea-going ship in tow of a dinghy; = a sea-going ship towed by a dinghy. *Di-lihat-nya*: in his sight; seen by him. In many cases the English language has no corresponding idiom, thus compelling the translator to use the passive; e. g., *adakah pernah Jakun itu di-makan harimau*: are Jacoons ever eaten by tigers (literally: in a tiger's eating); Ht. Abd., 389.

II. [Skr. *adhi*.] Noble, distinguished, exalted; an abbreviation of *adi* when used as a prefix. *Di-pati*: a title; better *adi-pati*. *Di-raja*: id.; better *adi-raja*. See *adi*, *adi-pati*, and *adi-raja*.

داب **daba**. *Hawa-daba*: (Riau) odour, smell, breath; the odour by which the presence of anything can be detected or suspected; (Kedah) an intensitive of *hawâ* in all senses including that of lust. *Tuwan belum hawa-daba lagi sêhaya sudah tahu*: before I could even scent your presence, I knew all.

دابٹ **dâbat**. [Arab. دابة.] A slowly-moving animal; a beast of burden.

دابس **dabus**. A peculiar puncher; a broad round shaft of wood with a small spike set like a spear head in the centre of it. The shaft being so much broader than the spike, a stab from this instrument can only penetrate to the depth of the spike itself and so cause a comparatively superficial wound. This instrument is used by self-punishing devotees especially in Acheen. *Bēsi d.*: id.; Ht. Gh. *Bērmain d.*: to stab oneself with this weapon in a state of religious frenzy; Ht. Raj. Don., 6.

دابغ **dabong**. *Mēndabong*: to file the teeth.

داتر **datar**. Smooth, even, level; = *rata* and *natar*.

داتغ **datang**. Approach; coming; motion towards the speaker or person or place alluded to. *Daripada Allah dan rasûl datang-nya*: it comes (to us) from God and from His Prophet; Ht. Abd., 18.

Datangkan: to bring; to bring on; to cause anything to come; to bring about; Sh. Ul., 33. *Mēndatangkan*: id. *M. fikiran*: to invite reflection; Ht. Abd., 53. *M. sēmbah*: to bring a message; to convey a message to any one; Ht. Raj. Sul., 1.

Kēdatangan: the approach or coming of anything; arrival. *K. maut*: the coming of Death; Ht. Abd., 300.

Mēndatangi: to attack; to come up against a place or person. *M. kē-indëraan*: to attack the Heaven of Indra; Ht. Sg. Samb. *M. nēgëri Irâk*: to attack Irak; Ht. Ind. Nata.

داتغ **datong**. Grandfather; my grandfather; an expression used in speaking of or to one's grandfather. Cf. *bapang*, *kakang*, *anang*, *datok*, etc.

داتق datok. Grandfather; a honorific title used in addressing an old man; a title of distinction; a Chinese "joss" or idol; the spirit of a *kěramat* or shrine when accepted as an orthodox Muhammadan saint and not as a guardian evil spirit (*pěnunggu*). *Datok nenek*: ancestors. *Datok Běndahara Pahang*: the Lord Treasurer of Pahang, the Ruler of Pahang. *Datok pěnganiyayai*: the Lord of Misrule, the Oppressor; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27. *Di-pěrbuwat uleh marika-itu suwatu datok; maka běrsumpalah masing-masing di-hadapan datok itu*: they (the members of a Chinese Secret Society) had made a joss; and each of them took the oath in the presence of that joss; Ht. Abd., 429.

داني datiya. [Skr. *dayia*.] A Titan; a giant.

داني dati. (Kedah.) Bastions or turrets at the corners of a fort.

داجچ daching or **dacheng.** A weighing balance or, rather, steel-yard of Chinese origin; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 275. *Batu d.* or *mata d.*: the weight attached to the steel-yard. *Rangkek mata d.*: a shell (*conus millepunctatus*) so called from its conical shape suggesting the weight on a steel-yard.

داد dada. The breast; the chest; in some cases, the seat of feeling, = *hati*. *Dada-nya bidang*: broad-chested; Ht. Abd., 328; Sh. Bid., 21. *Dada-nya pun mēmolaī tērbit sapērti kuntum mēlati*: her breasts began to swell like the blossom of the *mēlati*; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87. *Mēnēpok d.*: to beat the breast.

D. gēmuroh: nervousness of speech; uncertain and broken utterance.

D. kura: a large shrub with pinkish flowers, *fagraea morindæfolia*.

D. lang: hawk-breasted; forming a very acute angle; a hut with a ridge pole and very steeply sloping sides; J. S. A. S., VIII., 105.

D. ruwan: "the breast of the *ruwan* fish,"—a name given to a plant: *ostodes macrophylla* in Malacca and *boschia griffithii* in Johor.

D. tuma: "louse breasted";—the converse of *d. lang*; extremely obtuse-angled.

Baju d. burong: a peculiar obsolete form of dress; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Běrpěrang bėrdada: to fight in the open; to fight without being under cover, in contradistinction to the usual Malay practice of fighting in stockades. *Běrpěrang mēndada*: id.; Pel. Abd., 83.

Kalang dada: beams lashed across a ship like outriggers to enable her to carry more cargo.

Tulang papan dada: the sternum or breast-bone.

دادار dadar. I. A thin pancake or omelet.

II. *Mēndadar*: to distribute charity; to serve out rations to the poor.

دادغ dadong. I. (Kedah.) A crooning song of young children.

II. (Riau, Johor.) Exposure for fermentation.

دادف dadap. A metallic shield often mentioned in romances but not in use among Malays. *Di-salahkan uleh Kělana dēngan dadap-nya*: the Klana ward off the blow with his shield; Ht. Sh. Also: Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Ht. Mas Ed., etc.

دادق dadak. *Chěkek kėdadak*: (Riau, Johor) heavy vomiting; violent sickness, usually invoked as a curse upon a scoundrel and not often actually occurring. The expression occurs in many forms, e. g., *chěkek kėdadak* (in Kedah), and *muntahkan darah*.

دادق dadok. *Mēndadok*: to beg, to solicit alms.

دادو dadu. I. [Port. *dado*.] A die; dice. *Běrmāin d.*: to play with dice.

II. Light red, rosy-red, roseate. *Sēmangat těrbang ka-mega dadu*: my life-spirit flies to the roseate clouds; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Laut d.*: the rosy-tinted sea. *Payong d.*: a rose-coloured umbrella; Ht. Mas Ed. *Pėlangi warna d.*: a rosy-tinted rainbow; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Chěmpaka d.*: a rose-coloured *champak* flower; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 3.

III. *Dudok bėrdadu*: (Riau, Johor) to talk far into the night; to gossip; to chatter.

IV. *Sěri dadu*: [Port. *soldado*.] A soldier; a variant of *sėrdadu*, q. v.

داده dadah. I. A kind of native medicine chest or receptacle for drugs.

II. See *dadak*.

داده dadeh. [Skr. *dadhi*.] Curds. *Ayer d.*: whey. *D. kėring*: cheese. The form **دادیح** occurs, Muj., 50, 57. Klinkert spells it **دادی**. Also (Kedah) *ladeh*.

دار dār. Arab. Dwelling, mansion, residence. *Dāru'l-bakā*: the Eternal Abode; the World to Come. *Kombali ka-dāru'l-bakā*: to die; Ht. Gul. Bak., 17.

دار dara. [Skr. *adara*?] Unmarried; virgin; maidenhood; the hymen; a maiden; a girl; an unmarried daughter in a family. *Maka Inděra Shahdan pun mēmanggil dara kėduwa*: Indra Shahdan summoned the two girls; Ht. Koris. *Bini dan dara*: the married and the unmarried; Sh. Sri Ben., 78. *Janda dan dara*: husbandless women; widows, divorcées, and maidens; Sh. Lamp., 8.

Anak d.: a virgin, a maiden. *Anak dara sudah bērlaki*: a married maiden; a girl seduced; Prov. *Anak dara suntung*: a girl of seven or so. *Anak dara sēdang*: a girl of eleven or twelve.

Ayam d.: a fowl that has not begun to lay eggs.

Burong d.: the dove; better known as *mērpāti*; Ht. Kal. Dam., 184.

Dara dang: a Court damsel, a maid of honour.

Hilang d.: rupture of the hymen; Sh. Peng., 6.

Pokoḥ d.: a tree that has not yet borne fruit.

Sunggoh bērsubang tidak bērdara: adorned with the ear-studs of maidenhood, but not with maidenhood; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 144.

دارت **darat**. Land; dry land in contradistinction to water; the interior, as opposed to the coast. *Naik ka-darat*: landing.

Daratan: dry land. *Maka ayer laut itu-pun kēring-lah mēnjadi daratan*: the sea dried up, leaving dry land in its place; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Mēndarat: to make for the interior, to go inland; Sej. Mal., 120.

Pēndarat: a hawser; Sh. Nasih., 12; Cr. Gr., 40.

دارو **daru**. *Pokoḥ daru-daru*: [Skr. *dewa-daru*] a kind of pine-tree (unidentified). Also *dewa-daru* and *dēdaru*.

داره **darah**. Blood. *Buwang d*: blood-letting. *Buwang ayer d*: dysentery. *Maboḥ d*: giddiness at the sight of blood; excitement on seeing blood; faintness through loss of blood; Ht. Abd., 247; Ht. Si Misk., 112. *D. puteh*: "white blood;" royal blood, cf. the English expression "blue blooded."

Daging darah: flesh and blood, blood relationship; Ht. Abd., 338.

Muntah kēdarah or *muntahkan darah*: to vomit blood, to die vomiting blood,—an imprecation. Better *chēkeḥ kēdadaḥ*; v. *dadaḥ*.

Pēchah kēdarah: a bruise causing a suffusion of blood and giving a red appearance to the skin.

Bērdarah: stained with blood; full-blooded; blood-possessing, as opposed to bloodless or pale. *Mēsiki sampai bērdarah*: even to the extent of drawing blood; Ht. Abd., 30. *Ti-yada bērdarah*: bloodless, as the face of a corpse; Ht. Abd., 126.

داري **dari**. From; see در .

داري **darai**. (Kedah.) Sexual impotence in the male.

داس **dasa**. [Skr. ?] Ten. *Sa-dasa*: a group of ten.

داسر **dasar**. Material prepared to be put together for use but not yet actually put together, as a book-cover before being bound on a book, or as the parts of a house or boat not yet set up; the predominant element or ingredient in the composition of anything; the groundwork of a design. *Dasar bichara*: the essence of an affair or story; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Minyak tangis duyong itu dasar-nya*: oil of dugong's tears was the prevailing ingredient (in a philtre); Sh. Panj. Sg.

داسرات **dasarata**. Skr. A proper name; the name of the father of the hero Rama.

داسو **dasau**. A vessel for water. This vessel is made of coco-nut shell; C. and S.

داسي **dasi**. *Butang dasi*: collar-studs; Bint. Tim., 22 February, 1895.

داغی **dangak**. *Mēndangak*: to hold the head back; C. and S. Cf. *dongaḥ* and *dangoḥ*.

داغی **dangok**. *Mēndangok*, or (Kedah) *dudok tēdangok*: to sit with the head staring forward; to have the head thrust forward and the chin resting on the hand; to be aground,—of a boat, the bows of which alone are high on a reef, the stern being in deep water.

داغو **dangau**. A temporary raised hut, lean-to or shelter, built in the *padi*-fields or for camping in the jungle. *Sa-buwah d.*: one of these jungle-shelters; Ht. Raj. Don., 80.

*Pērgi ka-bēndang mēmanching ikan,
Turun hujan, naik ka-dangau;
Ēnche' tērhimpit dalam sakitan,
Hidop sēgan mati ta'-mahu:*

he went out fishing in the *padi*-fields; the rain came on and he climbed up into the shelter.

داغي **dangai**. I. A sweetmeat made of rice, sugar and coco-nut.

II. An expletive or expression of enquiry at the end of a sentence; C. and S.

داف **dapa**. A slave-messenger bearing a proposal of marriage. This slave would be retained by the lady's family on the acceptance of the proposal.

دافت **dapat.** Acquisition; success in effecting or obtaining anything. *Hutang mas dapat di-bayar, hutang budi di-bawa mati*: a debt of money may be paid, a debt of kindness lasts to death; Prov. *Lēpas puteh hitam ta'-dapat*: he resigned the white and failed to get the black; he fell between two stools; Prov. *Hampir-hampir dapat Mēlaka uleh-nya*: he nearly got possession of Malacca. *Isi lēmah dapat ka-orang, tulang bulu pulang ka-kita*: the flesh and the fat go to others, the bones and the feathers are left for us; we get the kicks and others the half-pence; Prov. *Tiyada dapat di-burwat-nya dalam gēlap*: it could not be managed under cover of night. *Dapat-lah aku bēhasa itu*: I mastered that language; Ht. Abd., 40.

Ta'-dapat-tiyada, or tadapatiyada: it is impossible otherwise; it must be; must. *Unjukkan surat ini; tadapatiyada di-tolong-nya*: show this letter and you will be certain to be helped; Ht. Abd., 100.

Dapati: to obtain, to get, to acquire. *Mēndapat*: id. *M. sakit*: to fall ill. *M. bau*: to get wind of; to get on the scent of anything; Ht. Abd., 78.

Kēdapatan: the acquisition of anything; the thing acquired. *K. budi*: the acquisition of knowledge. *Sēbab budi boleh kēdapatan*: by means of kindness, profit accrues to us; Prov.

Mēndapatkan: to meet; to obtain an interview with. *Pērgi-lah aku mēndapatkan orang itu*: I went to meet that man; Ht. Abd., 267.

Pēndapat or *pēndapatan*: acquisition generally; profit; receipts, salary; advantage; a judicial finding or decision. *Siapa yang mēnang itu-lah tuwan-ku ambil akan mēnantu, dēmikiyan pēndapat patek ini*: receive as your son-in-law the man who proves the winner,—that is my opinion, my lord; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mēnchari pēndapat yang sēmpērna*: to seek that which is truly profitable; to seek true wisdom; Ht. Raj. Sul., 18. *Sēgala pēndapatan-ku*: all my earnings; Ht. Abd., 279.

Bangsai di-hulu kērapatan;

Sayang duriyan gugor bunga-nya;

Sēsal dahulu pēndapatan;

Sēsal kēmudiyan,—apa guna-nya?

repentance in time is profit; repentance afterwards—of what use can it be?

Tērdapat: obtained, captured; Ht. Gul. Bak., 32.

دافر **dapor.** I. A Malay kitchen; the cooking place in an ordinary native dwelling-house. *Di-chari sampai ka-dalam-dalam rumah dan dapor-dapor*: they sought for him in the very recesses of the house and even in the kitchens; Ht. Abd., 246.

D. tanah: A mud-oven. *Bēlanja d.*: the cost of wedding-festivities. *Juru d.*: the chief cook; the “chef;” Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Pēnghulu d.*: id.

Rumah d.: the cook-house.

II. [Connected with I.?] *Dapor-dapor susu*: the outer portion of the breast; the edge of the breast; Sej. Mal. 139. *Dapor-dapor kubor*: the grave mound, in contradistinction to the head-stone (*nesan*). *Galang d.*: the wooden sides of the grave-mound. *Dapor-dapor* is also used of the pan of a gun.

In all these expressions *dapor* seems to have the sense of “outer portion” and is probably connected with the idea of the native kitchen as an outer appendage of the dwelling-house.

دافن **dapan.** In front, before; better *di-hadapan*; v. *hadap*.

داک **daka.** The wooden supports on which rests the plank hiding away the body in a Malay grave. When the body is laid in a niche at the side of the grave proper, the *daka* rest, at an angle, against the walls of the grave and the plank is laid on them so as to shut off the niche (*lobang tikus*). The grave is then filled up. When the body is laid in a cutting (*liyang lahad*) along the bottom of the grave proper, the *daka* are laid over the cutting and the coffin lid is laid on them. The coffin itself is not buried.

داکر **dakar.** Obstinacy in wickedness; perversity. *Jahat-nya engkau tērlalu dakar*: your wickedness is excessively persistent; Sh. Pr. Ach., 18. *Mēmburwat dakar tiyada bērpada*: to give rein to perverse instincts without limitation; Sh. Nas., 10.

This word is also used in the sense of “arrogance.” *Chakap-nya engkau bērdakar-dakar*: your speech is most arrogant; Sh. Abd.; Mk., 26.

داکف **dakap.** Embracing; straining or drawing to one's breast. *Di-dakap-nya*: in his embrace; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Tuwan dakap sēhaya, sēhaya dakap tuwan*; *tiyada masok sayang, ta'-sēdap hati tuwan*: you embrace me, I embrace you; but no love is felt and no pleasure given;—a riddle, the answer to which is: “a door.”

Bērdakap: to clasp together; to embrace. *B. tuboh*: to hug oneself; Ht. Sg. Samb. *B. tangan*: to clasp one's hands.

Bērdakap-dakapan: to interchange embraces; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Mēndakap: to embrace; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Gul. Bak., 152.

داکو **daku.** I, me; the first person singular especially when following words ending in the letter *n*; e. g., *kan*, *akan*, and *dēngan*. *Akan daku*: to me; = *akan aku*.

دائي **da'kai.** (Kedah.) Perhaps; is it not so; may it not be so;—an idiomatic expression of suggestion. Cf. *dangai*.

دکي daki. I. Filth; dirty secretions in the hair or nails; dirt on the body. *Těpok nyamok mēnjadi daki*: slap a mosquito and it will adhere as dirt to your body; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mēmbuwang d.*: to wash away dirt; to clean one's body; Ht. Abd., 389.

II. Ascent, climbing up. *Changkat sama di-daki, lorah sama di-turun*: together have we climbed the hill, together have we descended to the valley; we have been comrades in good and ill; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 162.

Mēndaki: to climb; to ascend; Ht. Abd., 381; Sh. Nasih., 15. *M. bukit*: to climb a hill; Sh. Lamp., 23; Sh. Jub. Mal., 15.

دک daga. *Mēndaga*: to exert oneself; to work against a current; to walk up hill; "up-hill work."

دکځ dagang. A foreigner; a stranger; a man from a distant country, especially a travelling trader in contradistinction to a resident merchant or buyer of imports (*saudagar*); trading. *Pěrahu d.*: a trading-vessel; Ht. Abd., 11. *Anak d.*: a stranger. *Hamba ini dagang dēngan sa-orang diri*: I am a lonely stranger; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Laki pulang kělaparan, dagang lalu di-tanakkan*: her husband may go back hungry, but she will cook for a passing stranger; her charity does not begin at home; Prov. *D. sēntěri*: the stranger as an object of pity or charity; the poor stranger; Ht. Gul. Bak., 17.

Dagangan: merchandise; Ht. Abd., 8, 95, 191, 269, etc.

دکځ daging. Flesh, meat. *D. ular sawa*: the flesh of the python; Ht. Abd., 387.

Dewa mēlenggoḱ di-atas pēti,

Paḱsi lěngkap těrbang ka-biram;

Ku sangkakan daging yang jati,

Rupa-nya daging běrchampor harām:

I thought it good honest flesh; it seems to be flesh that is partly forbidden food; Ht. Koris.

D. darah: flesh and blood, blood relationship; Ht. Ism. Yat., 48; Ht. Abd., 338.

D. kain: the material of a textile fabric.

دکڼ dagok. *Hantu dagok*: clouds on the horizon when of very quaint or changing form,—assumed by Malays to be evil spirits (*hantu orang mati di-bunoh*). See also J. I. A., I., 307.

دکڼ dagan or dagun. *Ubi d.*: a jungle yam (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 255.

دکو dagu. The human chin; (by extension) the corner or "chin" of certain instruments such as the *patil* and *běliyong*; that portion of the *kris* which forms the lower and broader end of the *ganja*. *Bibir yang di-bawa ini mēnolak dagu-nya*: his lower lip pressed against his chin; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89.

D. rengka: the loops at the end of an elephant's panniers, fastening the panniers together.

دال dāl. The name of the letter د .

دال dala. A tree (unidentified); C. and S.

دالځ dalang. The story teller in a puppet show; the man who relates the tale while illustrating his narrative by the action of the puppets. In the case of Javanese tales written expressly for the stage, "*dalang*" appears in the sense of "the author" or of the editorial "we." *Dēmikiyan-lah ḱisah-nya yang di-chěrītėrakan uleh dalang yang běrbuat lėlāh akan hikāyat ini*: such is the tale as told by me, who am now wearied with recounting it; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Maka dalang itu-pun běrwayang-lah lakon Pandawa Jaya*: the story-teller played the story of the Victorious Sons of Pandu; Ht. Mas Ed. *Dalang yang ėmpunya lėlakon*: the narrator of this tale; Ht. Sh.

دالځ dalong. I. A war-song of the Orang Laut *Sėkanak*.

II. A large platter or tray for feeding people in large numbers. *Tėmbaga dalong*: a large brass tray on a pedestal.

دالو dalek. *Dolak-daleḱ*: uncertain, untrustworthy, wavering, shilly-shallying.

دالم dalam. I. Depth, deep. *Těrlalu dalam ayer-nya*: its waters were very deep. *Běbėr-apa dalam ayer-nya*: how deep are its waters?

Mēndalamkan: to deepen; Ht. Koris.

II. Interior, inside; in, while, during. *Di-isi-nya dēngan kapas ka-dalam-nya*: he filled it with cotton wool. *Di-dalam pěrėntah orang*: in the power of others. *Di-dalam itu*: while that was going on, then. *Masaḱ di-luwar mēntah di-dalam*: ripe on the outside, raw inside; a glittering fraud; Prov. *Di-luwar kilat, di-dalam běrongga*: shining outside and hollow inside;—a proverb with the same meaning. *Di-dalam hati*: silently to oneself; in one's heart. *Kata di-dalam hati*: to say to oneself.

III. [Jav. dalem.] Princely dwelling, Court. *Běhasa d.*: the Court language. *Orang d.*: a servant of the Court, a Courtier, the holder of a Court office; Pel. Abd., 22. *Dato' bėntara dalam*: a kind of Malay *Aide-de-Camp*; (in Johor) the title of the Minister for the Interior or Home Secretary. *Budaḱ d.*: the youths and girls about a Malay Court.

دالو dalu. A mistletoe; v. *dėdalū*.

داله daleh. Subterfuge, quibble. *Maka kata sa-orang kita sakaliyan daleh sa-dikit*: then said one of them: let us equivocate a little; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 45.

Bërdaleh: to equivocate, to quibble, to evade the point of a question, to beat about the bush; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 37; Ht. Gul. Bak., 21. *Bërdaleh-daleh*: id. *Hukum-nya tidak bërdaleh-daleh*: her (the Queen's) law allows of no quibbling; Sh. Jub. Mal., 8.

دامر damar. Resin, pitch, "dammar," a torch. *Damar bërpuloh-puloh batang*: tens of torches; Ht. Abd., 319. *Sapërti wayang kèpadaman damar ruþa-nya*: like a theatre when the lights go out; Ht. Mas Ed.

D. batu: common resin; resin found in lumps at the roots of certain trees.

D. daging: a red soft damar.

D. hitam: the resin of *balanocarpus penangianus*.

D. laut: a valuable resinous tree, *shorea utilis*.

D. laut daun bësar: id., *shorea glauca*.

D. mata kuching: the best kind of resin known to the Malays; Muj., 51. It is produced by the trees *hopea globosa* and *pachynocarpus wallichii*.

D. minyak: a turpentine from the tree *dammara orientalis*.

Jëлага d.: the soot on a torch, the refuse of burnt resinous wood, used by Malays as a sort of poultice or fomentation (*tuwam*).

دامق damak. The dart of a blow-pipe. *Di-ambil damak itu di-bubuhkan-nya ipoh*: he took the dart and put poison on it; Ht. Abd., 391. *Lëngkap dëngan damak dan upas-nya*: fully equipped with darts and poison; Ht. Koris.

Tabong d.: the quiver used with these darts.

دامل damal. (Riau, Johor.) Slow to move, difficult to sail or row, of a boat.

دامن daman. I. The sheet of a large sail. This word is used by the rather cosmopolitan Malay lascars; the word for the sheet of a small Malay boat is *tali këlát*.

II. *Burong daman*: a bird (species unidentified); Pel. Abd., 113.

دامه damuh. (Kedah.) Repulsively dirty; disgusting; the sensation of disgust.

دامي damai. Settlement, peace; arrival at a good understanding; Ht. Abd., 194.

Damaikan: to bring to a good understanding; to effect a settlement. *Maka sëmbah-nya: suwara orang bërkëlahi laki-bini tëlah sudah patek damaikan*: he said: there was the sound of a man and his wife quarrelling, and I effected concord between them; Ht. Kal. Dam., 23.

Baik-lah tuwan-hamba damaikan,

Dëngan kambing mënjadi kawwan:

you, my Lord, had better make peace and become the friend of the goat; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 16.

Bërdamai: to be at peace. *Bërpërang pun tiyada, bërdamai pun tiyada*: they were not at war, not yet were they at peace; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Bërkëlahi pun tiyada, bërdamai pun tiyada*: id.; Sej. Mal., 126.

Përdamaikan: to bring about a settlement; to reconcile; Muj., 86.

Përdamaiyan: a settlement, a peace, an agreement; Sh. Ul., 27.

دان dan. I. And, furthermore.

II. Ability or time to manage anything. *Ta'-dan*: it cannot be managed; impossible; we can't do it in the time. *Ta'-dan gesek biyola hëndaq mënari dahulu*: before we have time to tune up the violins, he wants to start dancing; Prov.

III. (Naning.) Your servant, I.

دان dana. [Skr. *dāna*.] Gift, charity, alms. *Mërapu d.*: to go a-begging; to wander about in search of alms.

دائر danor. Putrid fluid exuding from a dead body; a putrefying corpse. *Bukan-nya pula babi makan danor nenek moyang ëngkau yang mati*: not a pig to drink the putrid fluids from your ancestors' bodies; Ht. Sh. Cf. also Sh. Lail. Mejn., 29.

دانو danau. (Riau, Johor.) A mere, a pool, a tarn, a lake. *Përi hâl bësar danau itu*: regarding the size of that lake; Ht. Kal. Dam., 72. *Jika ada padang yang luas di-jalani mënjadi danau daripada këbanyakan tantëra yang bër-jalan itu*: if they traversed a wide plain it was (trampled) turned into a lake owing to the numbers of the soldiers marching over it; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

In Kedah the word is pronounced *danu*. In Selangor the word is used of treacherous marshy ground; cf. *lanyau*.

Ular d.: (Province Wellesley) a rainbow; (Riau, Johor) a name sometimes given to the water-python, *ular sawa rëndam*; (Kedah) a horse-headed spirit-snake.

داني dani. Speckled;—a dialectic variant of *dandi*, q. v.

داوت dawat. [Arab. *داوة*.] Ink. *D. ëmas*: gold coloured writing fluid. *Tëmpat d.*: an inkstand. *D. warëna-warëna*: inks of various colours; Ht. Abd., 31. *Bërdawat biyar-lah hitam*: if you are smeared with ink, you may as well be quite black; in for a penny, in for a pound; Prov.

دأود daud. Arab. David.

دأوف daup. Broad, puffed out and sullen or heavy looking,—of the face; beamy and heavy, of a boat. *Përahu daup-daup*, or *dëdaup*: a large heavy type of boat used on the East Coast.

داون daun. A leaf; a blade of grass; a descriptive term for the leaf-like portion of many instruments, *e. g.*, for the pan of a balance, or the blade of an oar; one, of a pack of cards. *Daun dapat di-layang, gētah jatoh kapērdū juga*: a leaf may be borne away by the wind, gutta drops at the foot of its parent tree; some bonds are transient, some are more lasting; Prov. *Tiyadakan angin bērtiyup manakan daun kayu bērgērak*: if the breeze does not blow, how are the leaves to quiver; there is no smoke without fire; Prov.

D. balek hadap: leaves, which are white behind; the leaves of the looking glass tree?

D. bēlat: the rattan network at the bottom of a fish-trap. This network can be hauled up.

D. bodi: a fringe-pattern in imitation of the leaves of the *bodi*-tree.

D. chēki: "chicky" cards.

D. dayong: the blade of an oar.

D. jala: the mesh of a net; C. and S.

D. kayu: the leaf of a tree.

D. lontar: a leaf of the *lontar*-palm or native papyrus,—formerly used as a sheet of paper would be used; Ht. Sg. Samb.

D. meja: the top of a table.

D. nēracha: the plate or pan of a balance; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 25.

D. pēlita: the saucer of a lamp.

D. pēngayoh: the blade of a paddle.

D. pintu: the body of a door.

D. teh: tea, tea-leaves.

D. tēlinga: the lobe of the ear.

D. tērup: European playing-cards.

Harimau balan d.: (Kedah) a small tiger.

Ayer balek d.: the turn of the tide; the moment when the incoming tide is felt in a river.

Duriyan d.: a wild durian with long spikes.

Bērdaunkan: to bear leaves. *Padi-nya bērbuwahkan ēmas dan bērdaunkan perak*: the *padi* bore fruit of gold and leaves of silver; Sej. Mal., 28.

Mēndaun kayu: "as the leaves" of the forest; —a simile for immense multitude, such as that of an army; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Pakaiyan anak raja Mēlayu,

Tērbang nuri dari udara;

Bēnchana banyak mēndaun-kayu

Hati yang bimbang tiyada tērkira:

though slanders be many as the leaves of the forest, a loving heart takes no account of them; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5.

دائي dawai. Thick metallic thread, wire. *Ēmpama ayakan dawai*: like a sieve (which only allows fine stuff to pass through it); a refining medium; Prov.

D. gēlang: very coarse thick wire.

داهق dahak. Phlegm, pus, mucus from the throat; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 8.

داهق dahok. (Kedah.) Covetous.

داهم daham or dahem. (Onom.) Hum,—in the expression "hum and haw."

Bērdaham: to hum and haw, as a man in doubt; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh.; to hum, of the sound of the cries of an army; Ht. Mar. Mah.

داهن dahan. I. A minor or tertiary branch or bough of a tree; the smaller branches. *Banyak dahan-nya*: it has many small branches; Ht. Abd., 487. *Mēniti dahan-dahan*: to run along the branches, as a monkey; Ht. Abd., 386.

D. sēkah: an old branch which has fallen off a tree.

Harimau d.: a large tiger-cat or small tree-leopard; *leopardus macrocedus*.

II. *Pēndahan*: a kind of javelin; Kl. Said to be (Riau) a cutting weapon, not a thrusting one.

داهي dahi. The brows; the forehead with special reference to the eye-brows. *Sa-hari bulan dahi-nya itu*: his brow was like the one-day-old moon; Ht. Gul. Bak. *Siapa jadi raja, tangan aku ka-dahi juga*: whoever may be king, for him will I raise my hand to my brows; whatsoever king may reign, I do not propose to enquire into his right of succession; Prov. C. and S.

دای daya. I. Contrivance, stratagem, wile, resource, means for effecting anything. *D. upaya*: resources of all sorts; means. *Kain basah kēring di-pinggang karēna tidak daya upaya*: my wet clothes must dry on the body for I have no means at all; a proverbial description of extreme poverty.

Apakan daya: what resource is left me? What can I do? It cannot be helped.

Kain Bali di-atas balai,

Di-tiyup angin barat daya;

Jikalau sudi, kakanda pakai;

Jikalau tidak apakah daya:

if you wish to, you may wear me; if you do not wish to, it cannot be helped; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21. *Sudah naṣṭh, apakah daya*: it is my destiny, how can it be helped? Sh. Sri Ben., 29.

Bērmāin d.: to deceive; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 10.

Bērdaya: possessed of means or resources; able to do anything. *Tiyada-lah bērdaya hēndaḥ lari*: he had no way of escape. *Tiyada bērdaya lagi*: to be at one's wits' end; to find the game up; Ht. Mas Ed.

Mēndayakan: to deceive by a stratagem, especially in war. *Pērdayakan*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Baik-lah aku pērgi mēndayakan Bētara Kēsna*: I had better go and beguile away Batara Krishna; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pērdaya: a stratagem, a wile, an act intended to deceive; Ht. Abd., 160.

II. *Barat daya*: the South-West; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21.

دائرة dairah. Arab. District; the outlying or country tracts in a State. *Nĕgĕri Singapura sĕrta dairah tĕlok rantau jajahan-nya*: the town of Singapore with its outlying country tracts, its shores and its dependencies; Ht. Abd., 224.

دائس dayus. [Arab. ديوث.] A cuckold, a coward; v. ديوث.

دايغ daing. I. Dried fish; preserved dry and very salt fish. *Minta darah pada daing*: to ask dry fish for blood; to try to get blood from a stone; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 117. *Daing sĕpat*: a variety of this preparation; Ht. Abd., 313.

II. A Bugis title of distinction; Ht. Abd., 456.

دايغ dayang. A young girl; a damsel; a maid of honour. *Awang dan dayang*: boys and girls; youths and maidens;—often appealed to at the beginning of a poem (*virginibus puerisque canto*); Sh. May., 2; Sh. Dag., 4. Cf. also J. S. A. S., VIII., 113.

Dayang-dayang: Court damsels. *Sa-orang dayang-dayang*: a Court damsel, a maid of honour; Sej. Mal., 77.

Pĕndayang: a young woman—but with a suggestion of bad character. *Hai pĕndayang, puwas-lah sudah gĕrangan ĕngkau mĕnipu*: woman, are you tired of deceit? Ht. Gul. Bak., 21.

دايغ dayong. An oar; a breast-fin of a fish. *Mĕmakai dayong-dayong*: the use of oars; Ht. Abd., 230.

D. batang: long sweeps, in two pieces which are lashed together.

D. burit: a stern oar.

D. gebeng: an oar the blade of which is nailed on the shaft.

D. golek: an oar of European type.

D. haluwan: the bow oar.

D. kĕling: the suit “spades” in playing-cards.

D. kibas: a broad-bladed oar.

D. mayong: all kinds of oars; all kinds of rowing.

D. mĕrpati sa-kawan: oars with white blades, —used in a *raja*’s boat and producing a pretty effect when rising and falling in time.

D. pĕminggang: the oars about the middle of a boat.

D. tudong bĕlanga: *tongkang* oars with round blades nailed on to the shafts. These oars are so called from the shape of the blade.

Anak d.: the oarsmen; the rowers.

Batang d.: the shaft or handle of an oar.

Daun d.: the blade of an oar.

Linggisan d.: the long pole elevated above the side of a boat and made fast to the thole-pins.

Paut d.: to pull an oar, C. and S.

Sorong d.: to back water. There is also a tune of this name played to accompany battle-scenes in a *wayang*.

Tarek d.: (Penang) to pull an oar.

Tulang d.: the *scapula* or shoulder-blade.

Bĕrdayong: to row; Ht. Abd., 221, 287.

Mĕndayongkan: to propel by rowing; Ht. Abd., 113.

Orang pĕdayong: an oarsman; Ht. Raj. Don., 72.

دائيك daik. An important Malay settlement or town in Lingga, at one time the headquarters of the Malay Sultans who ruled over the Southern portion of the Peninsula; Ht. Abd., 190.

دائيك dayak. *Orang dayak*: the name given by Malays to the non-Malay inhabitants of Borneo.

دائم dâim. Arab. Eternal, enduring.

دايو dayu. A crooning sound; a low moaning, rumbling or humming sound; the crooning of a nurse to a child; the rumbling of thunder in the distance.

Mĕndayu-dayu: to rumble (of distant thunder), Sh. Bur. Pungg., 1; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Gh.; to croon a lullaby; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 18; Sh. Nasih., 13.

Mĕndayukan: to lull to sleep or to quiet; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5.

دابه dayah. Pers. A wetnurse.

دبا dobba’. Arab. A gourd, a cucumber, a pumpkin.

دباج dibâj. Pers. A brocade or flowered cloth. *Kain yang bĕrnama dibâj*: the cloth called *dibâj*; Ht. Isk. Dz.

دبر dĕbar. The beating or throbbing of the heart, —especially in reference to the influence of great fear or excitement. *Bĕrdĕbar-dĕbar-lah rasa hati-nya*: he felt his heart throb violently; Ht. Gul. Bak., 49; cf. also Ht. Abd., 36, 45, 282, etc.

دبر dĕbor or dĕbur. Onom. The sound of a heavy mass falling into deep water, or any similar sound. Cf. *lĕbor* and *chĕbor*.

دبر dubor. [Arab. *dubur*.] The buttocks. Also (more commonly) *jubor*.

دبس **dēbas.** (Onom.) The sound made by a current of air from a bellows; cf. *dēbus*.

دبس **dēbus.** (Onom.) The sound of a bird flying through the air; the sound of a strong wind blowing through a belt of trees. Cf. *dēbas*.

دبغ **dēbong.** I. (Onom.) The sound of a blow on a big drum, or any similar sound.

II. (Riau, Johor.) A *sireh*-pouch made of *pandanus* or *lontar* leaf.

دبف **dēbap.** (Onom.) The noise of a fruit falling on soft ground, or of a book falling on its flat side. *Bērdēbap*: to fall, making this sound.

دبف **dēbop** or **dēbup.** (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by *dēbap* but duller in intensity. Also *dēbok* and *dēbuk*.

دبق **dēbak.** (Onom.) A "slapping" sound; the sound of the hand clapping a soft sound-deadening surface.

دبق **dēbek.** I. (Onom.) The sound of a thin flat object falling on a soft surface. Cf. *dēbak* and *dēbok*.

II. (Perak.) The bleating of goats. *Masoḵ kawan kambing bēdēbek*: to bleat when you enter the company of goats; to do in Rome as the Romans do; Prov., Ht. Raj. Don., 14. Cf. *ēmbek*.

دبق **dēbok** or **dēbuk.** (Onom.) A sound such as that of fruit falling on soft ground; cf. *dēbak* and *dēbop*.

دبم **dēbum.** (Onom.) The sound of a heavy "booming" fall. *Diya-pun bērdēbum tērjun ka-bawah*: he fell thundering down.¹

دبو **dēbu.** Dust, haze; Muj., 35; Kam. Kech., 6; —a variant of *lēbu*; cf. *abu* and *habok*.

D. duli: a royal title; Ht. Ind. Meng.; the equivalent of *lēbu duli*, q. v.

Laut bērdēbu: sea so far from land that the coast appears as a mere shadowy line on the horizon; cf. *jērēbu*.

دبیر **dabīr.** Pers. A scribe, a writer, a notary; Kl., v. d. W. *Dubīr*: id., Pijn.

دس **dētas.** (Onom.) The crackling of dry leaves or crisp paper; the cracking of egg shells; cf. *tētas*.

دنگ **dēting.** (Penang.) The twanging of a tightly-stretched string when made to quiver. Usually *lēting*, q. v.

دتق **dētek.** (Onom.) The sound of cracking timber.

دیا **datya.** [Skr. *daitya*.] A Titan; see داتی .

دجل **dajjāl.** Arab. Lying, a false and lying spirit; the false Messiah; Antichrist; (by extension of meaning) false, foolish and senseless, of conduct; deception by practical jokers.

Dēngan dajjāl muka-mu sa-ruḵa,

Ēngkau-lah Iblīs!

your face is that of the Arch-Deceiver; you are the Spirit of Evil himself! Sh. Ibl., 1. *Amat dajjāl sunggoh akan fe'el-nya*: he was of a most lying disposition; Ht. Raj. Sul., 17. *Pērka-taan dajjāl tidak mēngērti*: unable to see through deceptive words; Sh. Panj. Sg.

دجت **dēchit.** (Onom.) A twittering or squeaking sound; the cries of mice or swallows. *Sērta lalu kucing, tikus tidak bērdēchit lagi*: when the cat passes, the mice stop squeaking; Prov.

This word is often made intensely onomatopœic, and is pronounced (Riau) *chit*, (Kedah) *lēchieḵ*, (Province Wellesley) *lēchieḵt*, etc.

دچر **dēchor.** (Onom.) The noise made by a jet of water spouting out of a tap. Cf. *panchor*, etc.

دچینگ **dēching.** (Onom.) The chinking or clinking of small coin.

دچه **dēchah.** (*Rompin* and *Endau* in Pahang.) You, thou; C. and S.

دخیل **dakhīl.** Arab. Ingrained; innate; trusty.

ددارو **dēdaru.** See *daru* and *dewadaru*.

ددالو **dēdalū.** A generic name for parasites of the mistletoe class. The forms of this word are very numerous: (Kedah) *nēnalū*, (Province Wellesley) *dalū* and *dēndalū*, (Riau, Johor) *bēndalū*, (Pahang) *dēdalū*, (Trengganu) *gēnalū*, (Orang laut) *mēnalū*; also *bēnalū*, *bindalū*, and *kēmēndalū*.

ددر **dēdar.** A touch of fever; a feverish and low state of health without marked illness.

دس **dēdas.** (Onom.) A rattling or crackling noise; cf. *dētas*, *tētas*, etc.

ددف **dēdap.** I. The name given to a number of large trees (with scarlet flowers); *erythrina indica*, *erythrina stricta*, and others; Muj., 88; Ht. Koris; Sh. B. A. M., 12; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3. These trees are principally used as pepper supports. *Laksana bunga dēdap; sunggoh merah bērbau tidak*: like the *dēdap* flowers, crimson but scentless; fair but useless; Prov. *D. laut*: the plant *hibiscus tiliaceus*. Also *baru laut*.

Akar d.: a large climber with great masses of orange flowers; *bauhinia integrifolia*.

¹ From an unpublished "Pēnglipor Lara" tale.

D. wangi, d. minyak, d. chuchok: unidentified varieties of the *dēdap*.

II. A small shield or buckler; better *dadap*.

ددق **dēdak**. I. Bran; *padi* husk broken up and mixed with broken *padi* (given as food to ducks, etc.). *Bagi padi, hēndak ka-dēdak*: give him *padi* and he longs for bran; give him honest food and he longs for the filth he is accustomed to;—a proverbial expression also used to describe irreclaimably low tastes and conduct such as that of a fallen woman who after being honestly married returns to her evil ways.

II. *Mēndēdak*: to crowd; to press on in large numbers. *Mēndēru mēndēdak*: id. (intensified); Ht. Raj. Don., 47.

دمم **dēdam**. (Kedah.) *Bēdēdam*: to crowd or meet together.

*Bēdēdam kapal di-Tanjong
Tampak dari Pulau Jērējak;
Rindu dēdam sangat tērtanggong,
Hēndak tangis, bukan budak*:

the ships seem to crowd the port of Penang when viewed from Pulau Jērējak.

دو **dēdau**. (Riau, Johor.) *Mēndēdau*: to shriek, to cry out at the top of one's voice.

ده **dēdah**. Open, exposed, standing open or exposed; indecent exposure through carelessness in lying down; naked and on one's back. *Dudok tērdēdah*: id.

ددي **dēdai**. *Bērdēdai-dēdai*: in a long crowded disorderly line, as the flight of a beaten army along a pass. *Bērjalan bērdēdai-dēdai*: to march in long disorderly array; Sh. Pr. Ach., 6, 21.

در **dari**. A preposition expressive of origin or material; from, regarding, out of; of (in the sense of "made of"); in the matter of. *Dari situ*: thence. *D. sini*: hence. *Dari hāl*: relating to. *Daripada*: from, out of, regarding. *Guru daripada igama*: a teacher of religion. *Pandai daripada tulis mēnulis*: skilled in writing.

Dari is also used where a preposition of comparison would be used in English. *Endah khabar dari rupa*: repute is fairer than appearance; things seldom come up to expectation; Prov., Ht. Abd., 114.

The prepositional character of *dari* (which in Malay always precedes the word to which it relates and is therefore of the nature of a prefix) leaves the vowels in the word *dari* unaccented; e. g., *dari-situ, dari-sini*, etc. The vowels in *dari* are therefore always short.

درا **dēra**. Chastisement, punishment. *Di-halaman balai itu di-dēra*: punished on the lawn before the court; Sh. Jur. Bud., 14. *Dēngan chēmēti ēngkau ku dēra*: I will chastise you with the whip; Sh. Abd. Mk., 71.

درج **diraja**. [Skr. *ādhi-rāja*.] Noble royalty; royalty by descent; hereditary kingship;—an abbreviation of *adiraja*. *Raja diraja*: a king, the son of kings; Ht. Berm. Shahd. *Angkatan raja diraja*: a royal hearse; Ht. Abd. *Pancha raja diraja*: id.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 139. *Sēri nara diraja*: a Malay title of high rank; Sej. Mal., 105. *Dato' Sēri Amar diraja*: id., at Johor.

دران **dērana**. [Skr. *dharana*.] Guilty.

دراو **dērawa** or **dirawa**. [Skr. *drāwa*.] Syrup. *Gula d.*: id., a simile for extreme sweetness; Ht. Mas Ed. This word is usually pronounced *di-rawak* by a mistaken etymology.

درت **dērot** or **dērut**. (Onom.) A dull scraping sound; the noise of the dragging of an anchor or similar object over dry rocks; the cracking and falling in of a river-bank.

درج **durja**. [Skr. *darsha* ?] Countenance, visage; a poetic and somewhat high-flown equivalent of *muka*, face. *Mēngapa-kah durja tuwan puchat-puchat ini*? Why is your countenance so pallid? Ht. Sg. Samb. *D. bērsēri*: a bright expression of countenance; Sh. Sri Ben., 54. *D. muram*: a dull, sad or sullen expression of countenance; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 2. *Tinggi d.*: a high look, a lofty countenance; Sh. Jub. Mal., 9. *Endah bulan pērnama, tērlēbeh endah durja abang*: fair is the full moon, fairer the face of my lover; Ht. Koris. *Durja-nya tuwan di-hati tērtulis*: your face is imaged on my heart; Sh. Pant. Shl., 11.

Jamjam d.: expression, look; a very poetic equivalent of *ayer muka*; Sh. Bid., 21; Ht. Gul. Bak., 79, 107.

درجان **durjana**. [Skr. *durjāna*.] Evil, wicked, treacherous; treason. *Orang yang mēmbuwat durjana*: a treacherous man; Ht. Kal. Dam., 77. *Muntēri d.*: a traitorous minister; Ht. Kal. Dam., 377. *D. akan tuwan-ku*: treason to my sovereign; Ht. Ism. Yat., 107. *Kēkayaan-nya dan kēbēsaran-nya durjana*: its wealth and its greatness are treacherous things; Ht. Abd., 23.

In Kedah the form *juru-jana* occurs. *Hang ini bēsar juru-jana*: you are a great mischief-maker; you are a treacherous friend.

درجه **darjah** or **darjat**. [Arab. *درجة*.] Grade, rank; symbol of rank; scale. *Di-kaluar-kan-nya darjat-nya ka-atas baju-nya*: he placed the tokens of his rank outside his coat (so that they might be seen); Ht. Abus., 19.

درجي **darji** or **dĕrji**. [Hind. and Pers. درزي.]
A tailor; a "durzee."

دردار **dardâr**. Arab. The elm.

درزي **darzi**. [Hind. and Pers.] A tailor, a
"durzee." Also *dĕrji*.

درس **dĕras**. I. [Arab. *daras*.] *Mĕndĕras*: to
study the Koran. *Tiyada-lah bimbang uleh
yang lain daripada mĕndĕras Kurân*: he found
no attraction in anything but reading the
Koran; Ht. Raj. Sul., 22. *Sĕlalu mĕndĕras
jangan-lah jĕmu*: always study, never get sick
of it; Sh. Nasih., 16.

II. Rapidity of motion; speed; speedy;
swift. *Jangan dĕras sangat*: do not hurry
too much. *Tĕrlalu dĕras lari-nya*: he ran
very fast. *Gĕndang raya bunyi dĕras, ta'-tahu
diri-nya bĕrongga*: the big drum beats fast, it
does not realize its hollowness; a fool talks
much, he does not realize that he is talking
nonsense; Prov.

III. (Onom.) A sound as of sand rolling
down a slope.

درس **dĕris**. [Arab. *idrīs*.] A Malay proper name;
an abbreviation of *Idrīs*.

درغ **dĕrang**. (Onom.) A clanking sound; a
sound as of metal falling on stone; the sound
of a gong striking the hours; Sh. Dag., 1;
Sh. Sri Ben., 31; the sound of pieces of
jewelry striking against one another; Sh.
Lamp., 11; Sh. Peng., 12. *Bĕrdĕrang-dĕrang*
and *bĕrdĕrong-dĕrang*: id., repeated; the ding-
dong sound of a bell.

درغ **dĕring**. I. (Onom.) A ringing sound; the
tinkling of anklets; Ht. Sh.; the ringing of
the chains and other metallic appendages of
an ensign (*jogan*); Ht. Koris.

II. (Onom?) The trumpeting of an ele-
phant; the growling of an angry man. *Maka
iya-pun mĕndĕring suwara-nya sapĕrti tagar*:
he growled out angrily in a voice like thunder;
Ht. Best. Cf. also *dĕrin*.

درغ **dĕrong**. (Onom.) A deep clang. *Bĕrdĕrong-
dĕrang*: to "ding-dong" of a bell, etc.; Sh.
Lamp., 11. Cf. *dĕrang* and *dĕring*.

درف **dĕrap**. (Onom.) A crackling or rapping
sound; the noise of small firearms; the sound
made by oars.

*Tarek dayong bĕrdĕrap-dĕrap,
Hĕndaq mĕlawan sampan kotak;
Sĕhaya lakšana bunga dĕdap,
Sunggoh merah bĕrbau tidak*:

pull the oars rap after rap, when you race the
heavy sampans. *Bĕrdĕntum bĕdil yang bĕsar,
bĕrdĕrap bĕdil yang kĕchil*: the heavy guns
boomed, the light ones rattled; Ht. Raj.
Don., 16.

درق **dĕrak**. (Onom.) A cracking sound.

درق **dĕrek**. (Onom.) A sound of tearing as when
linen is torn or ripped.

درق **dĕrok** and **dĕruk**. (Onom.) A cracking
sound rather duller in intensity than that
expressed by the word *dĕrak*.

درک **durga**. Skr. The Hindu goddess Durga.
Dewi Durga sakti: the Mighty Durga; Ht.
Mas Ed. *Dewi Durga Kĕsoma*: id.

درگاه **dargâh**. Pers. A court, a palace.

درکهايو **dirgahayu**. [Skr. *dirghāyu* long life.] Ma-
jesty, dominion;—used as an equivalent for
the common expression *daulat*. *Bĕrtambah-
tambah dirgahayu*: may Your Majesty increase!
may you live for ever! Ht. Hg. Tuw., 29.
*Maka sĕmbah-nya utusan itu dirgahayu daulat
Shah-'alam*: the Envoy said: Oh Majesty! Oh
Royalty! Oh Ruler of the Earth! Ht. Kal.
Dam., 356.

درل **dĕrel**. A salvo, a platoon-fire.

درلس **dĕrelus**. (Kedah.) Rotting to pieces,—of
woodwork or *atap*.

درم **dĕram**. I. (Onom.) A low rumbling sound;
a moaning sound. *Bĕrdĕram sayang apa-lah
nyawa kakanda?* My soul, what are you
moaning after? Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.
Nobat pun mĕndĕram bĕhana mĕrayu jiwa:
the kettle-drums rumbled in mournful melody
entrancing the souls of their hearers; Ht.
Ind. Meng. *Tagar pun bĕrbunyi mĕndĕram*:
the thunder rumbled; Ht. Koris. Cf. also
Sh. Abd. Mk., 23; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Dĕrum-dĕram: v. *dĕrum*.

II. *Dĕram-dĕram*: a small cake of sugar
and flour.

III. Eng. A drum.¹

درم **dĕrum**. I. (Onom.) The sound of a tree
falling. *Dĕrum-dĕram bagai kayu tumbang*:
rumbling down like tumbling trees. The
word is also used of an animal's growl;
Ht. Abd., 77. Cf. *dĕram*.

II. (Riau, Johor.) The word of command
to make an elephant or camel kneel down so
as to enable the rider to mount; also (Kedah)
tĕrum. *Dĕrumkan*: to make (an elephant)
kneel in this way; Sej. Mal., 90, 93, 105.

¹ E. g., in the pantun:

*Bunyi tĕrompit tambur dĕram,
Bunyi bĕragam bĕrdayu-dayu;
Datang pĕlĕsit di-tengah malam,
Di-sĕmbor lada, pukul pĕnyapu.*

درما dērma. I. [Skr. *dharma*.] Alms, gifts to the poor by the charitable, gifts to a subject by a prince. *Membēri dērma akan sēgala fakīr dan miskin*: to distribute charitable gifts to the poor and needy; Sej. Mal., 69. *Di-suruh-nya dērma akan sēgala fakīr*: he ordered charity to be distributed to the poor; Ht. P. J. P.

The word also occurs in the sense of gifts without any attendant idea of charity, and in the sense of favour without any idea of gift. *Jikalau ada dērma kurniya tuwan-ku*: by the favour and kindness of my Lord; Sej. Mal., 43. *Mēndērmakan sēgala raja-raja*: to bestow gifts upon all the princes (attending the court); Ht. Sg. Samb.

Balai dērma: a hall where gifts are distributed to the poor people in a court.

Dērmawan: charitable.

II. The word *dērma* is also of constant occurrence in proper names of Sanskrit origin, e. g., *Dērmawangsa* (the name for Yudisthira in the Malayo-Javanese versions of the *Mahabharata*), *Dērmabayu*, *Dērmadewa* (the creation of Vishnu in the *Hikāyat Sang Samba*), *Dērmadewi* (the creation of Brahma, and wife of *Dērmadewa*), etc. *Sikap-nya tiyada bērlawan sapērti Sang Dērmadewa tētēkala turun dari kēyangan dēmikiyan ruṇa-nya*: his appearance was peerless, it was as that of *Sang Dērmadewa* when he descended from heaven; Cr. Gr., 78.

درماون dērmawan. [Skr. *dharmawant*.] Charitable, kindly; the adjective of *dērma*, q. v.

درم dērēm. *Bēdērēm*: (Kedah) dirty-faced; —a term of abuse.

درن dērīn. (Onom.) The trumpeting of an elephant,—a local (Perak?) variant of *dēring*, q. v. *Masok di-dalam kawan gajah mēndērīn*: to trumpet when in the society of elephants; to do at Rome as the Romans do; Prov., Ht. Raj. Don., 14.

درنی dērni or dērēni. The sill or threshold of a door.

درو dērau. I. (Onom.) The sound of an approaching shower of rain; the sound of rushing waters.

II. *Bērdērau*: to plant *padi* by co-operative labour.

درو dēru. (Onom.) A roar as of a storm or of a crowd or of an inundation. *Mēndēru*: to roar, as people all rushing in one direction; Ht. Abd., 117; Ht. Gul. Bak., 52; or as a storm; Ht. Abd., 363; or as water rushing into a hollow; Bint. Tim., 22 February, 1895.

دروی darwi. Crumbling, falling to pieces. Also *pērui*, *rēpui*, etc.

درویش darwish. Pers. A dervish, a religious mendicant; Ht. Ism. Yat., 174. *Pakaiyan d.*: the garb of a dervish; Ht. Hamz., 21. *Pakaiyan-*

nya sapērti darwish akan tētapī usūl-nya itu hamba lihat sapērti orang bēsar-bēsar: his clothes are those of a beggar, but from his bearing I can see that he is a man of high rank; Ht. Gul. Bak., 121.

درهاک dērhaka or durhaka. [Skr. *droha*.] Treason, treachery, betrayal. *Ada-kah patut kita dērhaka akandiya?* Is it right that we should betray their confidence? Ht. Abd., 16. *Bēr-buwat d.*: to do an act of treason or treachery; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mēndurhaka*: id., Ht. Abd., 16, 251, 252; Sh. Peng., 25.

The word is variously pronounced *durhaka*, *dērhaka*, *durahka*, *dēraka* and *dērahka*.

درهم dērham or dirham. [Arab. and Pers.] A small silver coin once current in Persia and Mesopotamia, and often mentioned in old tales derived from Persian or Arabic sources; money generally; Sej. Mal., 7; Ht. Koris; Ht. Gul. Bak., 9.

At the present time the term *dērham* is applied to gold Turkish coins often worn as charms or ornaments and prized because of their origin; e. g. :—

Bulan tērang tēngah malam,

Chēhaya-nya muram tēnggēlam timbul,

Tuwan lakšana barang dērham

Sēdiya ada suratan Ištambāl:

you, Sir, are like the *dirham* pieces which are all marked with Turkish characters; you have the hall-mark of greatness on you.

دری dari. See در.

دری dērai. I. (Onom.) A clattering sound such as that of rain upon a window-pane.

II. *Bērdērai-dērai*: in Indian file; one after another in long procession—used of the fall of flower blossoms; Ht. Koris; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5; and of the flight of certain birds. Cf. *dēdai*.

دریا darya. Pers. Sea, ocean, river; a watery mass. *Wakil d.*: the Lord of the Waters; Ht. Kal. Dam., 109.

دریت dērita. [Skr. *dhṛēta*.] *Mēndērita*: to stand, to put up with, to support. *Tiyada mēndērita lagi*: to be unable to hold out any longer; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tiyada tērdērita: insupportable; Ht. Gul. Bak., 29.

Mēnangis Panji tiyada dērita,

Hingga gugoran ayer mata;

Kapada Galoh diya-lah chērita

Sēbab tuwan kakanda bērchinta:

Panji could no longer restrain himself from weeping; his tears came raining down at last, while to the Princess he related how he, her lover, had pined for her throughout.

دریس **duriyas**. A rich, heavy, flowered counterpane, used as the lower covering of a bridal-bed.

دریشت **dërisip**. (Kedah.) Blindness unaccompanied by loss of the eyeball. *Buta d.*: id.

درین **duriyan**. A *durian*; the well-known fruit of that name; v. *duri*.

دس **das**. A shot from a gun; the sound of a shot. *Raja ini datang berapa das tembak?* When this prince arrives, how many "guns" are we to give him?

دست **dusta**. Skr. Lying, to lie; falsehood. *Amat sakali d.*: extremely untrue; extremely addicted to falsehood; Cr. Gr., 77.

Bërbuwat d.: to deceive; to tell a lie to; Ht. Gul. Bak., 47. *Bërdusta*: id., Ht. Gul. Bak., 117.

Mëndusta: to bear a false appearance, to give the name of a liar to anyone; Ht. Abd., 183. *Chëmara m.*: a false chignon; a piece of cloth put into the hair to swell it out.

دستر **dastar** or **dëstar**. [Pers. *dastar*.] A head-cloth, a turban, a kerchief; a fillet worn by a bridegroom. *Bërdëstar*: to be wearing a turban or kerchief; Sej. Mal., 105. *Mëng-hëmpaskan d.*: to throw off one's turban; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 32.

This word is limited in use to unstarched or soft head coverings. If the kerchief is starched or stiffened so as to give it a peaked or other shape, *tëngkoloḵ* is used.

دستر **dastor**. *Layar dastor*: a studding-sail; Pel. Abd., 120.

دسر **dësar**. (Onom.) *Bërdësar*: to creak as doors or windows; to hiss, as water on a hot surface or rushing down the sides of an *atap* roof.

دسر **dësir**. (Onom.) The hiss of water evaporating on sudden contact with great heat; cf. *dësar*.

دسر **dësor** and **dësur**. A sound similar to that expressed by *dësar* but duller in intensity.

دسرات **dasarata**. See داسرات.

دسغ **dësing**. (Onom.) The singing or whistling of the wind or of an arrow flying through the air.

دسقى **dësak**. (Onom.) A crackling sound such as that of paper being crumpled up.

دسقى **dësek** and **dësik**. (Onom.) A sound of thin paper being crumpled up; = *dësak* but sharper in degree.

دسقى **dësoḵ** and **dësuḵ**. (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by the word *dësoḵ* but deeper and duller.

دسو **dësau**. (Onom.) A hissing noise; the swish of falling bamboos; the rush of water through vegetation.

دسه **dëсах**. (Onom.) The swish of falling rain through a leafy covering. Cf. *dësau*.

دعا **do'â** or **du'â**. Arab. Prayer; the invocation of God for a definite object; a charm or magical formulæ for effecting anything. *Du'â sëlamat*: prayers for safety or prosperity; Ht. Abd., 31. *Dëngan 'aḵal sëhaja, bukan-nya dëngan ubat atau hikmat atau du'â ada-nya*: by genius alone, not by philtres or magic or formulæ; Ht. Abd., 76.

D. pëmatah lidah: a charm to silence one's enemies; J. I. A., I., 314.

D. pëndinding: charms or invocations for defence against sorcery or evil spirits or wild animals; J. I. A., I., 314.

D. pëngaseh: charms or formulæ for securing affection; J. I. A., I., 314.

Bërdu'â: to pray. *Mëndu'â*: id. The form *mëdu'â* also occurs: Muj., 16.

This word is usually pronounced *do'a*.

دعوا **da'wâ**. Arab. A lawsuit; prosecution in Court. *Këna da'wa*: to be sued.

Da'wakan: to prosecute, to sue, to bring a suit against. *Mënda'wa*: id., Ht. Abd., 150. *Mëski sampai bërdarah tiyada-lah boleh di-da'wakan diya karëna iya mëngajar baik*: if he drew blood even, no suit could be brought against him, for he was teaching on right lines; Ht. Abd., 30.

Përda'waan: a suit; Ht. Abd., 243; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27.

Tërda'wa: sued, brought to account in Court; Ht. Gul. Bak., 157.

دعوي **da'wa** or **da'wi**. Arab. Law-suit; a variant of دعا q. v. *Tiyada-lah boleh sa-orang mënda'wa atau mënda'wi atas bëchารา ini*: no one can bring a suit of any sort or kind in this matter.

دغ **dang**. A title given in old romances to ladies and maids of honour about the Court. *Di-iringkan dang dayang beti përwira anak dara-dara sakaliyan*: followed by the ladies and maids of honour, the girl-slaves, the whole Court and the young girls attached to it; Ht. Koris. The word also occurs as a prefix to the names of such ladies (e. g., *Dang Judah* in the Ht. Koris and *Dang Merdu*, Ht. Ism. Yat., 55), and also as a prefix to the names of fish.

دغت **dēngut.** I. The piping or whistling of a quail. *Tērdēngut puyoh panjang bunyi*: the quail piped out its long-drawn note; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 1.

II. The throbbing of a gathering, abscess, or boil. Better *dēnnyut*.

دغدغ **dangdang.** (Kedah.) A large copper bowl or boiler; (Riau, Johor) *dandang*, q. v.

دغر **dēngar.** The sense of hearing; listening to, hearing. *Di-dēngar-nya*: in his hearing; he heard. *Choba d.*: please listen; hark! *Dēngar-lah*: listen to, hearken to!

Jangan di-dēngar guroh di-langit,

Ayer tēmpayan adinda churahkan:

do not, on hearing thunder in the sky, empty out the water contained in your jars; do not count on rain till it comes down; Prov.

Dēngari: to listen to, to hear; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 37; Sh. Bid., 8; Sh. Abd. Mk., 42. *Mēndēngar*: id., Ht. Abd., 45. *Mēndēngar*: id., Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Dēngarkan*: id., Ht. Abd., 174. *Mēndēngarkan*: id., Ht. Abd., 52, 149, 173, etc.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Koris; Sh. Bid., 49.

Kēdēngaran: the act of listening to; the state or condition of being listened to; Ht. Abd., 59, 63, 312, etc.

Pēndēngar: the sense or power of hearing. *Siapa mēmbēri pēndēngar tēlinga-mu*: who gave your ear the power of hearing? Sh. Ibl., 4.

Pēndēngaran: the act, power, or sense of hearing. *Tēlinga-nya lebar 'alāmat banyak pēndēngaran*: his ear was broad—a sign of quickness of hearing; Ht. Abd., 86. *Barang pēndēngaran sēnda*: anything heard by me; Sej. Mal., 98. The form *pēndēngaran* also occurs: Sh. Ul., 5.

Tērdēngar: heard, listened to, met with by the sense of hearing; Ht. Abd., 71.

دغس **dēngus.** *Mēndēngus*: to snort, to sniff audibly.

دغسر **dangsar.** (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified); Ht. Mar. Mah. This tree grows in *nipah* swamps, and its soft pith is edible.

دغغ **dēngong.** (Onom.) A humming sound; the humming of the strings of an Æolian harp, or of a humble bee; the twang of a bow-string; droning or buzzing in the ears; the hum of an approaching storm.

Hati-nya sangat bērsayu sayu,

Sapērti dēngong bērpuput bayu:

her heart was mournful, mournful,—as a humming sound wafted by the breeze; Cr. Gr., 62. *D. di-dalam tēlinga*: buzzing or humming in the ears; Muj., 50.

Busor d. and *inas d.*: two contrivances to make a kite hum.

Bērdēngong: to give out a humming sound, as humble-bees; Ht. Sg. Samb.; or as a bow-string; Sh. Abd. Mk., 62; or as the rigging of a ship in a strong wind; Sh. Sri Ben., 22, 46; or as a multitude of people when collected together; Ht. Abd., 74.

Bērdēngong-dēngongan: continuous and repeated humming; Ht. Koris; Ht. P. J. P.

دغن **dēngak.** I. Askew, awry; Pijn., Kl.

II. *Dudok tērdēngak-dēngak*: (Riau, Johor) to sit with head pushed forward or staring forward; cf. *dongak* and *dangak*.

دغن **dēngek.** I. (Onom.) The sound of a blow when dulled by contact with a soft surface; Kl., Pijn.

II. See *dēngok*, II.

دغن **dēngok.** I. (Onom.) A sound similar to that expressed by *dēngek*, but duller in intensity.

II. *Tērdēngok*: squat-like, of the neck; the lowering of the chin and head so as to give the neck a broad bull-like appearance. *Tērdēngok-dēngek*: the appearance of the neck when a man is engaged in eating.

دغکر **dangkar.** I. (Riau, Daik.) Obstinate in malpractice; a variant of *dakar*, q. v.

II. *Dongkor-dangkar*: bundling out; turning out bag and baggage,—used of a person being banished at very short notice by a prince's orders.

دغکر **dēngkor.** (Riau, Johor.) Snoring; heavy breathing in one's sleep. In Kedah: *mēlēngkor*.

Bērdēngkor: to snore; Sh. Abd. Mk., 82. *Mēndēngkor*: id.; Ht. Abd., 528.

دغکر **dongkor.** *Dongkor-dangkar*: bag and baggage,—in the sense of being bundled out bag and baggage, as a banished man.

دغکر **dongkērak.** [Dutch: *dommekracht*.] A screw-jack.

دغکس **dingkis.** An edible salt-water fish (unidentified).

دغکغ **dangking.** See *dongkang*.

دغکغ **dēngkang.** (Riau, Johor.) Loudness of laughter; the sound of loud laughter. *Nakhoda tertawa bērdēngkang-dēngkang*: the skipper burst into roars of laughter; Sh. Peng., 14.

دغکغ **dēngkong.** (Onom?) The sound of a distant barking.

دڭڭڭ **dongkang.** *Dongkang-dangking* (Kedah): skin and bone; projecting, of the bones under the skin; angular, of the bodily frame when its angularities are due to emaciation.

دڭڭڭ **dangkap.** Folding in one's arms, embracing; a variant of *dakap*, q. v.

دڭڭڭ **dangkal.** Lacking in juiciness, dried up internally (especially of a fruit). *Tanah d.*: barren, unfruitful,—of soil.

دڭڭڭ **dengkol.** A variant of *dongkol*, q. v.

دڭڭڭ **dongkol.** (Riau, Johor.) Curved or turning downwards, of the horns of a bullock or the guard (*ganja*) of a *kēris*; squat and deformed; rolled up on itself. In Kedah: *dogol*.

Dongkol-dongkol: a convulsive disease, in children.

دڭڭڭ **dengkel** or **dingkil.** I. (Riau, Johor.) Shrivelled up internally, of fruit; wanting in pulp; with a dry core or heart.

II. (Kedah.) Small boils or ulcers round a swollen ankle.

دڭڭڭ **dengki.** Aversion; spite; envious hatred; the hostility of jealousy. *Tiyada aku mēngadakan sēgala pērkataan ini uleh sēbab dengki atau hēndak mēnghinakan orang*: I do not say all this out of jealous anger or to bring others into contempt; Ht. Abd., 115. *Mēnaroh d.*: to nurse a grudge against a person. *Bērasa d.*: to feel spiteful.

دڭڭڭ **dengan.** I. With, together with, accompanied by, along with, in conjunction with, in accordance with; and. This word is often used where "in," "on," or "by" would be used in English, *i. e.*, when those prepositions are expressive of manner rather than of location. *Bērsumpah dengan nama Nabī Allah Sulaiman*: to swear in the name of the Prophet Solomon; to swear by Solomon; Ht. Gul. Bak., 33. *Bērdiri dengan suwatu kaki*: standing on one leg. *Dengan surohan raja*: in accordance with the prince's order; Ht. Abd., 199. *Masing-masing dengan kēhēndak-nya*: every man as he pleased; Ht. Abd., 19. *Dengan bēhasa Jawa*: in Javanese.

II. (Riau, Johor.) Servant, your servant, —used as a pronoun of the first person by an old man when addressing an *anak raja*, and also in the expressions *hamba dengan* and *ulun dengan*.

دڭڭڭ **dengu.** I. Unpleasant in odour; Kl.

II. *Bērdengu*: to draw in one's breath; to hold one's breath. *Bērdengu sapērti harimau hēndak mēnērkam laku-nya*: drawing in his breath like a tiger about to spring; Ht. Sh. Kub.

III. Dull, stupid; muddle-headed; Muj., 8; Ht. Raj. Sul., 4. *Bodoh dan dengu*: slow-witted and confused in ideas; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *dungu*.

دڭڭڭ **daftar.** Pers. List, register, catalogue.

دڭڭڭ **dafnah.** Pers. The laurel.

دڭڭڭ **difisi.** [Dutch: *divisie*.] A territorial division; a district; Simb. Ch., 13.

دڭڭڭ **dap.** I. A kind of tambourine. Also *ēdap*.

II. A sort of sword, or long knife with a long blade and a bamboo hilt. The hilt is covered with skate skin.

دڭڭڭ **dēpa.** I. A measure of length; the span of a man's body and out-stretched arms measuring from fingertips to fingertips; the Malay fathom; Ht. Abd., 28, 56. Cf. *dēpang*.

دڭڭڭ **dipati.** [Skr. *adhi-pati*.] A title of distinction; Ht. Kal. Dam., 50; Sh. Panj. Sg.; a variant of *adipati*; see s. v. *adi*.

دڭڭڭ **dēpir.** See *dēmpir*.

دڭڭڭ **dēpang.** To stretch out the arms at right angles to the body; the cruciform position; to lay one body across another at right angles; to rub a file up and down the blade of a *kēris* at right angles to it. *Tangan di-dēpang kanan dan kiri*: his arms were stretched out right and left; Sh. Jur. Bud., 14. Cf. *dēpa*.

دڭڭڭ **dēpan.** In front of, in the presence of, before;—a colloquial abbreviation of *di-hadapan*.

دڭڭڭ **dēpun.** The lining of a garment.

دڭڭڭ **dēpu.** A very poisonous fish (unidentified).

دڭڭڭ **dak.** I. *Buwat dak*: to affect not to be looking when one is looking; affected indifference. Also *buwat dok*.

II. (Kedah.) No;—an abbreviation of *tidak*, q. v.

دڭڭڭ **dek.** I. Younger brother or sister,—a colloquial variant of *adek*, q. v.

II. (Perak.) By, with; C. and S.

دڭڭڭ **dok.** I. See *dudok*.

II. See *dak*.

دڭڭڭ **doktor.** Eur. Doctor;—used of practitioners who work on European lines only; Ht. Abd., 67.

دقسین **daksina.** [Skr. *dakshina.*] The South; Cr. Hist. I. A., I., 316. *Dari daksina ka-paksina*, or *dari daksina datang ka-paksina*: from South to North; from one end of the world to the other; Sh. Jub. Mal., 14; Sej. Mal., 8; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Maka kēlihatan dari sa-bēlah daksina duli bērbangkit ka-udara*: on the South, the dust could be seen rising in clouds to the sky; Ht. Koris. This word is only literary; *sēlatan* is colloquial.

دقيق **dakik.** Arab. Indivisible; too fine for division.

دک **dek.** Eng. Deck.

دکان **dukkân.** Arab. A shop; Sh. Pr. Ach., 19, 21; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 11; Ht. Sh.

دکت **dēkat.** Proximity, nearness; near. *Sunggoh dēkat pandang sēndiri ta'-buleh*: although close enough, you can never see it yourself;—a riddle describing the ear. *Dēkat ka-darat*: near the shore.

Dēkati: to approach, to go close to; Ht. Abd., 404. *Mēndēkati*: id., Sej. Mal., 158; Ht. Abd., 67; Sh. Abd. Mk., 75.

Bērdēkat-dēkatan: close to one another (of several villages); Sh. Lamp., 41.

Mēndēkatkan: to bring close; Ht. Koris.

دکت **dēkut.** Onom. The cooing note employed by bird-catchers to snare a species of pigeon. *Punai d.*: the bird so caught. *Buloh d.*: the bamboo instrument used to create this note.

دکس **dēkus.** (Onom.) The blowing of a porpoise. Pronounced *dēko's*.

دکغ **dēkong.** (Onom.) The sound of a gong.

دکف **dēkap.** *Mēndēkap*: to embrace, to enfold in one's arms; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *dakap*, q. v.

دکو **dēkak.** (Onom.) The sound of laughter; —a variant of *dēkah*, q. v.

دکم **dēkam.** The crouching of a beast of prey when gathering itself together for a spring.

دکن **dēkan.** The bamboo-rat; *rhizomys sumatrensis*; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 94.

دکچی **dēkunchi.** A plant, better known as *tēmu kunchi*; Muj., 47.

دکه **dēkah.** (Onom.) The sound of loud laughter. *Tērtawa bērdēkah*: to laugh loudly, to roar with laughter; Sh. Sri Ben., 82. *Tērtawa bērdēkah-dēkah*: id.,—but of more prolonged laughter; Sh. Ik. Ter., 12; Sh. Ul., 18.

دکر **dēgar.** I. *Chakap bērdēgar-dēgar*: tall talk, vain boasting.

II. (Onom.) The reverberating roar of a thunder-clap or cannon shot. *Bunyi-nya bērdēgar-dēgar*: its noise went on reverberating; Ht. Sg. Samb.

دکف **dēgap.** I. *Bērdēgap-dēgap*: to heave quickly, of the breast, especially when under the influence of sudden and violent emotion.

II. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of two books or planks striking each other.

دکف **dēgup.** (Onom.) A sound similar to that expressed by *dēgap*, II, but duller.

دکو **dēgak.** *Dēgok-dēgak*: (Onom.) a sound such as that of a man gulping down water.

دکو **dēgok.** See *dēgak*.

دکل **dēgil.** Obstinacy; stiff-necked, pig-headed, unwilling to listen to good advice.

دکم **dēgam.** (Onom.) A booming sound; a heavy thumping sound. *Dēgum-dēgam*: id., frequentative, as the sound of heavy foot-falls.

دکم **dēgum.** (Onom.) A deep low booming sound. *Sa-kali di-lētup tiga dēgum-nya*: one shot gave three reports; Ht. Raj. Don., 17. Cf. *dēgam*.

دل **dil.** The noise made by the explosion of gun-powder; Pijn. Said to be root of *bēdil*.

دلای **dēlaki.** (Kedah.) Male; a variant of *laki-laki*; v. *laki*.

دلی **duli.** See *دولي*.

دلافن **dulapan** or **dēlapan.** 'Eight; a contraction of *duwa-lapan*, two (fingers) turned down. Often contracted colloquially to *lapan*.

دلأل **dalâl.** Arab. Agent, broker, go-between.

دلأله **dalâlah.** Arab. A female agent or go-between; Ht. Gul. Bak., 79, 106.

دلدل **duldul.** Arab. The name of the horse of Ali.

دلغم **dēlinggam.** [Tamil?] Red-lead, vermilion; —a contraction of *sēdēlinggam*, q. v.

دله **dēlah.** An edible salt-water fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 15.

دليل **dalil.** Arab. The elucidation of the Koran; the commentaries on the text; Sh. Ibl., 9; Sh. I. M. P., 3. *Bērdalil*: to explain the Koran; Sh. Ul., 26.

دل **dēlima** or **dalima.** [Skr. *dālīma*.] A generic name for pomegranate trees.

D. mērēkah: a pomegranate bursting with maturity and showing its ruby-like interior,—a common metaphor for red lines (*e. g.* of blood) on a light ground; Ht. Gul. Bak., 83, 87, 147.

D. yang agong: the great pomegranate,—a simile for the breast; Sh. Peng., 2.

Batu d.: the ruby. *Chinchin d.*: a ruby ring.

Warna d.: ruby-red in colour; Sh. Bid., 86.

Bērkaïn d.: of ruby-red cloth; Ht. Ind. Nata.

دم **dam.** I. (Onom.) A sound such as that of a drum being beaten. *Dum-dam*: id.

II. [Dutch: *dam*.] Draughts; the game of draughts; Ht. Abd., 355. *Dam-dam*: (Riau, Johor) chequered, of a pattern.

III. [Arab. *damm*?] A penalty, a punishment. *Kēna d.*: to be punished—used especially of Hajis being refused permission to reside in Mecca.

IV. A whiff, when smoking Indian hemp.

دم **dum.** I. (Onom.) *Dum-dam*: the sound of a drum being beaten.

II. A tree (the date tree?); Pel. Abd., 150.

دم **dēmi.** See **دي**.

دمب **damba.** Fondness for; longing for or desire for (in a good sense); a wish to possess a thing not yet obtained; laudable desire or ambition. Cf. *ṭama'*, to covet (in a bad sense).

دمب **domba.** [Pers. *dunbah*.] A sheep.

دمبي **dēmbai.** (Selangor.) *Bērijalan bērdēmbai-dēmbai*: to walk in a loose slouching or careless manner,—used by angry parents to reprove a child for slovenly ways.

دمت **dēmit.** Small child, young. *Daripada dēmit sampai agong*: from childhood to maturity; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 43.

This word is commonly used by a *pawang* or other medicine man when speaking of the patient in his incantations.

دمدم **damdam.** I. Spite, grudge; hostile remembrance.

II. (Riau, Johor.) Chequered—of a pattern. See *dam*.

دمغ **dēmang.** A district headman, a chief. This title is not in common use in the Peninsula but is common in Muntok, Palembang, Banjarmasin and Kotaringin. In literature it occurs as the title of the ruler of Palembang before royalty was introduced; Sej. Mal., 37; and it is also common in Javanese tales in its Javanese sense of a petty chieftain; Ht. Mas Ed.; Ht. Sh.; Sh. Lamp., 35. In Malacca it is used of a chief *pēnghulu* or senior *mukim* headman; but its use in this sense is artificial, the word having been imported by the government to mark a distinction between senior and inferior headmen.

The word is derived from the Indonesian *ama*, father; and is connected with *rama*, q. v.

دمف **dēmap.** Gluttonous, gluttony.

دمث **dēmpat.** Opposite to, over against; C. and S.

دمث **dempet.** Squeezed tightly together; v. *dempēk*.

دمث **dompat.** *Bērdompat*: clustering together; Kl.; v. *dompak*.

دمثر **dampar.** Stranding; being aground, being cast prostrate ashore. *Tērdampar*: stranded. *Tērdampar-lah kapada suwatu pulau*: he was cast ashore on an island; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Apa sēbab-nya tērdampar di-sini*: how came you to be washed ashore here; Sh. Sri Ben., 22. *Tērdampar ka-darat*: cast ashore; Ht. Kal. Dam., 369.

This word is also used of a crocodile lying on a mud-bank.

دمثر **dēmpir.** (Riau, Johor.) Cracked-sounding, like a broken gong. Also (Kedah) *dēpir*.

دمثغ **damping.** Juxtaposition; close proximity, contiguity, contact. *Damping hamba kapada raja Singa itu*: to attach oneself to the King of Beasts, the Lion; Ht. Kal. Dam., 38.

Patut sa-kali di-buwat damping,

Di-bēlakang tuwanku jadi pēngiring:

it is right indeed that you should attach him to yourself and let him follow in Your Highness's train; Sh. Bid., 21.

Bērdamping: to be close by, to be next to one; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8; to sing in succession, to take up the previously-sung *pantun* and reply to it,—of singers in rotation.

دمثغ **dēmpang.** I. Hollow-sounding, resonant. *Chakap bērdēmpang-dēmpang*: loud but empty talk, boasting; Sh. Nas., 11.

II. Going across to, touching at—of a ship. *Sa-tēlah dēmpang bahtēra kapada pulau*: when the ship stopped at the island; Ht. Hamz., 81. Cf. *ampang* and *dampar*.

دمثق **dēmpak.** Broad in proportion to its length or height; rather beamy, of a boat.

دمق **děmpok.** A fruit like the mangosteen (un-identified).

دمق **dempok.** Approach, coming together; proximity.

دمق **dompak.** Coming together in a cluster. *Běrdompak*: to be clustered together,—of houses in the same *kampung* or within a common fence.

دمثل **dampil.** Contiguity; touching one another. *Běrdampil-dampil sa-orang dēngan sa-orang*: crowding together one man against another; Ht. Abd., 383. Cf. *damping*.

دمثل **děmpol.** (Riau, Johor.) Tow for caulking boats.

دمكين **dēmikiyan.** In this way; thus. See *dēmi* and *kiyan*.

دم **dēmam.** A generic name for fevers.
D. bērsēlang, or *d. bērlat*: intermittent fever.
D. gīgil: ague; feverish shivering fits.
D. kēlēnjaran: fever accompanied by bubonic inflammation.

D. kēpiyalu: malarial fever generally; Ht. Abd., 362, 446. *D. k. radang* and *d. k. nyaman*: varieties of malaria. *D. k. kētulan-gan*: rheumatic fever.

D. kura: ordinary remittent fever; Sh. Sri Ben., 53.

D. rabu kēmbang: fever accompanying lung disease.

D. sēsēma: fever and cold; influenza.

دموكت **dēmukut.** (Kedah.) Broken pieces of husked rice. *Laksana dēmukut*: like broken husked rice,—only useful to a man in extremities of hunger; Prov. Also *lēmukut*; (Riau, Johor) *mēlukut*, (Kotaringin) *kēmukut*, etc.

دمه **dēmah.** The application of a warm dry body or poultice to a diseased part; warming or fomenting medicinally. Hot kitchen stones (*batu tungku*) and dry poultices of leaves (*gandarusa*) or hot ashes are used for these fomentations.

دمي **dēmi.** By, with; on, one; a preposition expressive of immediate succession and almost of coincidence. *Sa-orang dēmi sa-orang*: one by one. *Dēmi bērbunyi gēnta itu*: on the bell ringing; when the bell rang; Ht. Gul. Bak., 10. *Dēmi aku tērpendang bapa-ku itu maka lari-lah aku*: when I saw my father, I used to run away; Ht. Abd., 44.

Dēmi is also used in imprecations with the meaning "by." *Dēmi dēwata muliya raya*: by the illustrious and great God; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27. *Dēmi Allah*: by God; by Allah; Sh. Sri Ben., 56.

Dēmikiyan: so, thus, in this way. *Di-kata-kan-nya dēmikiyan dēmikiyan*: he said such and such things. *Sa-dēmikiyan*: such, so much. *Sa-dēmikiyan baik rasa-nya*: so pleasant to the taste. Also written دم .

دناو **danawa.** [Skr. *dānawa*.] A giant; a gigantic evil spirit.

دنت **danta** or **dēnta.** [Skr. *danta*.] Ivory. *Warna sapērti danta yang sudah tērupam*: a complexion like polished ivory; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Mas Ed. *Anakan danta yang sudah tērupam*: an image of polished ivory; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Asmara danta: [Skr. *sumri-danta*?] Shining white, of the teeth; Ht. Mas Ed.

دنغ **dēnting.** A variant of *dēting* and *lēting*, q. v.

دنم **dentam.** (Onom.) A heavy slamming sound; the sound of a tree falling. *Dēntam-dēntum*: id., but frequentative and expressive of variation in the depth of sound of the reports. *Dēntum-dēntam*, id.

دنم **dēntum.** (Onom.) A deep booming sound; the boom of a cannon. *Bērdēntum bēdil yang bēsar, bērdērāp bēdil yang kēchil*: the heavy guns boomed out, the small arms rattled away; Ht. Raj. Don., 16.

Dēntum-dēntam, or *dēntam dēntum*: see *dēntam*.

دنخ **dēnching.** (Onom.) The chinking of small coin.

دندا **dēnda.** [Skr. *danda*.] A fine; punishment by fine. *Kēna d.*: to incur a fine; Ht. Abd., 209. *Di-dēnda*: fined; Sej. Mal., 91.

دندالو **dēndalu.** A misletoe; v. *dēdalū*, and *dalū*.

دندغ **dandang.** (Riau, Johor.) A large copper boiler or vessel; also (Kedah) *dangdang*.

دندغ **dēndang.** I. The Malayan crow; Ht. Kal. Dam., 66; J. S. A. S., III., 87, VIII., 131. The word is used in many proverbs as a variant of *gagak*, *dēndang* being the commoner word for crow in Kedah. *Bagai dēndang gunggong tēlor*: like a crow carrying off an egg; blacker or uglier by contrast,—a proverbial expression descriptive of an ugly woman in fine clothes. *Dēndang pulang ka-nēgēri Kēling, pērgi hitam balek hitam*: the crow flew back to India, black it went and black it returned; a fool may travel, and return as dull as when he started; Prov.

II. *Mēntimun dēndang*, or *pēdēndang*: a bitter inedible gourd.

Laksana timun dēndang: like this gourd,—fair outside but bitter inside; apples of Sodom; Prov.

III. The Spanish fly; an insect used as a drug by Malays.

دندڠ dendang. The droning chorus of a Malay song. *Mēnarek nyanyi bērdendang-dendang* : to lengthen out a song in long droning chorus; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 6. *Orang bērdendang* : a singer; a man singing from lightness of spirits; (by extension) a man who feels happy.

دندڠ dendeng. I. Jerked meat; strips of meat dried in the sun.

II. *Dendengkan* : (Riau) to hold up a piece of paper to the light in order to examine its texture. Cf. *dinding*.

دندڠ dinding. A screen, an inner wall or partition in a house; to screen. *Dinding-nya kajang* : its inner walls were of *kajang* matting; Ht. Abd., 224. *Dinding ada, bumbong tidak* : with walls but no roof; (by metaphor) coated, but hatless.

Dindingan : serving as a screen or partition. *Papan d.* : the partition planks; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 8. *Kain d.* : a screen used at the bathing ceremony in a Malay wedding; Sh. Sri Ben., 50.

Dindingkan : to screen off; Ht. Abd., 350. *Mēndindingkan* : id.; also, to shelter, to protect. *Mēndindingkan diya daripada kēna mata* : to protect him from the evil eye; Muj., 32.

Pēndinding : a screen or protection; protective. *Do'ā p.* : prayers or invocations protective against evil spirits and sorcerers; J. I. A., I., 309.

دندڠ dondang. (Onom.) A lullaby, a song to a child; the crooning of such a song; the lullaby to send the Princess to sleep, in a *ma'yong*, q. v.; (by extension) the swinging cradle in which a child is rocked and lulled to sleep. *Tali d.* : the ropes of this swinging cradle; Sh. Sri Ben., 60. *Kain d.* : the cloth laid in the swing of this cradle. *Kain dondangan* : id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 52.

دندم dēndam. Longing, pining for; the longing of appetite, love or hatred; lust, malice. *Pērkataan manis hati-nya dēndam* : soft words, and a malicious heart; Sh. Lamp., 17. *Rindu d.* : pining. *Sangat-lah rindu dēndam rasa-nya kakanda akan nēgēri dan ayah bonda kakanda* : I feel a most intense longing (to revisit) my country and my parents; Ht. Gul. Bak., 42. *Mēnaroh d.* : to harbour a grudge; Ht. Abd., 176. *D. bērahi* : the longings of love.

Dēndamkan : to long for.

Bērdēndam : to harbour feelings of hostility; Ht. Abd., 253.

دندن dandan. I. The projecting balconies or platforms in some types of native vessels. *D. haluwan* : the prow platform; Sh. Sri Ben., 11.

II. Also *dēndan*, q. v.

دندن dēndan. Setting in order, arranging; putting right,—used especially of plaiting and arranging the hair. *Rambut-nya ikal bagai di-dēndan* : her hair was wavy as though it had been dressed; Sh. Abd. Mk.

Berdēndan : to plait the hair; Sh. Lamp., 36; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Budak-budak pandai bērdēndan,

Dēndan rambut lipan mēlata;

Kalau pandai diri-nya simpan

Jalan yang chēla orang ta'-kata :

the children are clever at plaiting, at dressing the hair in the "creeping centipede" plait.

Sa-dēndan : in this way, in this fashion; Ht. Koris.; = *sa-laku*. *Tiyada bērdēndan* : in no arrangement, in confusion; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30; = *tiyada bērkētahuwan*.

Awan d. : plait ornament, in art.

دندن dondon. Colour or pattern of clothing. *Sa-dondon* : of one pattern, identical in pattern,—of the *baju* and *sarong*, or coat and trowsers.

دندي dandi. I. Small Tamil cymbals; a musical instrument often mentioned in literature (though there spoken of as a string instrument); Ht. Raj. Sul., 6; Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 11.

II. Speckled, spotted. *Harimau d.* : a small speckled leopard. *Rusa d.* : a speckled deer. *Sēlaseh d.* : a species of *sēlaseh* (sweet-basil).

دندڠ dēnak. Short-legged, stumpy. *Ayam d.* : a jungle fowl. The word *dēnak* is also used of decoys or tamed birds used for attracting and catching wild ones of the same species.

Kērbau d. : a buffalo used for driving or leading other buffaloes into the pen.

دنهاري dinihari. The dawn, the very early morning, daybreak; Cr. Gr., 63. See *dina*, II.

دني dēnai. A wild-beast track; a beaten track through the jungle. *Sapērti anjing mēlintang dēnai* : like a dog crossing the track of a wild beast; much excited; Prov. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 92. *Bagai dēnai gajah lalu* : like a track made by the passage of an elephant; like the trace of a bull's passage through a china-shop; Prov.

دنیا dunya. Arab. The world; the earth in contradistinction to heaven. *Dunya ini pasar akhirat* : the world is the mart where eternity is bought and sold; Ht. Sult. Ibr., 6. *Hilang luput-lah kē-elokan dunya* : the beauty of the world has left me and slipped from my gaze; Ht. Gul. Bak., 5. *Pēridaran d.* : the chances and changes of mortal life; Ht. Abd., 179.

دنيسوار danisuwara. [Skr. *dhanēswara* : lord of the kingdom.] A name given to the God Kuwera.

دنبت **dĕnnyut**. (Riau, Johor.) The throbbing of a boil, of the pulse, or of the fontanel; throbbing, generally; (Kedah) *rĕnnyut*.

دو **duwa**. Two; the number two. *D. bĕlas*: twelve. *D. puloh*: twenty. *Tĕngah d.*: one and a half. *Sa-hari d.*: a day or two. *D. lekor*: twenty-two. *D. laki istĕri*: the married pair; both husband and wife; Ht. Abd., 287.

Duwa-duwa: twos, pairs, couples, in pairs. *Di-kĕluwarkan-nya duwa-duwa budak itu, di-adu-nya*: he brought the boys out in pairs and made them fight; Ht. Abd., 80.

Kĕduwa: both, in a pair, the two of them. *Kĕduwa laki istĕri*: the married pair; = *duwa laki istĕri*. *K. bĕlah tangan*: both hands. *Kĕduwa-nya pun tĕrtawa*: both laughed; Ht. Abd., 45. *Yang kĕduwa*: the second. *Yang kĕduwa kali*: the second occasion, the second time of doing anything.

Mĕnduwa: in two, repeated. *Jangan mĕnduwa kali*: do not let it occur twice; Ht. Abd., 451.

Mĕnduwakan: to make two of anything, to represent as two. *M. laki*: to commit bigamy (of a woman); to take a second husband when married already; Sh. May., 20. *M. Allah*: to represent Allah as more than One; to become or be a worshipper of many Gods; Ht. Abd., 16; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 10.

Pĕnduwa: a fellow or match; Cr. Gr., 39. *P. apit lempang*: the plank next above the *apit lempang* in the construction of a Malay boat.

دوات **dewata**. See ديوات .

دوار **dawâr**. Arab. Round, circular, a whirlpool; the name of the Temple at Mecca.

دواس **dewasa**. See ديواس .

دوام **dawâm**. Arab. Eternity.

دوان **dewana**. See ديوان .

دواني **dewani**. See ديواني .

دوبي **dobi**. [Hind. *dhobi*.] A washerman, a "dhoby;" Ht. Abd., 169, 310, 322, 323. Also (in literature) *juru bomba kain*.

دوت **duta**. [Skr. *dûta*.] A messenger, an envoy.

دوت **duwit**. [Dutch: *duit*.] A cent, a doit; money in general. Formerly a *duwit* was $\frac{1}{20}$ of a guilder; now it is a name given (in Penang) to a cent of the British dollar, (in Singapore) to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. *Duwit sen*: small currency, fractional to the dollar; J. I. A., I, 82. In Singapore *sen* is used for a cent, and *duwit* is often used in the sense of money generally. *Tiyada mĕmbĕri kita duwit*: he gave us no money. *Banyak-lah yang bĕrduwit*: many had money; Ht. Abd., 354.

Sa-duwit di-bĕlah tujuh: to divide $\frac{1}{20}$ of a rupee into seven amounts; an impossible task; Prov.

As a weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *duwit* go to the *saga*.

دوج **doja**. (Penang.) A mosque servant; better *noja*, q. v.

دودت **dodot**. I. Jav. A bodice worn by dancing-girls.

II. *Mĕndodot*: (Riau, Johor) to smoke opium in whiffs; to suck at the pipe.

دودر **dudor**. A plant (unidentified). Its leaves are used by Chinese for feeding pigs. This tree is often mentioned in pantuns.

Pokoĕ dudor dalam rimba;

Pokoĕ sĕna turun pongsu;

Tuwan tidor bĕrbantal riba,

Lena mĕngulit di-atas pangku;

the *dudor*-tree is found in the jungle, the senna on descending the hillock; sleep, my lord, with my lap for a pillow, lulled to sound slumber as you lie on my breast.

دودس **dodos** or **dudus**. *Mĕndudus*: to increase the size of a hole by cutting away the sides, v. d. W.; (Riau, Johor) to smooth the planks in boat-making.

دودق **dudok**. Sitting, to sit; to live, to continue or keep doing something; situation, position. *Masing-masing mĕnyĕmbah dan dudok mĕngadap diya*: every one saluted and sat facing him; Ht. Abd., 406. *Bĕlum dudok bĕlunjor dahulu*: to stretch oneself before sitting down; to become familiar before one has become a friend; to take liberties; Prov. *Bĕlum pĕrnah di-dĕngar raksasa dudok bĕrsama-sama manusia*: it has been hitherto unheard of that an ogre should live together with a man; Ht. Gul. Bak., 34. *Ada-pun tanah itu dudok-nya di-hadapan dĕngan rumah tĕmpat bĕrhala china*: the land was situated opposite the Chinese joss-house; Ht. Abd., 350.

Dudokkan: to seat. *Di-dudokkan uleh tuwan Raffles akandiya di-tĕngah*: Mr. Raffles made him sit in the middle; Ht. Abd., 223. This word is especially used in romances of the bridegroom being conducted to a seat by the side of the bride; Sej. Mal., 37; Cr. Gr., 32. *Mĕndudokkan*: id., Ht. Ind. Nata.

Kĕdudokan: seat, sitting, situation, place or condition of sitting; station, position, life. *Tĕmpat kĕdudokan Tĕmĕnggong*: the Temenggong's residence; Ht. Abd., 254. *Kĕdudokan-ku itu mĕnjadi sĕrba salah*: my position was very confusing; my situation gave rise to misunderstanding; Ht. Abd., 43.

Tĕrdudok: seated; Ht. Abd., 364. *Lalu jatoh tĕrdudok kaluwar-lah api daripada tuboh-nya*: he fell into a sitting posture and fire darted out of his body; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Colloquially, the abbreviation form 'doĕ is often used.

دودل **dodol**. *Kuweh dodol*: a sweetmeat made of rice-flour molasses and fruit such as coco-nut or *duriyan*.

دودن **dudun**. (Kedah.) *Bërdudun-dudun*: pressing on, hurrying on—of a crowd. Cf. *dudu* and *duyun*.

دودو **dudu**. Following up, following on the heels of, going straight after. Used of a fish following another, and sometimes of a solitary fish keeping steadily on one course.

دور **daur**. Arab. Cycle; cyclus; period of time. *Daur kēchil*: the cycle known to the Javanese as *windu*. *D. bēsar*: a cycle of 120 years.

دور **dura**. Anxiety, restlessness, mental disquietude or trouble. *Bërhati d.*: disquieted; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 17. The word also occurs: Sh. Sg. Kanch., 19, 34; Sh. Peng., 26; Ht. Sh. Kub., etc.

دورغ **dorong**. Throwing or jerking oneself forward without power of recovery; stumbling forward and losing control over oneself; the occurrence of anything beyond recall.

Tërdorong: fallen forward. *Khabar t.*: the revelation of a secret; news has fallen out or "leaked out"; Sh. Ik. Trub., 14. *Këhëndak Allah sudah tërdorong*: the will of God has come out; God has cast down his irrevocable decree; Sh. Ik. Trub., 17. *Kaseh sudah tërdorong*: giving way to love; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 1. *Tërdorong kaki badan mërasa, tërdorong lidah mas pada-nya*: for a slip of the foot the body must suffer; for a slip of the tongue, money payment must be made; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 42.

*Kuwat gajah tërdorong chëpat,
Harimau mëlompat-lompat*:

strong is the elephant but he stumbles, quick is the tiger but he has sometimes to leap; if the mighty have to make mistakes good, how can the weak avoid blunders altogether; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 42.

دوري **duri**. A thorn, especially a thorn sticking out at right angles to the branch on which it grows,—in contradistinction to a barbed thorn (*onak*); cf. also *sonak*.

D. pandan: the thorns of the *pandanus*, a descriptive name given to the peculiar projections on a crocodile's tail. *D. landak*: the quill of a porcupine. *Jari-nya sapërti duri landak*: with fingers like porcupine quills,—a Malay simile for beautiful fingers; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mati tërkapan onak dan duri*: dead enshrouded in thorns of all kinds,—the fate of one lost in the jungle; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30. *Minum ayer sa-rasa duri*: to drink water which tastes like thorns; to be thirsty and go unsatisfied; Prov. *Mulut kita di-suwap pisang, buntut kita di-jangkit duri*: to thrust bananas into our mouths and thorns into our backs; to do us a bad turn under cover of a good one; Prov. *Ada-kah duri di-përtajam*: does one sharpen thorns,—does one paint the lily? Prov.

Ikan d.: a generic name given to fish with venomous dorsal fin-spikes; Pel. Abd., 142.

Duriyan: the "thorny fruit," the name given to the well-known fruit, the "durian."

دوريس **duriyas**. A flowered cloth, v. **دریس**.

دوس **dosa**. [Skr. *dōsa*.] Sin; offence against divine law, religion, or morality, but not necessarily human law. *Barang di-ampuni Allah kira-nya akan sēgala dosa-nya*: may God forgive all her sins! Ht. Abd., 15.

Lēbat hujan dari hulu,

Anak rusa mandi tēngadah;

Jangan tuwan bërsumpah dahulu,

Ingat dosa kapada Allah:

do not be too quick about taking that oath, think of the offence you are committing against God.

دوسن **dosen** or **dusin**. Eng. Dozen. Also (Riau) *losen, lo'sen*. This word is especially used of a dozen strokes with the rattan.

دوسن **dusun**. A village, a hamlet, an orchard. *D. manggis*: a grove of mangosteen trees; Ht. Abd., 413. *Këpala d.*: a village headman. *Suwatu mukim ya-itu suwatu kampung yang bërnama dusun chukup orang-nya ëmpat puloh orang*: a parish, that is to say, a collection of houses known as a "*dusun*" and containing at least 40 residents; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Pëndusun: a name given to an aboriginal tribe mentioned along with the *Sëmang* and *Pangan* in the Ht. Koris.

دوسي **dusi**. (Riau, Johor.) *Mëndusi*: to be eternally crying, of very young children.

دوغغ **dongeng**. I. Jav. A narrative or tale which is chanted by the reciter.

II. *Mëndongeng*: to worry, to importune,—of children worrying their parents till they get what they want.

دوغغ **dongak**. *Mëndongak*: to look with head raised and pushed forward. The word is also used of the appearance of a man's head when he is up to his neck in water and raises his chin to keep his mouth as high as possible, or of the peculiar attitude of a buffalo when it seems to be sniffing after an enemy. Cf. *chongak*.

دوغغ **dongok**. Disproportionately broad; uncouth; ugly proportions. The word is especially applied to the figure of a man on whom no clothes look well.

دوغغک **dewangga**. See **دیوگک**.

دوغن **dungun**. A tree growing near the sea.

دوغو **dungu.** Dull, stupid, muddle-headed; Ht. Kal. Dam., 24, 277;—a variant of *děngu*, q. v.

دوف **dupa.** [Skr. *dhupa*.] Frank incense; fragrance obtained by burning. *Pasangkan dupa*: to burn incense; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Měmbakar d.*: id., Ht. Mar. Mahaw.

دوک **duka.** [Skr. *duhkha*.] Grief, sorrow, mental anguish. *Hati yang duka*: a sorrowing heart; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Suka dan duka*: pleasure and pain; Ht. Kal. Dam., 99. *Měnanggong duka*: to suffer sorrow; Ht. Sh. *Hilang duka datang kěsukaan*: sorrow vanished, pleasure returned; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Duka-chita: sorrowful feelings, sorrow, grief; Cr. Gr., 64. *Běrtukar-lah duka-chita-nya itu dengan suka-chita*: sorrow was changed into joy; Ht. Abd., 222.

Kědukaan: sorrow; Sej. Mal., 136; Sh. Ibl., 6.

دوءکت **do'kat.** Eng. Dogcart.

دوکت **dukat.** [Dutch: *dukaat*.] A ducat.

دوکس **dukis.** A flower (unidentified); Ht. Hamz., 65.

دوکن **dukong.** The act of carrying a heavy living body,—especially to carry pick-a-back. *Sigera di-sambut uleh baginda di-dukong-nya dan di-chiyum-nya saluroh tuboh anakanda itu*: the prince promptly took up his child and bore her off, covering her with kisses; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Kulai-balai bagai sěndok di-dukong*: swinging about carelessly like a spoon borne swung over the back,—a proverbial expression of ridicule applied to the swagger of fast Malays; J. S. A. S., II., 151.

Gigi běrdukong: two teeth, one behind the other.

Dukongan or *kain dukongan*: anything used for supporting a child or other burden borne on the back; Ht. Koris. The simple *dukong* also occurs in this sense; Ht. Raj. Don., 60; Ht. Sri Rama.

Měndukong: to bear on the back; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. A. R. S. J., 8. *M. biyawak hidop*: to carry off a live monitor-lizard; to cherish a foul beast by mistake for one's child; Prov.

دوکی **dokok.** (Riau, Johor.) *Kuweh dokoḱ-dokoḱ*, or (Kedah) *kuweh dokoḱ tuli*: a cake of rice-flour, coco-nut raspings, sugar and banana wrapped up in banana leaves and boiled.

دوکن **dukan.** Better *dukkān*. See دکان.

دوکن **dukun.** A native doctor; (sometimes) female doctor in contradistinction to a male (*bomor*). In Kedah, the word *dukun* is not known, *bomor* being always used.

دوکو **duku.** A well-known fruit, *lansium domesticum*; Ht. Abd., 240, 413; J. I. A., I., 259; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 27.

Kěra d.: (Kedah) the Malayan "sloth"; the slow loris, *nycticebus tardigradus*; = (Riau, Johor) *kongkang*.

دوک **dokoh.** A golden breast ornament worn by persons of either sex at great ceremonies especially at weddings. This ornament is usually in the form of a crescent, *d. sa-hari-bulan*, or two crescents of different size, *d. lawi-lawi*. The word occurs; Sh. Peng., 15, 17; Sh. Sri Ben., 71; Sh. Put. Ak., 12; Sh. Bid., 9, and Ht. Sh. Kub.

دوک **doga or duga.** Probing, fathoming, testing the depth of anything. *Di-doga-nya lobang luka itu*: he probed the wound; Ht. Abd., 407. *Layar di-pasang, laut di-doga*: the sails were set, the sea was sounded; Sh. Nas., 10. *Laut yang dalam dapat di-doga, hati orang siapa tahu*: a deep sea may be fathomed, but who can find out a man's thoughts; Prov., Ht. Kal. Dam., 280.

Batu pěndoga: the weight at the end of a sounding-line; J. S. A. S., XI., 65.

دوکن **dogang.** Support by means of a rope. This word is applied to the use of a rope in tree-felling, and also to the practice of Malays who, when they find the wind dangerously fresh, attach ropes to the mast and, by hanging on to the end of these ropes and standing on the gunwale, are enabled to lean far out to windward over the water and to prevent the boat capsizing. *Tali d.*: the name given to a rope used for these purposes.

دوکن **dogeng.** (Kedah.) Tail-less, of a fowl; = *dogel* and *togel*, q. v.

دوکل **dugal.** Nausea; the feeling of a bad sailor when the sea begins to get rough, but before he is actually sea-sick.

دوکل **dogel.** Tail-less, of a fowl; Ht. Raj. Don., 61. See نوکل.

دوکل **dogol.** Flat-headed; hornless, of cattle, comb-less, of a cock; (Selangor) the bump at the back of the human head.

'Ibārat laḱsana lěmbu dogol,

Ta'-buleh di-tandok choma di-sondol:

like a hornless ox who cannot butt and lowers his head for nothing; all bark and no bite; Prov. *Lěmbu dogol jangan di-balun*: don't whip a hornless ox,—he still has power to knock you down; do not presume upon apparent weakness; Prov.

دول **dola.** [Skr. *dōla*.] A "dhooly," a sort of litter or stretcher.

دولائن **dulapan.** Eight; the number eight; see دلائن.

دولت **daulat** or **dolat**. [Arab. دولة.] Majesty; the peculiar sanctity which invests the office of a king and carries with it responsibilities as well as privileges; the mysterious kingly power which is believed by Malays not to die with a king but to endure for the protection of a noble successor or for the punishment of an unworthy one. *Daulat tuwan-ku*: Your Majesty!—a phrase used in opening an address to a ruling sovereign; Sej. Mal., 114; Ht. Kal. Dam., 356; Ht. Pg. Ptg; and also as an expression of homage at a coronation, the expression being used by the whole assembly immediately after the actual investiture. *Daulat tuwan-ku, bertambah-tambah kiranya daulat Shah 'Ālam*: Hail, Your Majesty! May Your Majesty's glory go on increasing!

Di-timpa daulat: struck down or afflicted by the mysterious power of departed Majesty; Pel. Abd., 23. *Daulat* in this sense is confused by Malays with *taulah* or *tulah*, q. v.

دولغ **dulang**. A large low-rimmed platter or tray, a stand for plates and dishes, a pan; Sej. Mal., 159; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Penganan sa-dulang*: a tray of cakes; Ht. Abd., 30.

Bukan dulang sa-barang dulang,

Dulang di-bēli dari Jawa;

Bukan orang sa-barang orang,

Orang di-bēli dengan nyawa:

this tray is no common tray, it is a tray that has been bought in Java; this person is no common person, but a person worth possessing at the cost of one's life; Ht. Jaya Lengg.

Lain dulang, lain kaki;

Lain orang, lain hati:

different trays have different stands, different people different hearts; Prov.; C. and S. *Mēngata ka-dulang paku sērēpēh*: the chipped nail abuses the tray,—an equivalent for the rhyme: *mēngata ka-orang sēndiri yang lēbeh*: to reproach others, and be more so yourself; the pot called the kettle black; Prov.

D. alas: a wooden platter resembling the plates on which bread is handed round in European countries.

Pēndulang mas: a large wooden platter used by miners in washing for gold.

دولق **dolak**. *Dolak-dalek*: uncertain, untrustworthy, wavering, shilly-shallying.

دولة **daulat**. See **دولت**.

دوله **dolah**. A colloquial or familiar abbreviation of the well-known name 'Abdu'llah.

دولي **duli**. [Skr. dhūli.] Dust; the dust beneath the sole of a Prince's foot; (by extension of meaning) the Prince, the Sovereign, Your Majesty. The last meaning is due to the fact that the position of a subject is likened to the dust below a Prince's feet and that the subject

must therefore address his words and lay his petitions before that dust. *Lēbu duli pun bērbangkit ka-udara*: the dust rose to the skies; Sej. Mal., 17; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Hanchor luloh sēgala tulang-nya mēnjadi duli*: all his bones were crushed to powder; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Duli yang di-pertuwan: Your Majesty. *Ka-bawah duli*: id. *D. paduka, d. tēlapakan, d. baginda*, and *duli tuwanku*: id. The word *duli* is used with the meaning "feet" in the expression *mata duli*, the ankle, occurring in the Ht. Ind. Meng. and again in the Ht. Koris.

Bērduli: to create a dust; (by extension) to move, used of the movements of the stars; Sh. Bur. Pung., 17.

In Kedah the word is pronounced *dēli*.

دومق **domok**. (Kedah.) Short and stout.

دومل **domol**. (Kedah.) The snout of a pig; snout-like; = (Riau, Johor) *munchong*.

دومن **doman**. I. [Jav. *dom*, a needle; cf. *jarum*.] *Pēdoman*, or *pēndoman*: the mariner's compass.

II. *Hantu doman*: (Kedah) an evil spirit described as having the face of a horse and the body of a man; a survival of the Hanuman legend.

دومه **domah**. *Pēndomah*: (Kedah) a present; (Riau, Johor) *pēnomah*.

دوي **duwai**. A brother-in-law or sister-in-law. Usually *ipar duwai*.

دونه **donah**. *Burong donah*: (Kedah) a bird resembling the *sēpah putēri*; (unidentified). According to Kl. and Pijn., a decoy-bird; = *dēnak*.

دونيا **doniya**. [Port. *donha*.] A Portuguese lady. *Kata pērmatsuri kapada sēgala para putēri dan doniya sakaliyan*: the Queen said to all the princesses and ladies; Ht. Koris. *Maka doniya sakaliyan pun tērsēnnyum*: all the ladies smiled; *ibid*.

دويغ **duyong**. I. The dugong; *halicore dugong*. *Minyak ayer mata duyong*: the "tears of the dugong," a much prized love-charm among Malays, said to be obtained from the female dugong weeping for her young when she is caught. *Minyak tangis duyong*: id.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. *Mēnduyong*, or *mēndoyong*: to totter, when about to fall, of a tree; to hover, of a bird about to perch.

دوين **doyan**. (Vulg.) Liking, caring. *Aku ta'-doyan*: I don't want him; I have no inclination that way.

دوين **duyun.** Pressing forward, crowding forward. *Bërduyun-duyun*: id.,—of many persons, of a multitude; Pel. Abd., 76; Sh. Raj. Haji; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 14; Ht. Gul. Bak., 52; Ht. Si Misk., 14, etc.

ده **dah.** An abbreviation of *sudah*, q. v.; done, finished.

ده **doh.** An interjection used to call a dog to one's side.

دهاک **dēhaga.** Thirst. *Tērlalu dēhaga*: very thirsty; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Lapar dēhaga*: hunger and thirst; Cr. Gr., 80; Ht. Gul. Bak., 28. *Mēnghapus dēhaga*: to satisfy one's thirst. *Bērtambah dēhaga*: one's thirst increases; Ht. Sh. Kub. Often pronounced *dah'ga*.

دهاكي **dēhagi.** I. Extremely covetous; extreme greed.

II. *Mēndēhagi*: to force one's way up against a current; cf. *daki*, and *daga*.

دهان **dēhana.** (Kedah.) *Mēndēhana*: to beg, to importune for gifts; (also) to give. Cf. *dana*.

دهشة **dahashat.** Arab. Consternation, panic-fear, excited alarm, terror. *Makin-lah dahashat orang*: the panic became greater; Ht. Abd., 82, 322. *Mēmbēri d.*: to rouse or excite panic, to instil fear, to terrify.

دهم **dēhem** or **dēham.** Hum, h'm; a noise made to attract the attention of one person without its being marked by others. *Jēling dan dēhem*: sidelong looks and hums and hints; Sh. Sri Ben., 50. *Bērdēhem-dēhem*: to "hum and haw" by way of inviting attention; Ht. Mas Ed. See also *دام*.

دهولو **dahulu** or **dēhulu.** Before. *Zamān dahulu kala*: the Past, the Ages of Antiquity; Ht. Abd., 378. *Ādat dahulu kala*: ancient customs; Ht. Abd., 35.

Dahuluwi: to anticipate,—especially of a warrior being too quick for another; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bērdahulu-dahuluwan: pressing on, one before the other; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sej. Mal., 120.

Cf. *hulu*.

دي **di.** An interjection used for calling ducks; C. and S. Usually *didi* and *riri*.

دي **diya.** He, him, she, it, they; the third personal pronouns when following a word ending in ن. *Akan-diya*: him, to him; = *akan iya*. This form is also used when the pronoun is emphatic.

ديانة **diyānat.** Arab. Divine service.

دياج **dibâj.** A variant of *دياج*, q. v.

ديت **diyat.** [Arab. دية.] Blood-money; the price of a life taken; the *wehr-geld* among Malays. The word is also used (in the form *pēndiyah*) of an expiatory fine for not attending mosque.

ديدس **didis.** I. *Mēndidis*: to hash.

II. *Musang didis*: an unidentified species of civet-cat.

ديدق **didek.** Bringing up from extreme youth to maturity; fostering carefully. This word is used especially of men bringing up young animals the mothers of which die.

Ayam punggok, ayam ku didek,

Tērbang ka-ladang makan padi;

Barang yang burok jangan di-belek,

Silap mata tērkena mēmbēli:

this *punggok* fowl, this fowl I myself brought up, has flown to the *padi*-field and is eating the grain!

ديده **dideh.** The boiling or effervescence of liquids. *Mēndideh*: to boil up, J. I. A., I., 316. The form *mēnideh* is common (Kedah); cf. also Muj., 47. In Kedah *mēnideh* is used of boiling and *dideh* of skimming off the thick upper surface of a liquid.

ديدي **didi.** An exclamation for calling ducks. Also *riri*.

ديرت **deret.** A row, a long line. *Bērderet-deret*: in rows, in long lines,—as people fleeing from a stricken city.

ديرس **dirus.** Watering, irrigating. *Ayer dirus sēgala pohon-pohon*: the water for irrigating the plants; Ht. Best. *Mēndirus ayer kapada sireh*: to pour water on the *sireh*-vines; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Mēndiruskan*: to water, to irrigate; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Mar. Mah.

ديري **diri.** I. Self. *Diri-ku*: I myself; Ht. Abd., 3, 4. *Diri-mu*: you yourselves. *Diri-nya*: himself, herself, itself, themselves. The word *diri* is also occasionally used as a pronoun of the second person. *Hai saudara-ku, diri dipanggil oleh Shaikh bandar ka-rumah-nya*: my brother, you are summoned by the Shaikh of the city to his house; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Di-dalam d.: to oneself; mentally. *Bērkata di-dalam diri*: to say to oneself.

Membawa d.: to run away; to remove to; Ht. Abd., 256, 329, 334.

Membesarkan d.: to boast.

Membuwang d.: to commit suicide; (also) to cast oneself down, e.g., at somebody's feet.

Menyerahkan d.: to abandon oneself to anything, to surrender oneself; Ht. Abd., 400. *Sa-bagai onta menyerahtkan diri*: as the camel abandons itself to its master's will,—a simile for absolute submission; Sh. Raj. Haji, 183.

Minta d.: to ask permission to depart.

Sa-orang d.: alone, in solitude.

Sendiri: self, oneself. *Membuwat pandai pandai sendiri seha*: to make oneself out to be clever; Ht. Abd., 45.

II. Erection; an erect attitude.

Dirikan: to erect, to put up. *D. satu masjid*: to erect a mosque; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Mendirikan*: to erect. *M. khaimah*: to pitch tents; Ht. Abd., 201. *M. pintu*: to put up a door; Ht. Abd., 170, 351. *M. benang basah*: to make wet thread stand erect,—a proverbial impossibility.

Berdiri: standing erect, in an erect attitude; standing. *B. dengan suwatu kaki*: standing on one leg; Ht. Gul. Bak., 26.

Pendirian: erection; Muj., 28.

Terdiri: left in an erect position, erected. *Bandera inggris terdiri di-haluwan*: the English flag was hoisted at her bows; Ht. Abd., 113.

دیس **desa**. [Skr. *dēsha*.] Region, country, plain. *Pergi ka-desa*: to go to the country; Cr. Gr., 50. *Pərbuwatan orang desa hinda*: made by people from the land of India; of Indian make; Sh. Sri Ben., 13. *Sa-desa nġġeri*: every country and town, everywhere; e.g.:—

Jikalau di-banding sa-desa nġġeri,
Sa-orang tiyada banding-nya putġri:

if you compare the princess everywhere, you will not find her equal anywhere; Sh. Bid., 10. *Mġndesa nġġeri*: id., Sh. Bid., 94.

Bġsi sġmbilan d.: iron obtained from nine states (and supposed to possess magical properties); Pel. Abd., 70.

Tandang d.: to go wandering from country to country; vagabondage. *Orang tandang d.*: a vagabond, a wanderer; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Orang tandangan d.*: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

دیخ **diyang**. Warming at the fire, toasting. *Bġrdiyang*: to heat by close proximity to the fire, as, for instance, in the peculiar remedies prescribed after a confinement. *Mġndiyangkan*: to heat, to toast.

دینگن **dingin**. Cold; absolute chilliness, in contradistinction to relative coolness. *Sġjoġ d.*: pleasant coolness; Ht. Abd., 217, 473. *Nasi ta'-dingin pinggan ta'-rġtaġ*: the rice is not cold and the plate is not cracked,—a rhyming equivalent for *ġngkau ta'-ingin aku ta'-hġndaġ*: you do not want me and I have no desire for you.

Dinginkan: to chill, to bestow cold or coolness; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 1.

Kġdingin: shivering; afflicted with cold. *Maka Maharaja Dġrma dġngan sġgala rayat-nya pun kġdingin-lah, gġmġntar sġgala tuboh-nya*: the Maharaja Dġrma and all his followers were struck with cold and shivered all over their bodies; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pġndingin: the cooler, the bringer of cool (i. e., pleasant) feelings,—used of the mercy of God; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 10.

Si-dingin, or *sġdingin*: a plant; *cotyledon laniata*?

دیکت **dikit**. Small quantity, sparseness. *Bġrdikit-dikit*: sparsely, sparingly, in small quantities. *Sa-dikit*: a little. *Sa-dikit hari*: a few days; Ht. Abd., 8. *Sa-dikit banyak*: a fair amount, less or more, more or less; Ht. Abd., 35.

دیکر **dekar**. *Pġndekar*: a leader of the van; a master of fence; a champion.

Misai di-pġnaik, janggut di-hurut,

Mġnunjoġ pġndekar tanda bġrani:

he curls up his moustachios and forks his beard to show himself to be a champion and to typify his pluck. *Sapġrti pġndekar mġnggġrakkan hulu kġris*: like a tried warrior shaking the handle of his dagger; Ht. Ism. Yat., 45.

دیکر **dikir**. [Arab. *ذكر*.] *Bġrdikir*: to sing verses, to recite verses; Sej. Mal., 117. *Pġdikir*: dancing girls about a Court; girls who dance and sing, accompanying their movements with blows on native tambourines (*rġbana*).

دیکو **dikau**. A variant of *ġngkau*, the second personal pronoun,—used by Kuantan or Kampar Malays, and occasionally after words ending in ن .

دیم **diyam**. I. Silence, being silent. *Ada-pun diyam tuwan Raffles itu tġrlġbeh baik daripada kita dudok bġrpikir*: the silence of Mr. Raffles was more valuable than our sitting and thinking. *Diyam-lah iya tiyada mġjawab*: he was silent and answered nothing. *Bukan-nya diyam pġnggali bġrkarat mġlainkan diyam ubi ada-nya bġrisi*: it was not the silence of the pick which only rusts, but the silence of the potato which swells in its contents;—rest which recuperates, not inactivity which injures; Prov., Ht. Abd., 263.

Diyam-diyam: silently, in silence; secretly; Ht. Abd., 172.

Diyamkan: to render silent, to keep silence; Ht. Abd., 83, 311, 321. *Mëndiyamkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 323, 336.

Bërdiyam: to be silent. *Bërdiyamkan diri*: id., Sh. Put. Ak., 39. *Bërdiyam-diyamkan diri*: to remain silent; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Pëndiyam: silent, by character; given to silence; Ht. Abd., 78. *Orang yang pëndiyam sapèrti laku pandita*: silent men, as men of wisdom are silent; Ht. Koris.

Përdiyamkan: to bear or put up with anything in silence; Ht. Gul. Bak., 66.

Tërdiyam: silent, saying nothing. *Tërdiyam-lah iya sa-jurus panjang*: he was silent for a space; Ht. Abd., 199.

II. Residence, abode, remaining. *Maka diyam-lah tuwan Raffles itu di-Mëlaka*: Mr. Raffles took up his quarters at Malacca; he made Malacca his residence; Ht. Abd., 84.

Diyami: to inhabit. *Yang di-diyami makhlûk*: the creatures who inhabit it; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Di-lihat nya rumah sudah di-këdiyami uleh pëlandok*: he saw that the house had been lived in by the dwarf-deer; Ht. Kal. Dam., 215.

Këdiyaman: abode, residence. *Tëmpat k.*: place of abode; home; place of residence; Ht. Abd., 16, 389.

دين **daiman**. Eng. The suit "diamonds" in cards.

دين **dîn**. Arab. Faith, the True Faith; true religion. The word occurs in many Muhammadan names, e. g., *Nûru'd-dîn*: Light of the Faith; *Shamsu'd-dîn*: Sun of the Faith; etc. *Dîn* is often used as a colloquial abbreviation for these names.

دين **diyan**. A candle. *Sinar d.*: the light of the candle; Cr. Gr., 78; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Lilin d.*: the wax of a candle; Muj., 45.

Kaki d.: a candle-stick. *Burong kaki d.*: a bird like the sandpiper but larger and with long bright red legs.

دين **dina**. [Skr. *dîna*.] Poor, mean, humble, of little account. *Hina d.*: the poor and the mean; the commons. *Hina dina tuwa muda laki-laki dan përempuwan*: poor and mean, old and young, men and women;—everybody; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sëgala rayat hina-dina*: the whole populace; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

II. [Jav. from Skr. *dîna*.] Day. Cf. *dinihari*.

دين **dinar**. Arab. A gold coin often mentioned in romances; money generally. *Isi kahwîn tiga ratus ribu dinar emas*: the marriage settlement consisted of 300,000 gold dinars; Sej. Mal., 9. *Dinar dirham dewani*: dinars, dirhams and dewanis,—different coins; Ht. Koris.

دينو **denu**. (Penang.) So-and-so, what's-his-name; a certain person; = *anu*. Also *deni*.

دينه **denah**. (Riau, Daik.) An evil spirit of disease. It is said to cause diseases in the feet.

ديني **deni**. (Penang.) So-and-so, what's-his-name; a certain person; = *anu*. From *diya ini*?

ديني **dini**. I. See *dinihari*.

II. *Rotan d.*: a climbing plant (unidentified).¹

ديو **dewa**. [Skr. *dêwa*.] A God, a "deva" or minor Sanskrit deity. In Malayo-Javanese literature it occurs (1) as the distinctive title of certain minor heroes of mythology—such heroes being of supernatural origin as Darmadewa in the Ht. Sg. Samb.; (2) as the name given to a whole class of minor divinities unspecified by name, but corresponding more or less to the dryads, satyrs, nymphs, and minor supernatural beings of the Greek mythology; (3) as a title assumed by members of the highest caste in Hindoo Java and still borne by the "Dewa Agong" or Chief Ruler in Bali and by the Balinese priests. Cf. *dewi*.

ديوات **dewata**. [Skr. *dêwatâ*.] Godhead, Divinity; the Gods generally, a great God. *Dëmi dewata muliya raya*: by the illustrious and mighty God,—a strong imprecation; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27. *Dëngan këhëndak dewata muliya raya*: by the will of Heaven; Ht. Sg. Samb. This expression for Heaven or God also occurs: Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Maka dewata Shams pun masok-lah ka-tirai maghrîb*: the Sun-God passed behind the curtain of the west; Ht. Gul. Bak., 9.

Burong d.: the bird of Paradise; Sh. Bur. Pung., 4; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Unggas d.*: id.; Sh. B. A. M., 6; Sh. Bur. Pung., 14. *Manok d.*: id., Cr. *Paksi d.*: id.; Sh. B. A. M., 12.

ديواس **dewasa**. [Skr. *diwasa*: a day.] Time, period, date. *Pada dewasa itu*: at that time; Ht. Abd., 3. *Sa-tëlah datang kapada dewasa akan bërsuwami*: when she came to a marriageable age; Ht. Kal. Dam., 229.

ديوال **dîwâl**. [Pers. *diwâr* and *diwâl*.] A wall, the wall of a fortress. *Tëgoh dîwâl kota-nya*: strong were the walls of the fort; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Baginda pun masok ka-dalam dîwâl mahaligai*: the King entered the walls of the Palace; Ht. Sh. Mard., 8. *Mëlompat ka-atas dîwâl itu*: leaped upon that wall; Ht. Hamz., 22.

¹ It is mentioned, for rhyme only, in a well-known quatrain:

*Tëtak rotan dini,
Rëgang sungai nlu;
Tuwan 'nah bërbini,
Bayar hutang dahulu.*

ديوان **diwân.** Pers. A divan; a bench of magistrates, a Court of Justice or Council of Administration; Sh. Pr. Turki, 8.

ديوان **dewana.** A coined complimentary epithet meaning either "royal" (from *dîwân*) or "divine" (from *dewa*); e. g., *Mejmun dewana*: Sh. Lail. Mejn., 26.

Sayang nuri, burong nuri,

Mati di-panah raja dewana;

Tuwan 'arif lagi johari,

Tutor sa-patah sangat sèmpërna:

it is sad that the lory, that poor bird, the lory, should have been killed with an arrow by the great (royal or God-like) King.

ديواني **dewani** or **diwani.** [Pers., adj. of *dîwan*.] Appertaining to a board of Government or Justice; a coin coming from the royal mint. *Dinar dirham dewani*: dinars, dirhams and dewanis; gold, silver and copper coins; Ht. Koris.

Jika di-barwa ka-sana-sini,

Tiyada-lah laku satu dewani:

even if you take it about everywhere, you will find it won't fetch a single cent; Sh. Nas., 9.

ديوث **dayûth.** Arab. A cuckold; (by extension) a man who does not resent his wife's infidelity, an abject coward. *Dayûthkan*: to call a man a mean coward. Colloquially, *dayus*.

ديودارو **dewadaru.** [Skr., *dêwa* and *dâru*: tree of the Gods.] A tree (unidentified); also called *dëdaru*, and *daru-daru*.

ديوڠك **dewangga.** [Skr. *dewāngga*: the name of the reputed inventor of the art of weaving.] A rich cloth often mentioned in romances: Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Ul., 30; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 24; Sh. Sri Ben., 16.

ديول **diwal.** See ديوال .

ديوي **dewi.** [Skr. *dēwī*.] A goddess; the feminine of *dewa*, q. v.

ذ

ذ The letter *dzâl*; the tenth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 700 in the *abjad*, q. v.

ذات **dzât.** [Arab., fem. of ذو .] Nature, characteristics; substance; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 5. *Ismu'dz-dzât*: a noun.

ذال **dzâl.** The name of the letter ذ.

ذبح **dzabah.** Arab. To slaughter; to kill; to sacrifice animals.

ذرة **dzarrat.** Arab. An atom, a particle.

ذكر **dzakar.** Arab. The male organ of generation (when mentioned, as a scientific term and not vulgarly); e. g., in the *Mujarbat*.

ذكر **dzikir.** Arab. Chanting the praise of God, singing. *Ada pula sa-ekor bëroq pandai bër-dzikir*: there was also a baboon, which was clever at singing; Ht. Koris. *Mëmbawa dzikir*: to lead the intoning of the prayers; Sh. Lamp., 17. Cf. *dikir*.

ذليل **dzalîl.** Arab. Common, low, mean.

ذنب **dzanb.** Arab. Sin, misdeed.

ذو **dzû.** Arab. Possessor; endowed with. *Iskandar dzû'l-karnain*: Alexander, the Possessor of the Two Horns; Alexander the Great.

Dzû'l-hijjah: the name of the last month of the Muhammadan year.

Dzû'l-ka'idah: the name of the last month but one of the Muhammadan year.

ذوق **dzauk.** Arab. To taste.

ذيب **dzîb.** Arab. Wild dog; wolf.

ذيل **dzail.** Arab. Tail, skirt or lowest part of anything.

ر The letter *râ* ; the eleventh letter of the Malay Alphabet; the alphabetical symbol for the number 200 in the *abjad*, q. v.

را *râ*. The name of the letter ر .

راب *raba*. I. Groping or feeling about for anything with the hands; search by feeling rather than by sight—as when a man searches for something in his pocket; passing the hands over anything; handling; fondling; caressing; feeling one's way about—as a man in a dark room, or as a blind man rapping the ground with his stick. *Di-raba-nya saluroh tuboh burong itu* : he passed his hands all over the body of the bird; Ht. Gul. Bak., 148. *Di-raba baginda kēpala istēri* : the king fondled his queen's head; Sh. Bid., 4.

Mēraba : to grope; to fondle; to feel about for anything; (by metaphor) to be confused or bewildered. *Orang yang dēmikiyan itu mēraba ka-sana ka-mari pērchaya itu pērchaya ini* : such men are simply groping about hither and thither, believing first this thing and then that; Ht. Abd., 159.

Mēraba-raba : = *mēraba*, but frequentative.

Tēraba-raba : jerky; confused; and inconsequent action; bewildered behaviour. *Di-siram-nya api itu tēraba-raba* : he kept turning on the water first on one part of the fire then on another—of a fireman who had lost his presence of mind; Sh. Sing. Terb., 14.

II. *Ikan raba* : a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 18.

رابت *rabit*. I. A gash; a rent at the edge. The word is used especially of torn flesh or injuries caused by a tearing or drawing stroke with a sharp pointed instrument. *Bibir rabit* : a hare-lip. *Robat-rabit* : tattered; = *robaḵ-rabek*.

Mērabit : to give a tearing blow. *Tēlinga yang rabit di-pasang subang* : on the torn ear an earring is fastened (increasing the disfigurement by contrast)—a proverbial expression signifying that honours do not sit well on an unworthy recipient.

Cf. *robaḵ*, *rabek*, *rabut*, *chabek*, *chabit* and *chabut*.

II. *Mērabit* : to extend the scope of an accusation; to involve others in a charge when those others were not originally accused; to drag third parties into a case. Cf. *babit* and *rawit*.

III. Eng. Rabbit; Kam. Kech., 5. Cf. *kuching bēlanda* and *arnab*.

رابت *rabut*. Tearing out; pulling out; dragging out or away from its proper place; tugging out. *Di-rabut burwaya* : dragged away by a crocodile—of a living and struggling victim. *Dalam hati-nya bagai di-rabut* : she felt as if her heart was being torn out; Sh. Bid., 71. *Sambut tali pērambut, biyar putus jangan rabut* : take the gut of the line, sever it, but do not tear it in two—a proverb deprecating rough or violent action, the results of which are never so satisfactory as those of deliberate conduct.

Mērabut : to tear out. *Mēnchakar mērabut bērsunggoh hati* : scratching and tearing each other to their heart's content—of two women fighting; Sh. Bid., 24. *Mērabut janggut* : to tear the beard out by the roots; Ht. Best. *Mērabut-rabut rambut* : to tear hair out; Ht. Isk. Dz. Cf. *ragut*.

رابغ *rabong*. The covering of plank or thatch which makes the ridge of a roof waterproof; the double row of *atap* which covers the interstice over a ridge pole on a roof.

Chēlapaḵ r. : the lower row of *atap* in a *rabong*.

Chuchoḵ r. : the nail-like fastenings of the *rabong*; wooden spikes pinning the pieces of thatch together.

The *rabong* being the highest part of a house, the word is also used in the sense of high or full. *Pasang r.* : spring tides. *Ayer r.*, and *ayer naik mērabong* : id. *Chakapan r.* : big talk; boasting. *Sa-gantang r.* : a full *gantang* measure.

Pērabong and *pērabongan* : the ridge covering; = *rabong*.

رابق *rabak*. Gashed; rent; torn; a tearing blow across the centre of any soft material. *Di-chēnchang-nya akan Saiyid Yasin itu tiba pada mulut-nya rabak sampai ka-tēlinga-nya* : he slashed at Sayid Yasin, and the blow landed on his mouth and tore him to the ear; Ht. Abd., 247.

رابق *rabek*. *Robaḵ-rabek* : tattered and torn,—of cloth, mats, etc. Cf. *chobaḵ-chabek*, *rabit*, etc.

رابق *rabok*. Tinder; touchwood; a soft dusty material found in the bamboo and used as tinder; burnt paper; tobacco ash; adhesive as distinct from mere loose ash. Cf. *abok*.

Saperti rabok dengan api: like the conjunction of fire and tinder (bursting into a blaze at once); a proverbial expression descriptive of any combination which produces immediate results; Pel. Abd., 105; J. S. A. S., XI., 60. *Bagai rabok dengan api*: id.; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 95. *Laksana api memakan rabok*: id.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 22.

رابن **raban**. *Mëraban*: (Riau, Johor) to use words in a wrong sense; to speak loosely or incorrectly; to read a text wrongly (Kedah) to walk unevenly; to keep moving from one side of the road to another—as a drunken man.

رابن **rabun**. I. [Menangk. *mërabun*: to smoke; to fumigate, with the idea that the devil will be blinded by the smoke and will leave a newly-born child alone.] Fumigation; a drug for fumigation; Sh. Dag., 5. *Rabun ayam*: the time when fowls are dim-sighted; evenfall—about 6 p.m. *Buta r.*: extreme dim-sightedness; myopia or disease which makes objects appear like vaguely defined shadows before the eye.

Mërabun: to smoke; to fumigate—whether by way of driving away mosquitoes or for medicinal purposes, or to baffle spirits of disease. *Rabunkan*: to burn (a drug) for the purpose of fumigating anything; Hay. Haiw., 8. Cf. *abu*.

II. (Kedah.) *Mërabun*: to pile branches of trees, etc., on a muddy spot to allow travellers to cross it dryshod.

رابو **rabu**. I. The lungs. *Këmbang r.* or *r. këmbang*: inflation of the lungs; exhilaration; the feeling that one is bursting with joy.

II. [Arab. ربيع.] *Hari rabu*: Wednesday.

رابه **rabah**. A bird (unidentified) also known as *murai rimba*.

رات **rata**. I. (i.) Level; evenness; flatness of surface. *Ada-pun batu-batu itu terlalu licin dengan rata-nya saperti di-këtam ruqa-nya*: the stones were extremely slippery and smooth and looked as if they had been planed; Ht. Abd., 56.

Sama rata: sameness of level; a footing of equality.

Ratakan and *mëratakan*: to smooth; to plane down to a level; to obtain a level surface. *Aku ratakan-lah këra binatang këcil ini dengan bumi*: I will level this monkey, this insignificant beast, with the ground; Ht. Sg. Samb.

(ii.) The level of the ground or of the sea; position on that level; the prostrate position. *Jatoh-lah rata ka-bumi*: he fell flat on the ground.

(iii.) Bringing everything to the same level; completing; equalizing by completion. *Maka rata-lah sudah segala raja-raja Melayu di-kirim-nya surat*: he had sent letters to every one of the Malay princes; the sending of letters to Malay princes was completed by all uniformly having received letters; Ht. Abd., 98. *Rata sudah abang mënchari*: I have looked for you everywhere; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 15.

Rata-rata: everywhere; Ht. Ism. Yat., 30. *Përeksa-lah kamu rata-rata*: look everywhere.

Sa-rata: all over. *Sa-rata tuboh*: all over the body; the entire body.

Mërata: to spread over everything on all sides—as an inundation. *Hanyut-lah engkau di-hutan mërata*: you are adrift in a boundless spread of forest; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30.

II. [Skr. *ratha*.] A car; a chariot (especially the winged chariots of the gods). *R. terbang*: a flying chariot; Ht. Sg. Samb. *R. mëlayang*: id.; Ht. Koris. *Bërata*: mounted on a chariot; Ht. Sg. Samb.

III. *Rata-rata*: swarms of small winged insects.

راتب **râtib**. [Arab.: enduring; steadfast.] The constant repetition of the name of Allah (or of one of the attributes by which He is known) by way of invocation or thanksgiving.

Râtib-nya itu tiada bërhentî, mëmujî kapada rabbî'l-izzati: their invocations were unceasing, in honour to the Lord of all Honour; Sh. Pr. Ach., 13.

R. saman: the *râtib* when uttered in unison by many persons standing in rows; Sh. Pr. Ach., 11; Sh. Lamp., 5; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 5.

R. bang: a processional *râtib*; a procession of persons constantly repeating the call to prayer through the streets in times of pestilence or national disaster; Sh. Lamp., 5.

The utterance of the *râtib* formula is usually accompanied by a swaying motion of the body, whence the word is sometimes used figuratively with the meaning of shaking or quivering. *Rumah sudah râtib*: the house is saying its prayers,—an expression applied to a shaky house in a gale of wind.

رانس **ratus**. I. Hundred. *Sa-ratus*: a hundred. *Bëratus-ratus*: in hundreds. *Mëratus*: to give a feast on the hundredth day after a man's death.

Rëm pah r.: “the hundred ingredients,” a medicine given to women after childbirth.

II. A technical term in the game of *porok*; a winning coup or stroke.

III. *Mëratus*: to twitter continuously (of a *mërëbok* bird).

راتغ **ratong**. (Singapore.) A disease; phagedœna or ulceration of the nose from syphilis or lupus; =(Riau, Johor) *rëstong*, and (Kedah, Penang) *rasdong*.

راتف ratap. I. Prolonged wailing or lamentation when such lamentation takes the form of definite utterances rather than of meaningless sounds; passionate exclamations of sorrow and grief as distinct from mere weeping (*tangis*). *Iya ratap bĕrbagai-bagai ratapnya*: they mourned, uttering all kinds of cries; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Ratapkan: to mourn (transitive); to bewail, to mourn over; Sh. A. R. S. J., 8, 27. *Mĕratapkan*: id.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 46.

Mĕratap: to mourn (intransitive); Ht. Abd., 193, 438; Sh. Sing. Terb., 24. *Mĕratap-ratap*: id., but frequentative; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

II. *Mĕratap*: (Penang) to have one's fingers loaded with rings.

راتن ratin. [Dutch *ruiten*.] Diamonds (in playing cards). Also *daiman*, *rĕtin*, *retin* and *batu mĕlaka*.

راتو ratu. Jav. A title given in Java to persons of either sex when of direct royal descent. The title is not used colloquially by Malays when speaking of their own princes, but it occurs in literature, and is sometimes applied to foreign rulers, especially queens, to avoid the technical associations attending the use of a Malay title. *Ratu Majapahit itu raja bĕsar*: the Prince of Majapahit is a mighty sovereign; Sej. Mal., 39. *Baginda ratu*: Her Majesty the Queen,—a title applied to the (Circassian) Sultana of Johor, Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1895. *Istĕri-nya bĕrnama Ratu Mas*: his wife (a Javanese) was named Ratu Mas; Ht. Abd., 60,—but *Ratu Mas* properly speaking is a title, not a name.

R. pĕrĕmpuwan: queen among women,—a term of endearment, Sh. Panj. Sg. *Sang ratu*: the King, the Sovereign.

Pararatu: the grade of princes; the assembly of princes; Ht. Sh. *Ratu Mĕlayu*: the Malay ruler; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 35. This title, though applied to a Malay prince, is only so applied by a perversion of history, some Javanese legends having been appropriated by the Malays as their own. The real *Ratu Mĕlayu* was *Sĕri Panji*, who was so called for victories over the Malays, cf. the title Scipio *Africanus*.

Ratu is connected etymologically with *datok*, q. v.

راته ratah. Plain, by itself—used of food when eaten without the usual rice or vegetables. *Mĕratah*: to eat food without rice. *Bahwa nasi pĕrsantapan itu tiyada-lah di-makan-nya gila-gila dĕngan mĕratah ikan juga*: the rice that was laid before them they did not eat, absorbed as they were in eating the fish by itself; Ht. Bakht., 61.

راتي rati. (From *hati*.) *Rati-rati*: dreams at night based on the events of the day. *Mĕratikan*: to recall to memory; = *mĕmpĕrhatikan*.

راج raja. I. Skr. Prince; king; ruler; the "king" in the game of chess; a name applied generally to all persons of princely rank whether reigning sovereigns or not. At Riau the title of *raja* is also given in a limited technical sense to princes of direct royal descent if below the rank of *ĕngku* and above that of *nong*, these grades turning upon intermarriages with women who are not of princely rank. The word *raja* is also sometimes applied to European Governors; cf. Ht. Abd., 10, 11. *Bagai raja dĕngan muntĕri*: like a king and his minister,—in harmony; Prov. *Kĕrja r.*: work for one's prince; work for which one gets nothing; Prov.

Raja bĕraṣal or *r. aṣallĭ*: a prince by descent.

R. bintang: the principal heavenly bodies.

R. di-gĕlar: a *raja* by virtue of office and not by descent.

R. di-raja: (properly *angkatan raja adi-raja*): a royal hearse. *Pancha raja di-raja*: id., Ht. Ism. Yat., 139. *Raja di-raja* properly means a king of royal descent; v. *adi*.

R. kayu, kayu r. or *kayu dulang*: a tree, cassia fistula.

R. muda: the second prince in a Malay State; the heir apparent to the throne.

R. pĕnomah: a gift, a complimentary present sent with an embassy; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

R. pĕrĕmpuwan: a queen.

R. sari or *r. sa-hari*: the bridegroom.

R. udang: the name of a bird.

Anak r.: a prince.

Budak r.: (Pahang and Northern Malay States) the attendants at a Court; courtiers; young men in attendance at a Court.

Hamba r.: servants or menials about a Court.

Pinang r.: the red-stemmed palm, *cyrtostachys lacca*.

Pisang r.: a large variety of a banana.

Sĕnnyum r.: a hypocritical smile.

Bĕraja: possessing a ruler.

Bĕrajakan: to be ruled by; to have (anyone) for a ruler. *Mĕrasai pahit bĕrajakan Holanda itu*: to taste the bitterness of Dutch rule.

Kĕrajaan: rule; government; empire. *Takhta kĕrajaan*: a throne of sovereignty.

Alat kĕrajaan or *pĕrkakas kĕrajaan*: the insignia of State.

Mĕrajakan: to make (anyone) a *raja*; to raise to the throne or to royal rank; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Koris.

Raja can also be used metaphorically; *tuwan-ku raja sĕgala pĕrĕmpuwan*: my lady is a queen among women; Ht. Koris.

II. (Connected with I?) *Pĕnyakit raja*: a malignant ulcer on the neck or shoulders, believed by Malays to peculiarly affect princes; Muj., 58.

III. *Raja-wali*: a falcon; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 16; Sh. Sri Ben., 14; Ht. Jay. Lengg., etc. The name is, however, given somewhat indefinitely to any large birds mentioned in fable or romance.

*Hari-hari masok ka-hutan,
Potong rumput di-tēpi pērigi;
'Ashik punggok kapada bulan,
Bulan di-kawal raja-wali;*

the owl was in love with the moon, but the moon was guarded by the eagle,—a proverbial quatrain describing the position of a man in love with the wife of one stronger than himself.

راجت rajut. Knitting; working worsted or netting; making (as distinct from repairing) worsted work; covering anything with successive folds of twine or string; Muj., 63; Pel. Abd., 94; Ht. Ind. Meng.

In Kedah, the use of *rajut* is confined to making net-work; *rajup* and *radup* are used of knitting.

راجج rajang. A pointed crowbar; an iron spike.

راجف rajup. Knitting; worsted work; v. *rajut*.

راجق rajok. Sulking; sullen behaviour; fretting moping.

Mērajok: to sulk; to be out of temper.

Mērajok pada orang yang sayang: to sulk with one who loves you (in which case sulking is profitable as something may be done to console you); Prov. *Jangan-lah kira-nya tuwan mērajok*: do not be out of temper with me; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 29.

Mērajokkan: (transitive) to be out of temper with; to sulk with. *Mērajokkan ayer di-ruwang*: to be out of temper with water in the hold (waste of time when action is necessary); Prov.

Pērajok: a person of sullen temperament; Ht. Koris; Sh. Bid., 51.

راجن rajin. Frequency; assiduity in doing anything; diligence; application. *Rajin-rajin bērbuwat jahat*: diligence in doing evil. *Rajin dēngan usaha*: assiduity and application. *Makin-lah bērtambah-tambah rajin-ku mēnulis itu*: I applied myself to writing with even more diligence than before; Ht. Abd., 39. *Ta'-rajin di-buwat*: it is not generally done.

راجوالي rajawali. See *raja* III.

راجہ rajah. Probing; searching for anything with a stick as when one keeps prodding the bottom of a well with a pole by way of ascertaining the position of something that has fallen in; the process of tattooing; the scratching or pricking out of the design on an amulet or charm. *Ini-lah rajah-nya*: this is the design—a common preface to some talismanic design in books on the black art; Muj., 71.

راجت rachut. *Pērachut*: an eruption of boils; an abscess coming to several heads.

راجق rachek. I. (Riau, Johor.) Sub-division into very small portions; slicing up; cutting up. The word is used especially of the slicing of the areca-nut.

II. A snare for catching birds. This snare consists of one or more *hanging* nooses; cf. *jērat*, which is a single noose lying on the ground.

*Naik bukit mēmbēli mangkok,
Mangkok bērisi buwah bērangang;
Tahan rachek, burong ta'-masok;
Burong biyasa makan di-tangan:*

you may set your snare, but the bird will not enter it, the bird is accustomed to be fed from the hand; a proverbial expression signifying that a woman's heart is not to be won by force or by proxy but by personal wooing.

راجن rachun. Poison; (less common) venom; blood poison. *Makan r.*: to take poison; Sej. Mal., 107.

Mēmbēri r.: to administer poison; to poison; Ht. Abd., 207. *Sa-pohon kayu rachun*: a poisonous tree, giving out poisonous exhalations; Ht. Abd., 391. *Kēpala r.*: the king of poisons; the most fatal of all poisons.

Mērachun: to poison; Ht. Gul. Bak., 50.

راجو rachau. Delirious utterance; raving.

راحت rāhat. Arab. Rest; tranquillity.

رادغ radang. *Mēradang*: to become heated by passion; to get excited and angry. *Jangan mēradang*: do not excite yourself; do not get angry. *Kēlaku-nya bēbal lēkas mēradang*: his disposition is dull and he gets rapidly heated.

Orang Acheh sangat mēradang,

Mēnēngar bunyi mēriyam sēnapang:

the men of Acheen became greatly excited on hearing the sound of the cannon and muskets; Sh. Pr. Ach., 17.

رادف radup. (Kedah.) Knitting, worsted work; v. *rajut*.

رادق radak. Thrusting upwards; a thrust from below; a treacherous blow such as that of an assassin who stands under a house and drives his weapon through the flooring, selecting the spot where his victim is likely to be lying. *Di-radak-nya kaki Hang Jēbat*: he thrust at the legs of Hang Jēbat; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 85; cf. also Ht. Kal. Dam., 223.

Silap chakap kēna radak;

Hilang jiwa pērchoma sēhaja:

a blundering remark may give you a spear-thrust, and your life may be lost for a worthless trifle; Prov.

Përadak : a sort of pike for getting edible birds' nests out of the cavities in which they are found.

Sakit mëradaḱ-radaḱ : shooting pains in the region of the liver.

Radaḱ is also used as a slang term signifying hasty and gluttonous eating; guzzling. *Rodaḱ*, *lantak*, *chëkeḱ* and other words are used in the same way.

رادن **raden** or **radin**. I. Jav. A title given to persons of direct royal descent in Java, but not in the Malay Peninsula; cf. *ratu*. *Radin Mas* : a grade of this rank. *Radin Galoh* : a princess. *Radin Inu Kartapati* : the true name and title of the hero who is better known by his assumed name of *Sëri Panji* or *Sira Panji*.

Anak përadinan : children of the rank of *radin*; the children of princes, Ht. Sh.

II. *Padi radin* : a special kind of rice.

رادي **radai**. I. The carpet over which the bride walks at her ceremonial entry into the bridegroom's house; a carpet used at a funeral, the funeral procession passing over it. Also *përadai*.

II. [Singapore, Bencoolen.] *Mëradai* : to go round begging; to beg from door to door.

راس **râs**. I. Arab. Head.

II. Hind. Reins.

راس **rasa**. I. Taste; flavour; perception; the sense of taste; internal sensation. *Anggota yang lasa mënjadi lagi rasa* : the numbed limbs regain their sense of feeling; Muj., 59. *Mënurutkan hati mati, mënurutkan rasa binasa* : to give way to one's moods is death, to give way to one's senses is ruin; Prov. *Sampai hati sampai rasa* : to have the heart to do anything; Ht. Raj. Don., 9; usually as an interrogative "have you the heart, have you the feelings?"

Sa-tangkai padi, sa-tangkai lada,

Sayang sëlaseh sêhaya panggalkan;

Sampai hati, sampai rasa,

Tengah kaseh tuwan tinggalkan :

have you the heart, have you the feelings, to leave me while I love you still?

R. hati : mental sensation; perception.

Rasa-nya : (used as a clause by itself) it seems; it appears; as it were. *Bagitu-lah rasa-nya* : so it seems.

Salam sëmбах batang sëlaseh;

Sayang këmuning bërtëbar daun;

Sunggoh-pun bëharu kita bërkaseh,

Rasa-nya sudah bëribu tahun :

although our love for each other is recent, it is felt as the love of some thousands of years.

Chinta rasa : (lit.) the perception of feeling = *rasa*, but intensitive.

Putus rasa : the severance of the bond of sympathy; forgetfulness; indifference. *Supaya jangan putus rasa akan anak-nya* : that he might not forget his love for his child.

Sa-rasa : similarity or community of sensation; resemblance in feeling or taste. *Sa-rasa nyawa pulang ka-badan* : feeling as though the soul was returning to the body; Ht. Gul. Bak., 67. *Tiyada sa-rasa* : dissimilar, incongruous, not harmonious, unsatisfactory. *Minum ayer sa-rasa duri* : to drink water and find it taste as thorns; to want anything and go unsatisfied; Prov.

Timbang rasa : the doing of a kindness; charity; favour; the earning of gratitude.

Timpa r. : to bear the brunt of anything; to stand the consequences. *Timpa përasan* : id. *Mata mëmandang apa nak sakit?*—*bahu yang mëmikul timpa rasa* : what does the eye which looks on suffer? It is the shoulder lifting the burden that has to bear the brunt; Prov. See *timpa*.

Rasai, mërasa and mërasai : to feel.

Bërasa : feeling (the participle); on feeling. *Sapërti mëmëgang bara bërasa panas di-lëpaskan* : as in grasping a live coal, on feeling it burn one lets it go; Prov., Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pëngërasa and përasaan : the sense of perception. *Pada përasaan-ku* : according to my sense of perception; it seems to me.

Përasakan and mëmëpërasakan : to perceive (anything); to feel.

II. [Skr. *râsa*.] Quicksilver; = *raḱsa*, q. v.

راسق **rasak**. *Pënoh mërasaḱ* : (Kedah) chockfull; from *asaḱ*, q. v. Cf. *pënoh sësakaḱ*.

راسق **rasok**. I. The attack of an evil spirit such as a *ponṭiyanak* or *polong* : the entry of a spirit of disease or madness in a man. *Di-rasok* : suddenly possessed; become the victim of an evil spirit's attack; Ht. Abd., 157. *Këna rasok* : id., Sh. Peng., 9.

Di-rasok hantu : id.,—more fully expressed; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 109.

Mërasaḱ : (of evil spirits) to attack a man; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 34; Ht. Abd., 157.

II. Wooden cross beams from pillar to pillar in the construction of a native house. Cf. *gëlëgar*.

III. (Riau.) *Sa-rasok* : of one size or fit; equally suited, used of persons whom the same suit of clothes will fit.

راسمال **rasamala**. A tree (*altingiana*) yielding a perfumed gum; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Also *raḱsamala*.

راسو **rasau**. I. A screw pine, *pandanus russow*.

II. *Mėrasau*: (Onom.) to make a swishing noise,—of branches sweeping about the roof of a house.

III. *Mėrasau*: to talk nonsense,—of an eccentric or crazy person; cf. *rachau* and *richau*.

راسي **rasi**. See رقي .

راغر **rangar**. A generic name for certain shells with long spike-like projections. Also *rangaḡ*.

R. bėtul: *pteroceras lambis*.

R. chėkang: *pteroceras chiragra*.

راغس **rangas**. The presence of air bubbles in molten metal; failure to cast metallic objects owing to the presence of such bubbles; spoilt, of metal work; (by metaphor) spoilt, of any object.

راغف **rangup**. Crisp and brittle, as dry leaves or as a biscuit; dry and cracking, of grains of *padi* after sufficient exposure to heat.

راغك **rangak**. A shell;—a variant of *rangar*, q. v.

راغم **rangum**. Snatching wildly; snatching right and left.

Bėhagiyan bėtul, jangan rangum;

Mėnjadi tama' dėngan haloba:

let the sharing be fair, don't snatch away your share; you will become grasping and covetous if you do.

راغن **rangan**. I. A large tree, *cryptocarya caesia*.

II. = *rangin*, q. v.

راغن **rangin**. Jav. A shield; Ht. Ism. Yat., 132, 135.

راغوي **rangoi**. (Kedah.) *Mėrangoi*: to scrape the thorns off a piece of *nibong*.

راغه **rangah**. Haughty; supercilious; pride. *Mėrangah*: to swagger.

راغي **rangai**. I. Obstinate or chronic—of a disease which is in no way dangerous to life and interferes with comfort rather than with health.

II. *Mėrangai*: to forage; to rummage about in a house—as thieves in search of conveniently portable booty, or as a *raja* looking round a house for something to appropriate as a gift from the owner.

راقت **rapat**. Close connection; contiguity; contact; touching; brought into contact; fitted; closely fitting; (by metaphor) intimacy, friendship, close alliance. *Sahabat yang rapat*: intimate friends. *Kayu-kayu itu di-chachak ka-dalam tanah rapat-rapat*: the stakes were driven into the ground quite close one to another; Ht. Abd., 72. *Kėrapatan*: (Siak) the members of a man's family; his near relations considered collectively.

Baji rapat: a wedge put into an interstice to tighten up things and render them firmer, and not for splitting them apart.

Mėrapat: to fit one thing on another; to work as a fitter or joiner. *M. kėmudi*: to fix the rudder on a boat. *Orang Jawa pandai mėrapat*: the Javanese make good carpenters; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Pėrapat: that which brings together; the indented line along the side of a boat; the seams or interstices between the planks. *Pėrapatan*: id.

Kėtam pėrapat: a plane.

راقس **rapus**. I. (Kedah.) Peevish, fretful. Also *rampus*.

II. (Kedah.) *Mėrapus*: to tie the legs of a buffalo or other animal together so as to throw the animal down and slaughter it; also (Riau, Johor) *rempus*.

راغف **rapang**. A fish, like a large *ikan bėlanak*; Pel. Abd., 7; Ht. Gh.

راقق **rapek**. (Riau, Johor.) *Mėrapek*: to talk nonsense; = (Kedah) *mėrepet*. Cf. *opaḡ-apeḡ*; s. v. *apeḡ*.

Ropaḡ-rapeḡ: v. *ropaḡ*.

راقو **rapu**. (Kedah.) *Mėrapu*: to pick up odds and ends; to collect rags and other ill-considered trifles by way of earning a livelihood; (sometimes) to steal small things, to pilfer. *Mėrapu dana* (often simply *mėrapu*): to beg.

Orang boros lėkas habis,

Lama lama tinggal mėrapu:

a spendthrift soon loses his substance, and in the long run comes to beggary.

رافه **rapah**. *Mėrapah*: to walk without consideration of the injury one is causing others,—as when an inconsiderate man treads on a valuable carpet with dirty boots or walks over growing crops without picking his way carefully; to walk over fallen trunks in the jungle. *Di-raph-nya uleh hulubalang raja itu*: the warriors marched over it; Ht. Isk. Dz.

رافه **rapeh**. I. (Riau, Johor.) Bringing close; drawing in; bringing into one's own proximity; pulling in; (Kedah) *rampis*. *Rapehkan*: to haul in (anything) towards oneself—as when a man draws in the sail by the sheet, or pulls a branch of a tree closer to himself so as to pluck the fruit on it the more easily.

II. Crumbling; v. *rapoh* and *rėpėh*.

راهه rapoh. Brittleness; fragility; crumbling; frail; easily broken up, as wood which has become rotten or worm-eaten, or as iron after long exposure to rust. *Rapoh mulut*: inability to control one's tongue,—used of a man who at the least provocation bursts into bad language or reveals secrets confided to him. *Běrnýawa rapoh*: frail tenure of life, such as that of a man in a delicate state of health.

'Ilmu pěrapih: a charm to affect a rival's weapons or tools with brittleness; a charm such as would be used to make an enemy's *kěris* break in a battle, or to make his oar break in a rowing race.

راهي rapai. *Měrapai*: to be constantly fumbling about with one's hand; cf. *chapai* and *apai*.

Tangan mērapai sapěrti lipas kudong (or sapěrti udang dalam tanggoḡ): his hand is as restless as a cockroach (or as a shrimp in a basket-trap); proverbial expressions descriptive of a man who cannot be still.

The form *měnggěrapai* is usually found in a transitive sense, but *mērapai* also occurs as an active verb meaning to fondle or play with; Sh. Peng., 2.

راك raka. Fragility; brittleness as the result of visible injuries but not of rotten materials; fragile, as a vase that has been cracked in several places and necessitates care in handling. Cf. *rapoh*.

راكت rakat. I. [Arab. رَفْعَة.] The bowing of the body in prayer; v. *raḡa'at*.

II. Hind. A scarlet pea with a black speck—used as a weight for gold. Also *buwah saga*, q. v.

III. A theatrical performance (obsolete); Sej. Mal., 144.

راكت rakit. Arrangement one by another; laying things in order side by side for the purpose of construction; a simple construction such as a raft; the earliest rough preparation for building a house.

Barang pěkěrajan jangan di-rakit,

Kějahatan banyak bukan sadikit:

do not make arrangements for any undertaking, it will end in disaster in no slight degree; Sh. Rej., 5.

Rakit-rakit dari Inděragiri,

Měnyěběrang hěndaḡ ka-pulau Jawa;

Kalau tuwan mēnyěraḡkan diri

Nanti esok kakanda bawa:

the rafts from Indragiri crossed over on their way to the island of Java; Ht. Ind. Nata. This word is very common in pantuns, e. g. Ht. Ind. Nata (four times); Ht. Sh. Kub. (twice); Ht. Koris (twice), etc.

Běrakit: side by side; arranged parallel to each other. *Tulang-pun tampaḡ bėrakit-rakit*: the bones (ribs) appeared each parallel to the rest; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 22. *Tikar bėrakit*: a double mat; a mat of two folds.

Sa-rakit: a pair of layers or slices. *Sireh sa-rakit*: two *sireh* leaves, one arranged on the other for consumption.

راكت rakut. Imposition; deception; snare; = *karut*, q. v. *Pusing putar pandai mērakut*: twisting and turning, skilled in deceiving. *'Aḡal laba-laba, di-guwa buroḡ suka mērakut*: the mind of a spider which likes to weave its snares in a decaying hollow; Prov.

راکس rakus. Greed; gluttony. Also *ragus*.

راکف rakap. I. [Arab. and Hind. رَكاب.] Stirrup.

II. *Chukup rakap*: fully equipped; = *chukup lěngkap* and *chukup rangkap*.

III. Creeping at a snail's pace; slow progress; spreading as a creeper.

Sireh kėrakap: the small upper sprouts of the *sireh*.

Mėrakap: to creep; to crawl—as a plant; (by metaphor) to crawl from door to door—as a beggar. *Orang hina mērakap*: a miserable crawling beggar; Sh. Put. Ak., 32. *Měngaji sapěrti orang mērakap*: to read like a crawler; to slowly move from word to word; Sh. Ul., 4. Cf. *rakaḡ* and *rangkaḡ*.

راکتو rakak. Crawling; = *rangkaḡ* and *rakap*, q. v.

راکم rakam. [Arab. رَفْم.] Painting on cloth; painted as distinct from embroidered designs in cloth. *Di-rakam děngan ayer ěmas*: painted in gold; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Bakht., 9.

راکن rakan. Companionship; association; a friend, companion or partner. *Uleh suka bėrmmain-main sama rakan-nya*: because he liked to play with his companions; Ht. Best.

Rakanan: a partner in business; Ht. Abd., 243; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

Bėraḡan-rakan: in parties or groups; = *bėr-kawan-kawan*.

راکهakah. I. (Kedah.) *Mėrakah*: to laugh loudly. *Gėlaḡ mērakah*: id. Cf. *dėkah*.

II. *Bėrakah*: proud; self-important; = *sombong*.

راک raga. I. A coarsely-plaited basket of bamboo or rattan; a kind of creel with wide interstices. *Rambut-nya sapěrti raga* or *rambut-nya bagai raga*: coarse matted hair; Ht. Abd., 382; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89; Sej. Mal., 55. *Jaras kata-nya raga jarang*: the creel said that the *raga* had wide interstices; the pot called the kettle black; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 97.

R. lu: a coarsely-plaited basket used for storing *padi*.

R. suduk: a rough creel for spooning *padi* into a tub or on to a mat.

Balong r.: a full crested comb. Also *balong sèraga*.

Buwah raga, or *buwah sepaḥ raga*: a roughly plaited ball of basket-work used for playing a game something like football. *Sepaḥ raga*: the game so played; Ht. Ism. Yat., 173; Ht. Raj. Bud., 58. *Bèrmain raga*: to play at this game; Sh. Sing. Terb., 14. *Bèrsepaḥ raga*: id., Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14.

II. Jav. The body—in contradistinction to the soul (*sokma*). *Tèrtawan-lah badan jiwa raga*: my body is enslaved, my very life and body; Sh. Panj. Sg.

III. Display; showing off. *Mèraga*: to show off (fine clothes or curios); to invite admiration. *Pèraga*: a dandy, a man who is always aiming at display.

راگت **ragut**. *Mèragut*: to tear out with violence. *Mèragut-ragut rambut*: to tear one's hair—of a man under the influence of great excitement or grief; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 46; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Abus., 15. Cf. *rabut*, *chabut* and *ragas*.

راگس **ragas**. The act of seizing and pulling but not actually tearing out; cf. *ragut* and *rabut*. *Kèna ragas kayu*: to rub past the point of a stick.

Mèragas: to clutch and pull; to seize and pull; to pull things about—as is done by a revenue officer searching for contraband goods; to seize the rung of a ladder and pull oneself up to it. *M. rambut*: to pull a woman's hair so as to spoil the dressing but not so violently as to tear the hair out of the scalp. *Ada yang di-ragas rambut marika*: some had their hair pulled about; Sh. Panj. Sg.

راگس **ragus**. Greed, gluttony. *Maka dèngan ragus-nya kucing itu tiyada tahu mènahan loba*: the cat's greed was such that he could not control his desires; Ht. Kal. Dam., 185. Also *rakus*.

راگخ **ragang**. The act of scaling a wall or climbing a tree; climbing by stretching out one's arms and pulling oneself up, as opposed to climbing by walking up a declivity. *Tangga hëndak mèragang kota*: scaling ladders; Ht. Mar. Mahaw.

راگخ **ragong**. *Tèragong-ragong*: knocking one against another, of heavy bodies suspended by narrow stalks or necks; swaying one against another, as mangosteens on a string.

راگف **ragup**. Catching; carrying off; snatching away. *Tangkal kanak-kanak jangan di-ragup uleh shaitân*: an amulet to prevent children becoming the prey of evil spirits; Muj., 84.

راگم **ragam**. Hind. Modes in music; modulation; melody; variety of sound; (by metaphor) variety of colouring, nature, or temperament.

Bunyi r.: an air; a melody; a tune. *R. manusiya*: an earthly, as distinct from a celestial, melody. *Bunga lawang tiga ragam*: three varieties of cloves; Muj., 87.

Bèrbanyak ragam: many-sided in character or temperament, either in a bad sense (capricious) or in a good sense (possessed of varied accomplishments). *Banyak orang banyak ragam-nya*: there are as many natures as there are men; no two men have absolutely the same disposition; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 77.

Mèragam: to sound; to give out a varying sound—as a voice broken with sobbing, Ht. Sh. Kub.; or as the song of a bird, Sh. A. R. S. J., 4; or even as a creaking rudder, Sh. Sri Ben., 22.

Paspa-ragam: of varied colouring or sound; varied; Ht. Gul. Bak., 40.

راگم **ragum**. A kind of vice or clip worked with a screw; an instrument in use among copper-smiths. *Tandoḥ r.*: (Kedah) horns meeting at their extremities, horns which curve so as to meet each other.

راگو **ragu**. Confusion; uncertainty; variation; “chopping and changing”; the character of a man who is everything in turn and nothing long.

راگه **ragah**. *Bèragah-ragah*: “daring” each other to advance; defying or exciting each other to fight—as two enemies working up their temper before beginning the attack. Cf. *rakah*.

راگی **ragi**. Any essence or material inserted into a preparation with a view to improving it—as yeast is put into dough or alloy into metal; yeast; leaven; alloy; any compound to produce fermentation.

Tèpong kèna ragi: dough meets yeast—a proverbial expression signifying that things are taking the most promising turn; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 14. *Rosaḥ tapai kèna ragi*: the cake may be spoilt by the yeast; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 53.

Ragi is also used (when speaking of the manufacture of cloth) to describe the colours arranged on a web to serve as a model or basis for the pattern. *Bèragi*: with a coloured pattern. *Buta ragi*: with the pattern washed out.

Di-tènnun kain dèngan kapas,

Bèrmacham-macham warèna ragi;

Pèrahu lilin layar ḡartás,

Bèrani ku langgar lautan api:

cloth is woven out of cotton, varied are the colours of its pattern.

Mèragi: to work colours into a fabric.

Burong mèragi: the painter or painted snipe.

رالت **ralat**. [Arab. غلط.] Error, miscalculation.

رالف **ralip**. I. Sleepy; tired of playing,—of a child.

II. Habitual practice; custom; habit. *Ralip-nya pakai hitam*: he habitually wears black.

رام **rama**. I. Skr. *Sēri Rama*: Rama, the hero of the Hindu epic called after him the *Ramayana*; one of the incarnations of Vishnu. *Hikāyat Sēri Rama*: the Malay version of the *Ramayana*. The word *Rama-yana* itself occurs (in the expression *gērengseng lēlakon ramayana*); Ht. Perb. Jaya.

II. *Rama rama*: a butterfly. *Sapērti rama-rama yang tiyada bērijak di-bumi*: like a butterfly which never sets foot on the ground—a proverbial simile for a proud man who considers himself superior to the weaknesses of ordinary mortals.

The Malays have few names for the numerous species of butterflies known in Malaya, and the names given are only roughly descriptive; e. g., *r. r. puteh*, *r. r. kelabu*, *r. r. bintang*, *r. r. choreng*, *r. r. kuda*, and *r. r. padi*.

Ringgit rama-rama: the Mexican dollar.

Rama-rama is of constant occurrence in *pantuns* as a mechanical rhyme for *sama-sama*; e. g., Sh. Bur. Nur., 33; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12; Sh. Sing. Terb., 19; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Koris; Mol. Mal., 61, etc.

III. Jav. Father. The use of this word is confined to some literary works and, colloquially, in Kotaringin, to describing the prince; cf. *dēmang* (Batak *damang*) which has identically this meaning. *Rama aji*: princely father—an expression often used in romances from the Javanese as an equivalent for *ayahanda*; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mas Éd.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

رامس **ramas**. Repeated pressure between the fingers and the flat of the hand; an action of the hand similar to kneading; a kind of massage. *Di-ambil-nya tanah lalu di-ramas-nya hendak mēnumpat lobang gēdong itu*: he took earth and kneaded it up so as to fill up the hole in the treasury; Ht. Kal. Dam., 377. *Nasi yang di-ramas-nya itu*: the rice which has been pressed (into a compact mass); Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Mēramas: to knead; to work up moist clayey matter with the hand; to massage; to press the liquid out of a wet cloth. *M. kaki*: to massage the feet,—a process believed to have a soporific or soothing effect; Sh. Pant. Shl., 2; Ht. Kal. Dam., 225. *M. duli*: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 88; Ht. Ind. Meng. *M. lēbu tēlapakan*: id., Ht. Sh.

رامس **ramus**. Hair on the cheeks; hairiness on the face beyond the usual limits of the beard. *Bēramus*: with hair extending over the cheeks; covered with hair, of the face; extending over the cheeks, of a beard. *Buwang ramus*: to get rid of hair from the cheeks.

رامغ **rameng**. A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 259.

رامل **ramal**. I. [Arab. رمل.] Soothsaying from figures drawn on sand; horoscope; hour-glass.

II. [Hind. and Pers. رمال.] Scarf; handkerchief. *Sigēra di-sapu-nya dēngan ramal-nya*: he wiped it off rapidly with his handkerchief; Ht. Koris. *Mēnyamfaatkan ramal kapada bahu kiri*: to wear a scarf thrown over the left shoulder; Ht. Koris. The word also occurs: Ht. Ind. Meng. (twice).

رامن **ramun**. A tree with a sub-acid fruit; J. I. A., I., 259; J. S. A. S., III., 97.

رامو **ramu**. The collection of odds and ends; miscellaneous gathering or picking up; gathering pieces of fallen wood for burning.

Mēramu: to collect odds and ends. *M. rumah*: to collect materials for use in the construction of a house. *M. kayuwan*: to gather firewood; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 40. *Naik ka-darat mēramu sapērti pēnyamun barang yang bērtēmu*: landing and laying hands on everything as though they were robbers; Ht. Abd., 415. *Mēmbuwat rumah dalam rumah, mēramu dalam badan*: what builds a house within a house, and collects the materials for it from its own body?—a riddle, to which the answer is “a spider;” Favre.

Pēramu kayu: a firewood collector; a wood picker; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 38.

رامه **ramah**. Familiarity; effusive or studied friendliness; the attempt to get into another's good graces whether sincere (as a husband's attentions to a newly-married wife), Ht. Gh.; or forced (as the studied courtesies of diplomacy), Ht. Abd., 460; or merely impertinent (as when a man addresses another without an introduction), Sh. Peng., 18. *Ramah pērangai* or *r. lidah*: effusive in manner or speech; familiarity. *Pērēmpuwan itu ramah mulut-nya*: that woman has a too familiar tongue; Ht. Ism. Yat., 154. *Tērtawa ramah*: to laugh unrestrainedly; Ht. Ism. Yat., 34.

Bēramah: to vie in friendliness—as two merchants trying to negotiate a bargain; Sh. Peng., 16. *Bēramah-ramahan*: interchanging friendly overtures—of two people whose interest it is to be friendly; Ht. Abd., 40, 460.

Mēramah-ramahi: to pay attentions to; to make love to.

Pēramah or *p. mulut*: over-familiarity; impertinent familiarity.

رامي ramai. Crowded; populous; numerous; attended, of a gathering; successful or enjoyable, of festivities in which a large number of persons take part. *Ramai-lah sudah nĕgĕri Singapura*: the town of Singapore had become a much-frequented resort; Ht. Abd., 275. *Ramai bĕrsuka-sukaan*: general festivities; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Maka tĕtĕkala itu raja bĕnuwa China tĕngah ramai*: at that moment the Emperor of China was in the midst of a general audience; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Man-dong pun sudah bĕrkukok ramai*: the cocks were generally crowing; the cocks were everywhere crowing; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Bĕramai-ramaiyan: in large numbers; with a large following. *Sang Nila Utama hĕndak pĕrgi bĕramai-ramaiyan ka-Tanjong Bĕmban*: Sang Nila Utama was about to go with a large following (of pleasure-seekers) to Tanjong Bĕmban; Sej. Mal., 44.

Mĕramaikan and *mĕramai-ramaikan*: to give population and prosperity to a place; to cause a festival to be numerously attended. *Ini-lah raja yang tiyada tahu mĕramaikan dunya-nya*: here is a king who has failed to give prosperity to his world; Ht. Kal. Dam., 302.

In one passage *di-ramai-ramai-nya* has the meaning of *di-banyak-banyak-nya*, or "being overborne by numbers"; Ht. Sh. Mard.

رامي rami. The Rhea or China grass, a well-known plant from the fibre of which tow, ropes, etc., are made, *bahmeria nivea*.

R. bĕtina: a small tree, *macaranga lowii*.

R. hutan and *r. bukit*: names given to several fibre-yielding plants, *ficus chartacea*, *alchornea villosa*, etc.

The word is common in pantuns as a mechanical rhyme for *kami*; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21; Ht. Koris, etc.

ران rana. I. *Mĕrana* or *rana mĕrana*: to pine away; to become weaker and weaker—as the result of unhappiness or of lingering disease. *Sakit mĕrana*: wasting or lingering disease; Ht. Abd., 176. *Fikiran mĕrana*: gradual diminution of the powers of thought; loss of intellect; Sh. Lamp., 25. *Badan mĕrana karĕna diya*: it is on his account that my body is wasting away; I am pining for him; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 11.

II. [Skr. *rāna*.] A field of battle.

III. [Skr. *ratna*.] A princess. Also *ratna* and *raĕna*. See *rakna*.

IV. [Skr. *ratna*.] A gem. See *ratna*.

V. *Pĕta rana* or *kotak rana*: the bridal dais; v. *pĕtarana*.

رانث ranap. I. (Riau, Johor.) *Mĕranap*: to crush to pieces, of hard substances such as brickwork, pottery, sealing wax, etc., which crumble under great pressure.

II. Just visible above the surface, of a thing that has been laid low as opposed to a thing which is just visible on springing up. *Mĕranap*: to be laid low, as *padi* knocked down by heavy floods, or as a house blown down by a hurricane.

رانق ranak. A tremulous and rapid succession of low notes in playing a musical instrument; variation of note to a swift tremolo or succession of low notes. *Bĕranak-ranak*: to play in this manner.

رانم ranum. Maturity, of fruit; full ripeness; ripe but not overripe nor merely just ripe. *Lak-sana buwah yang masak ranum*: like a fruit in the richness of its maturity; Sh. Ik. Trub., 3.

رانو ranu. I. A stagnant pool or abandoned well; cf. *danau*.

II. A wooden scaffolding used in breaking in a newly-caught elephant.

رانه raneh. A plant, *lycopodium planum*; Favre.

راني rani. I. Hind. The feminine of *raja*,—applied to the wife of an Administrator; Sh. Jub. Mal., 11.

II. [Arab *ghann*, sound.] Tune; air; melody. *Rani gambus*: a form of melody; a tune to which Arabic words are sung.

راو rawa. I. A bird something like a dove or pigeon, *columba littoralis*; Sh. Sri Ben., 11; Sh. Ch. Ber., 3; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 3.

II. A round-topped tree with thick-set, glossy, dark-green leaves; it yields an edible fruit and good wood; Ht. Koris; J. S. A. S., III., 98, and VIII., 131.

III. Marshy ground.

IV. *Kain rawa*: (Riau, Johor) a sack-cloth or coarse material worn by female mourners at a Chinese funeral; (Singapore) *kain kadut*.

The word *rawa* is also used of a kind of shrimp-net made of this stuff.

V. The name of a Mandeling district in Sumatra.

راوت rawat. I. Jav. *Mĕrawati*: to supervise; look over; inspect; to visit on inspection duty; = *mĕlawat*. *Ngĕrawat*: id.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. *Mĕrawat*: to resume one's former shape, after transformation. The word is used of a god resuming his divine shape after visiting the earth, or a man who has been turned into an animal resuming human form when the spell has been removed. *Maka Bĕtara Indĕra mĕrawat-lah*; *maka Bĕgawan Narada pun datang-lah mĕnyiramkan ayer utama jiwa itu kapada mayat sĕgala raja-raja*: the great god Indra resumed his divine shape while the Blessed Narada came and sprinkled the water of life over the dead bodies of the princes; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Maka Dewi Durga Kĕsoma pun rawat-lah...kombali mĕnjadi dewa*: the Goddess Dewa Kĕsoma resumed her divinity and reverted to the form of a Goddess; Ht. Mas Ed.

This word is literary; but the form *ruwat* is known colloquially in the sense of a *jadi-jadiyan* resuming human form.

راوت rawit. I. Extending a slander so as to involve persons not originally mentioned; involving additional persons in a false charge; cf. *babit* and *rabit*.

II. (Singapore.) Slightly torn; = *rabit*.

III. *Chabai rawit*: a capsicum, *capsicum fastigiatum*. Also known as *lada kërawit* and *lada chanchang*.

راوت raut. Smoothing; cutting off the asperities of anything. *Pisau raut*: a knife with a curved blade used for this purpose; Ht. Bakht., 51; J. I. A., I., 321; Sh. Ik. Trub., 13; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10, 11, 12. *Pisau raut bengkok boleh betul, bengkok kita ta' boleh betul*: a crooked knife may be straightened, a crooked character cannot be made straight; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 108.

راوغ rawang. I. A hole or orifice permitting the sight to penetrate to regions behind—such as a gap in a hedge or a blank space in a row of trees.

Kërawang: fret-work; open work; carving, the designs of which are cut right through the wood.

II. A swamp.

III. The name of a plant (unidentified).

IV. The ceremonial washing of a corpse. *Mërawang*: to wash the body for burial.

راوغ raung. (Onom.) A prolonged deep-sounding cry of pain—as distinct from shrieking or broken sobs; a roar of agony. *Sëgala raung dan ratah manusiya*: all the cries and lamentations of men; Ht. Abd., 411.

Mëraung: to cry out in pain. *Suwara-nya mëraung saperti bunyi suwara anjing*: his voice as he cried out in pain was as the cry of a dog; Ht. Kal. Dam., 255. *Sambil mëraung mënyëru akan suwami-nya*: and she cried out in agony and called upon her husband (to help her); Ht. Best.

راوف raup. As much as a man can hold in the hollow formed by putting his hands together; the act of setting the hands together so as to form a kind of scoop for raising water to the mouth or for any similar purpose; the hollow so formed; the action of a cat or feline beast of prey when it turns its front paws inwards so as to prevent its prey escaping; in a man, the deformity of feet which turn inward. In one case the word is used of catching the spirit of life (*sëmangat*) and gathering it between the two hands; Ht. Raj. Don., 55.

Mëraup: to scoop up with both hands; to hold between the hands. *Intan hampir bëraup*: diamonds almost in double handfuls.

راوق rawak. I. *Tembak rawak*: (Riau, Johor) firing in the air; = (Kedah) *tembak gawar*.

II. *Gula di-rawak*: a colloquial variant of *gula dërawa*; v. *dërawa*.

راوم raum. I. Onom. A deep crooning or moaning sound made by the voice, whether in lamentation or otherwise. *Mëraum-raum*: to croon; to give a soft soothing tone to the voice (of a man making love to a frightened girl); Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. Rapacity. *Mëraum*: to want the whole of anything; to be rapacious in one's demands.

راون raun. Eng. Police or military rounds.

راون rawan. I. Emotion—especially the emotions roused by music; the tenderness of love; deep feelings of pleasure or sorrow. *Mëmbëri rawan*: to move; to rouse emotion; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Tërlalu rawan hati-nya*: he was much moved; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Bërtambah rawan*: to increase emotion; to rouse the feelings to a higher pitch; J. I. A., III., 448. *Jangan bërhati rawan*: do not give way to your feelings; Sh. Abd. Mk., 20.

Mërawan: to charm; to stir the emotions; to be moved; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 1; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Mërawan-rawan*: id. (intensive); Sh. Peng., 1; Sh. Sri Ben., 41.

II. *Tulang rawan*: (Riau, Johor) the sternum or breast bone; (Kedah) *tulang papan*.

III. A numeral coefficient for articles made of cordage or string, such as nets.

IV. *Mërawan*: to, or in, the clouds, an equivalent of *bërawan*, from *awan*, q. v.;—in the expression *tinggi mërawan*: soaring to the clouds.

V. *Nasi rawan*: (Singapore) a dish where the rice and other ingredients are served up mixed and not separately as is usually the case.

VI. *Pasir rawan*: (Kedah) sand in shining stretches; sandy soil unbroken by scrub or other vegetation.

راوه rauh. See *rahu*.

راوه rawah. I. A partnership where one partner supplies his labour and another supplies the capital; the financing of an undertaking on the condition that one receives a share of the profits and not merely a fixed rate of interest.

II. A fen; = *rawang* and *rawa*.

راوي rawi. I. Skr. *Rawi sërengga*: "ray of the sun;" a name given to Sri Panji to match that of his betrothed, Chandra Kirana, or "brightness of the moon."

II. Arab. A narrator; a story-teller; an equivalent of *sâhibu'l-hikâyat* or *orang yang ëmpunya chëritëra ini*, when used as the editorial "we," "the writer;" Sej. Mal., 98; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 35.

راوي rawai. I. A contrivance for catching fish. This contrivance consists of a number of unbaited sharp hooks hanging very close to one another and catching any fish which attempts to pass among them.

Měrawai : to catch fish in this way.

II. *Měrawai* : (Penang) to go begging from door to door; (Singapore) *měradai*.

راحت rahat. I. A native loom; a machine worked by hand for making *sarongs* and other native fabrics.

II. (Malacca and Selangor.) *Gugor rahat* : a general fall (of durians); a sudden and extensive (or untimely) fall, of fruit from a tree; Ht. Abd., 414.

راخ rahang. I. The jaw. *Tulang rahang* : the jawbone.

II. *Měrahang* : to smell foully : to be filthy, of a stench.

راهف rahap. I. *Kain rahap* : an outer covering or pall thrown over a corpse at a funeral but not buried with it.

II. Falling in (of a house); coming down on its foundations,—as opposed to falling to one side or another; tumbled down (of a roof).

راهف rahip. [Arab. غايب.] Disappearance. *Sudah rahip* : it has vanished.

راهو rahu. Skr. A monstrous serpent or dragon which (according to native belief) is ever seeking to swallow the moon. *Bulan di-makan rahu* : the moon being eaten by the dragon; an eclipse, of the moon; Ht. Abd., 356.

This belief in the cause of eclipses is borrowed from the ancient Indians; the story of the fate of this dragon and of its hostility to the moon is given in the Mahabharata.

راهي rahi. Passion; love. *Měnanggong r.* : to be in love; Sh. Ch. Ber., 6. The correct form is *běrahi* or *birahi*, = Jav. *wirahi*; the form *rahi* occurs as the result of a mistaken belief that *běrahi* is a derivative with *běr-*, and not a primitive form.

راي raya. Great, solemn, magnificent—used in certain idioms only.

Badaḡ r. : the largest variety of rhinoceros.

Bulan pěrnama r. : the full moon at its brightest; Ht. Sri Rama.

Bunga r. : the name of a flower; the cultivated *hibiscus*; Ht. Abd., 313.

Burong r. : the name of a bird; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 7; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 20.

Dewata muliya r. : the great and mighty Divinity; God, in ancient romances; the Gods generally; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27; Ht. Mas Ed.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Gěndang r. : the big drum in a royal band, the drum of assembly used for calling the ryots together; Sej. Mal., 102; Ht. Raj. Sul., 10. This name is also sometimes given to the *bědoḡ* or drum for calling the people to Mosque. *Gěndang raya bunyi dēras, ta'-tahu diri-nya bērongga* : the big drum beats quickly, it does not realize its own emptiness; a fool talks loudly and does not see what a fool he is making of himself; Prov.

Gong r. : a large gong; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Gunong r. : a name often given to lofty peaks, e. g., to the highest peak in the Langkawi Islands.

Hari r. : a holiday. Ht. Abd., 441. *Běrhari r.* : to make a holiday of anything; to be festive; see Ht. Kal. Dam., 178. *Hari raya bēsar* : the great festival succeeding the fasting month. *Hari raya kěchil* : the Hajis' festival or *hari raya haji*.

Hantu r. : an evil spirit (of varying appearance) believed to be the offspring of a human being and a demon. This spirit is believed to live in incest with its mother and to betray any wizard who employs it.

Ikan r. : a leviathan; Ht. Raj. Don., 35.

Jalan r. : the high road; Ht. Gul. Bak., 26.

Jambu r. : a large *jambu* fruit.

Pisang r. : a large variety of banana.

Rimba r. : primeval jungle; Ht. Koris. *Orang rimba raya* : a jungle dweller; an outcast.

Suka r. : high festival; Sh. Sing. Terb., 23, 61. Also *suka riya* (which is the more usual colloquial form).

Tanah r. : the main; the continent; the mainland.

رايس rais. To sweep off as one sweeps crumbs off a table.

رايغ rayang. Dizziness; light-headedness; the condition of a man who, after a blow on the head, walks along swaying from side to side, but is not absolutely incapacitated; swaying or bowing; Ht. Raj. Don., 17. Also *gěrayang*.

رايف rayap. I. Crawling, creeping, of insects. *Měrayap* : to creep,—of an insect or plant; Ht. Abd., 88.

Těrayap-rayap : to spread as a creeper; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 20.

II. (Batav. and Jav., but understood in Riau and Johor.) The white ant, *termes*. Also *sěmut puteh* and *anai-anai*.

رايف raip. = *rahip* and *ghāīb*, q. v.

رايو rayau. *Měrayau* : to take a wrong path or a path other than the one originally intended; to wander off at a tangent; to travel without method or design.

رابو rayu. Influence on the feelings; wooing; coaxing; the rousing of emotion; to touch the heart; touching, of music; plaintive. *Tēlah di-rinoh rayu*: coaxed and persuaded. *Bērbagai-bagai-lah di-pujok dan di-rayu uleh putēri Chandērawati*: he was coaxed and wooed by the princess Chandrawati in many ways; Ht. Gul. Bak., 130. *Nafiri nēgara bunyi-nya rayu*: the strains of the flutes and drums were affecting; Sh. Bid., 128.

Mērayu: to entrance; to influence (the feelings). *Mērayu hati* or *mērayu jiwa*: to affect—as strains of music influence the feelings; Ht. Ind. Meng.

رايه raih. Drawing towards oneself; taking—in contradistinction to giving.

Pēkērjaan tolak raih: (a phrase to which several meanings are attached, literally "give and take;") the chaffering of two merchants in the market, the buyer taking and the seller giving the article; the work of a man who earns money by buying produce cheaply in the country and carrying it himself to market to sell at current rates; the work of a boatman, since it consists of eternally drawing an oar towards himself and then pushing it away from himself again. *Malang ta'-buleh di-tolak, mujor ta'-buleh di-raih*: bad luck cannot be pushed away, good luck cannot be drawn to one; Prov.

رايه rayah. I. Weak from old age; Kl., v. d. W.
II. To rob; to plunder; to confiscate; Kl., Cr., F.

رابو ranyau. *Mēranyau*: (Riau, Trengganu) to cleanse a well by stirring up and imparting a circular motion to the water and so cleaning the well-wall, the dirty water being rapidly emptied out afterwards, and the well left to gradually refill.

رايه ranyah. *Mēranyah*: to pick small pieces of food here and there out of the dishes, as an unmannerly man who will not wait for a plate before helping himself.

رب rabb. Arab. Master; lord. The word is of common occurrence in compound expressions descriptive of the attributes of God. In invocations the form *rabbī* is used; v. *rabbī*.

Rabbu'l-'ālamīn: the Lord of all Worlds; God; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Rabbu'l-izzati: the Lord of Honour; God; Sh. Rej., 1; Sh. Ik. Trub., 16; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 6.

Rabbu'l-ghafūr: the Lord Almighty; God; Ht. Kal. Dam., 394.

راي rēba. Branches or faggots left on the ground when a path is cut through the jungle, or when a tree is felled; fallen wood or timber; the French *abattis*.

ريا ribā. Arab. Usury; v. *riba*.

رياب rabāb. Arab. A native fiddle or viol. Also *arbab* and *harbab*.

Rabāb di-tarek uleh biduwan,
Akan pēngulit raja bēradu:

the singer was playing the viol to lull the *raja* to sleep; Ht. P. J. P.

Tēmpurong r.: the drum of a fiddle; the shell. *Di-ambil-nya tēngkorak-nya di-pērbuwat tēmpurong rabāb*: he took the man's skull and made of it the drum of a fiddle; Ht. Sri Rama.

ريان rēbana. A musical instrument something like a tambourine or tabor. *Mēmukul r.*: to play the tambourine; Sh. Peng., 5. *Mēmalu r.*: id.; Sh. Sing. Terb., 8. The Malay tambourine is plain and has no bells or other jingling contrivances attached to it.

ريان rubbāna. [Arab. *rubban*.] Lordly; possessing lordship; divine. *Tuhan rubbāna*: God; the Lord God; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 39.

رياني rabbānī. Arab. Appertaining to the Lord; divine. *Tuhan rabbānī*: the Lord God; Sh. May., 20; Sh. Maul. Nabi, 11; Ht. Gul. Bak., 142.

رب rēbab. See *rabāb*.

ربت rēbat. Closing to traffic; closing or shutting off by means of any obstacle, as vehicular traffic is stopped by a barricade drawn across a road, or as a gate is closed by branches being nailed across it, or as climbing a tree is rendered impossible by fastening thorns round the trunk. *Maka uleh si-chēlaka itu di-ambil-nya sēgala duri di-rēbat-nya pohon ara itu*: the rascal collected all the thorns he could get and fastened them round the tree (so as to prevent his wife descending from her position on the tree); Ht. Mash., 35.

Mērēbat: to close any passage by the use of an obstruction; to stop traffic.

ربت rēbut. Snatching; rending or tearing away; plundering; struggling for the possession of anything.

Bērēbut: to snatch, to struggle for anything by pulling at it; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Mērēbut*: id.; Ht. Abd., 364. *Mērēbutkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 205. *Pērēbutkan*: Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Ada-kah patut sa-orang pērēmpuwan di-pērēbutkan dēngan orang yang bērpuloh-puloh saperti anjing mērēbutkan tulang*: is it right that a woman should be seized and struggled over by scores (lit. tens) of men as dogs struggle over a bone? Marsd.

Bērēbut-rēbutan: (frequentative) struggling over; snatching; Ht. Raj. Bud., 48; Ht. Gul. Bak., 8. *Mērēbut-rēbutan*: id., Sh. Lamp., 20.

رس **rēbas.** I. Ruined; fallen into ruins, of a house or fence, but not of anything except wooden erections.

II. *Rēbus-rēbas*: (Onom.) *V. rēbus*.

رس **rēbus.** I. Boiling with the water, as distinct from boiling the water first and immersing the thing to be boiled in the heated water; boiling, as a fowl is boiled and not as an egg is boiled.

Ayam rēbus: boiled fowl. *Kēladi rēbus*: boiled calladium; Pel. Abd., 35. *Rēbusan*: boiled food. *Rēbuskan*: to boil; Ht. Abd., 76.

II. *Rēbus-rēbas*: (Onom.) the sound of rushing air. Also *kērēbus-kērēbas*.

ربغ **rēbong.** The young shoot of the bamboo, usually edible. *Pantang akan buwah jantong sēgala haiwān dan rēbong*: one is forbidden to eat the heart of any animal or the shoot of a bamboo; Muj., 69. *Pada tētēkala rēbong tiyada di-patah maka kētika sudah mēnjadi aur apa-kah guna-nya*: if you do not break it off as a young shoot, of what use will it be to try to break it as a bamboo?—a proverb signifying that if bad habits are not corrected in the boy they will be incorrigible in the adult; Ht. Abd., 477; J. S. A. S., XI., 68.

Puchoḡ r.: chevrons in succession; a sort of herring-bone pattern in art.

ربق **rēbak.** Large, of the figures on any pattern; spreading; loud, of sounds which can be heard some way off; extending, of a disease or discoloration of the skin. *Mērēbak*: to spread—of a perfume.

ربق **rēbok.** *Mērēbok*: to fester—of a sore.

ربن **rēban.** I. (Riau, Johor.) The empty space below a house when used as a fowl-house; a fowl-house generally; = (Kedah) *lau*. *Ayam itek sunyi di-rēban*: the poultry are left by themselves in the fowl-house; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. Falling into ruins, falling to pieces—of a ruined house; cf. *rēba* and *rēbah*.

ربه **rēbah.** The act of falling; a fall when the result of one's own act or condition, or of external pressure; falling, as opposed to dropping, casting, or throwing down. *Rēbah pengsan*: falling as the result of giddiness or faintness; falling in a faint. *Rēbah rēmpah*: stumbling and falling; falling and endeavouring to recover oneself only to fall again. *Rēbah rēmpah bangun lari juga*: stumbling and falling and picking oneself up to start running again; stumbling progress; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Sokong mēmbawa rēbah*: the support causes the fall; to put one's trust in a real enemy; Prov. *Dapat tēbu rēbah*: to find the sugar-cane ready fallen for us; extreme luck; Prov.

Rēbahkan and *mērēbahkan*: to give a downward motion to. *Mērēbahkan diri*: to throw oneself down (on the ground or on any one's lap); Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mērēbahkan tombak*: to ground arms, i.e., pikes; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mērēbahkan jogan*: to lower the standards; Ht. Koris.

ربي **rabbi.** Arab. My Lord! the vocative of *rabb*, q. v. *Ya ilāhi! ya rabbi! ya tuhan-ku!* Oh God! oh my Master! oh my Lord! Ht. Kal. Dam., 386.

ربيع **rabī'.** [Arab.: spring; verdure.] *Rabī'u'l-awwal* and *rabī'u'l-akhir*: the names of two months in the Muhammadan calendar.

رت **rat.** I. Constriction; pressure all round; reduction to small compass. *Tanah r.*: earth that has been wetted and firmly stamped down—as opposed to loose earth. *Sa-gēng-gam r.*: a firm handful; as much as one can hold in the tightly-closed hand.

Che' Hawa berjalan malam,

Malam orang bēranak sulong;

Ēnche' ta'-tahu sawa rēndam

Di-rat harimau mati tērgulong;

you do not know the water python; a tiger will perish if wrapped in the pressure of its coils.

Mēngērat: to apply pressure round a body.

II. (Kawi.) The world. *Jaya ning-rat*: victorious in the land; a title of honour in Javanese romances.

رت **rot** or **rut.** I. Capability; endurance; = *larat*. *Tiyada rot*: inability to stand (anything); = *ta'-larat*.

II. Pressure; squeezing; crushing; the application of pressure nearly all round an object, but not all round.

Di-jawat uleh anak pērdana,

Bērnama Radin Ratna Sari;

Hati-ku rot bagaikan fanā,

Mēnaroh dēndam sa-hari-hari:

my heart is crushed to the point of breaking, enduring this longing for days after days; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8.

رتا **rēta.** [Skr. *artha*.] Property, wealth; a variant of *hērta*, q. v.

رتس **rētas.** Breaking or giving way under slight pressure; the breaking of an old piece of string or of a seam in an old suit of clothes. *Mērētas*: to open an old seam by gentle blows with the edge of a knife, the worn thread offering little resistance.

Also (Kedah) *rēntas*. Cf. *tētas* (which refers to splitting or breaking when there is no inherent weakness in the material broken) and *putus*.

رتق **rĕtak.** A small crack (as shown by a mere line) in contradistinction to a rift or crevice however small (*rĕkah*); the cracks or lines on the porcelain surface of a plate after exposure to heat; the lines on the fingers. *Rĕtak mĕnchari bĕlah*: the crack awaits the fissure—a proverbial expression corresponding to the English “the rift within the lute.” *Rĕtak mĕnanti pĕchah*; another form of the same proverb.

Nasi ta'-dingin, pinggan ta'-rĕtak;

Ēngkau ta'-ingin, aku ta'-hĕndaĕ;

if the rice is not cold, the plate is not cracked; if you have no desire for me, I feel no inclination for you; a proverbial expression, the first line of which is often used for the second, as a proposal to amicably break off a liaison when the passion has cooled down on both sides.

Siput rĕtak sa-ribu (also simply *siput* and *rĕtak tangan*): the narrow lines or markings on the hand; the lines which serve the purposes of the teller of fortunes by palmistry.

R. biji timun: these lines when they meet at the extremities and enclose a lozenge-shaped centre.

R. tangga mas: lines across the fingers at the joints,—when those lines are of different lengths.

R. tĕmbuku jari: parallel lines at the knuckles when they stretch right across the fingers.

Rĕtak is sometimes used of the deep furrows or wrinkles on the forehead, and of the lines between the folds on the neck, but *kĕtak* (Riau, Johor) is more correct in this sense.

رتق **rĕtok.** *Mĕrĕtok*: to sit and look on when one ought to be joining in the work; to avoid one's share of duty; to leave everything to one's partners and associates; Kl., v. d. W.

رتقا **ratakā.** Arab. *Mulier coeunti impervia*.

رتل **rĕtal.** Saffron. Also *hartal*.

رتن **rĕtin.** [Dutch *ruiten*.] Diamonds (the suit in playing cards). Also *ratin* and *retin*.

رتنا **ratna** or **rĕtna.** [Skr. *ratna*.] A jewel; a princess. *Tuwan putĕri Ratna Dewi anak raja Fĕringgi*: the princess Ratna Dewi, daughter of the King of the Franks; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Ratna pĕkacha*: transparent gem; gem of pure water;—a term of endearment; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 13. *Ratna mutu ma'nikam*: gems of all sorts,—a common expression in romances.

The variants *ra'na* and *raĕna* also occur.

رتنه **rĕteh.** I. *Mĕrĕteh*: to form little watery vesicles, as certain festering sores and eruptions on the skin.

II. A crackling sound; the roll of musketry when one gun goes off immediately after another; the sound of Chinese crackers.

III. *Mĕrĕteh*: to jump up and down; to fidget. *Udang mĕrĕteh dalam tanggoĕ*: prawns leaping in a basket-trap,—a simile for restlessness; Prov.

Bĕras bĕrĕteh: parched rice; rice cooked in a certain way which causes the grains to leap up and down.

رجال **rijāl.** [Arab. plur. of *rājulun*, a man.] Men. *Rijālu'l-ghāib*: the hidden guardians of human destinies; Sh. Rej., 5. *Kĕtahuwi uleh-mu bahuwa-sanya rijālu'l-ghāib itu auliyā yang tĕrsĕmbunyi atas bumi*; *adalah marika-itu mĕmĕngang dunya dan mĕmĕlihara dunya dan manusiya daripada kĕna mara-bahiya jin dan lain-nya*: know ye that the *Rijālu'l-ghāib* are the hidden vicegerents of God upon earth; they control the world and protect it and its inhabitants from perils, from evil spirits and similar evils.¹

رجب **rajab.** Arab. The name of one of the months in the Muhammadan calendar.

رج **ruju'.** Arab. Return; v. *rojok*.

رجج **rĕjang.** I. An astrological term; the name of a series of symbols (one for each day of the month) which are supposed to represent the influences affecting the fortunes of the day. *Kĕtika r.*: time according to the *rĕjang*; lucky and unlucky days according to this system of fortune telling. *Sha'ir r.*: the name of a poem dealing with this system of telling fortunes.

II. A spring forward.

Sa-rĕjang kuda bĕrlari: as much as a horse can cover at a gallop—a common expression for a short distance. *Sa-rĕjang kuda bĕrlari, sa-yujana mata mĕmandang, sa-lĕlah burong tĕrbang, sa-elok makan pĕluru mĕriyam*: as far as a horse can gallop, as far as the eye can clearly see, as far as a bird can fly without weariness, as far as a cannon-ball can effectively carry;—expressions representing a distance of one, two or three miles or thereabouts.

III. A tree, *acronychia laurifolia* or *alstonia scholaris*.

IV. The name of some districts and tribes in southern Sumatra.

رجق **rĕjok.** Leaping by crouching down and then springing up; leaping without the impetus acquired by a run; a standing jump in contradistinction to a running jump; a spring such as that of a cat or tiger; a leap into the air such as that of a bird, which springs up against the wind before beginning to fly.

Mĕrĕjok: to spring or leap in this way; to jump from a confined place (especially of jumping out of a boat.)

¹ Taken from a printed work (on divination) the name of which was concealed from the writer of this dictionary.

رجس rijaksa. I. [Skr. *adi-aksa*.] A Javanese title; Ht. Sh. The usual form of this word is *jaksa*, q. v.

II. A flowering tree (*elaeocarpus speciosus* ?); Ht. Raj. Bud., 34; Ht. Koris; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

رجكي rējeki. [Arab. رزق.] Daily bread; a colloquial variant of the form *rězēki*, q. v.

رجل rējul. *Měrējul*: (Kedah) to project, of the head first appearing out of an orifice; (Riau, Johor) *měnjērojol*.

رجم rējam. [Arab. *rajam*, the punishment of stoning.] The punishment of stoning, which consisted in partially burying an adulterous woman in a pit and casting stones at her till she was crushed or suffocated under their weight. Colloquially, the word means to throw (among the Malays of Riau and Johor), and to thrust down and suffocate under water or mud (among the Malays of Kedah).

Di-rabut buwaya, masok ka-lobok,

Rējam di-selut jadi sērēbok:

carried off by a crocodile, thrust into its hole, suffocated in mud and crushed to a pulp.

In Menangkabau *rajam* is used of punishment by putting a man in a barrel studded with nails and rolling the barrel along. This meaning appears in a passage: *rējam di-tikam uleh duri*: being pricked to death by thorns; Ht. Best.

رجن rējan. Pain in evacuations; painful straining when easing oneself; a disease in fowls, one of the symptoms of which is the pain which the fowls appear to suffer in their evacuations; dysentery; Hay. Haiw.

Batok r.: whooping-cough.

رجون rajuna. [Skr. *arjuna*.] The name of a hero of the Mahabharata; usually *ranjuna*, q. v.

رجه rējah. Walking in front of people when etiquette demands that one should pass behind. *Pěrējah*: an unmannerly fellow who walks about a room without paying any regard to the convenience of people present.

رجان rēchana. [Skr. *rachana*.] Tale; narrative; usually *rēchana*, q. v.

رجف rēchup. Appearance above the surface, of the hair of the head a day or two after shaving, or of small fish when skimming along the surface of the water, or of plants when the first sprouts appear.

رجق rēchak. *Rēchak-rēchak*: slight pockmarks or pimples on the face; speckles, as contrasted with deeply-marked spots. Also *chērēchak*. Cf. *rēchek*.

رجق rēchek. Slight splashes or stains, when dashed up by a blow on a viscous or fluid substance; drops of mud or water such as strike bystanders when a carriage passes along a muddy street, or when a man falls into the water.

Měrēchek: to splash; to send drops flying in all directions; to show drops of water as if one had been splashed (of a face just bursting into perspiration). *Jamjam mērēchek*: standing drops of perspiration (expressed in high-flown language); Sh. Bur. Pungg. *Pēloh mērēchek*: id. (but in less refined diction); Ht. Ind. Meng. *Datang-lah sēgala bini raja-raja tujuh puloh yang tuwa-tuwa mēmērēchek Kubād Lela Indēra dan tuwan putēri dēngan ayer mawar*: there came seventy aged wives of princes who splashed rose-water over Kubad Lela Indra and over the princess; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sa-ekor kērbau mēmbawa lumpor, habis mērēchek sa-rata-rata*: one buffalo was covered with mud and he has bespattered every thing; one sinner may corrupt a whole crowd; Prov.

Pērēchek and *tērpērēchek*: splashed; dotted; spotted. *Di-tēpok ayer di-dulang, tērpērēchek muka sēndiri juga*: slap the water in a vessel and you will only get your own face splashed—a proverbial expression signifying that injuries to one's relatives often recoil on the perpetrator; J. S. A. S., XI., 52. *Kain di-pērēchek ayer mas*: cloth spotted with gold; Ht. Abd., 12.

رحل rahl. Arab. A Koran stand or native lectern. Usually pronounced *rēhal*.

رحمان rahmān. Arab. Merciful; compassionate. *Ar-rahmān*: the merciful; the all-merciful; God. *Bi'smi'l-lahi'r-rahmāni'r-rahīmi*: in the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

رحمة rahmat. Arab. Mercy. *Mudah-mudahan di-turunkan Allah hujan rahmat-nya dan ampun-nya*: may God allow the rain of his mercy and forgiveness to descend (upon her); Ht. Abd., 19.

Pulang ka-rahmat Allah or kombali ka-rahmat Allah: to return to the mercy of God; a refined way of saying "to die;" Ht. Abd., 12.

Cf. *rahmān*, *rahīm* and *marhūm*.

رحيم rahīm. Arab. Merciful; compassionate. *Rahīm-nya akan budak itu*: he was merciful to the boy; he showed kindness to the boy. *Ya ghafūrur-rahīm*: oh Merciful God—a common heading to letters. *Ar-rahīm*: the merciful; the all-compassionate; God.

Cf. *rahmān*, *rahmat* and *marhūm*.

رخ **rukḥ**. Arab. A fabulous bird of monstrous size, the "Roc" of the Arabian Nights; the castle or "rook" in playing chess.

ردا **rēda**. Abating; lessening; reduction; diminution,—used especially of the calming of winds and waves or of a nuisance being abated. *Rēda-lah sadikit tikus itu*: the rat-nuisance became somewhat less; Ht. Abd., 207. *Rēda-lah orang mēngamok dan mēmbunoh dan mērompaḥ*: amoks, murders and robberies became fewer in number; Ht. Abd., 370.

ردس **rēdas**. Blindly pushing on in a certain direction regardless of all obstructions; swerving neither to the right nor to the left, but keeping on a certain course; making a "bee line" for any other place or object; travelling across country as the crow flies; charging the enemy with blind impetuosity.

ردغ **rēdang**. I. A tree with wide leaves and fine branches (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

II. Tepid; between hot and cold; Kl.

ردف **rēdap**. I. A small drum beaten with the hands; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 79; a sort of tambourine smaller than the *rēbana*.

II. *Mērēdap*: (Riau, Johor) springing up plentifully, of prickly heat and other skin eruptions, the feature of which is a large number of pustules; (Kedah) to spread under the flesh; to eat away inwardly, as an abscess which gives no outward sign of the injury it is working within.

ردف **rēdup**. Dimmed, obscured, of the rays of the sun; overcast; gloomy weather. *Tērang chuwwacha mēnjadi rēdup*: the brightness (of day) has been changed into gloom; Ht. Abd., 392. *Matahari pun rēdup-rēdup bēhasa*: the sun was slightly clouded over; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Hari ini patut-lah rēdup atau panas kēras*: to-day should be either very overcast or very hot, (a remarkable day one way or the other); a proverbial expression of ridicule to a man who unexpectedly appears in gorgeous raiment.

ردق **rēdek**. *Mērēdek*: to warn a child off any course of conduct by means of threats of punishment; to frighten a child into good behaviour.

ردم **rēdam**. I. (Onom.) A rumbling or strumming sound; the making of such a sound; strumming or drumming.

II. Faint visibility; the appearance presented by very distant objects. *Dengan sa-ketika kapal pun rēdam*: in a moment the ship faded away in the distance; Sh. Abd. Mk., 28. *Rēdam-rēdam ku sangka tamban*: when it was faintly visible I took it for a *tamban* fish; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 18.

Mērēdam: to appear faintly visible, as a ship fading away on the horizon; Ht. Raj. Don., 22.

III. An intensitive of expressions signifying destruction or disappearance. *Rēmok rēdam*: crushed to atoms; Ht. Abd., 447; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 40; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 14. *Rēdam padam*: utterly extinguished.

ردم **rēdum**. I. Closing (a road); drawing a barrier across a road closing it to traffic.

II. (Onom.) A sound such as that of a large and heavy body plunging into water; a deep plumping or booming sound. Cf. *gērēdum*, *gērēdam*, *lēgum*, *lēgam*, *rēdam*, etc.

III. (Kedah.) Obscurity, gloom; the darkness which precedes a storm. *Datang-lah tēdoh rēdum dari sa-bēlah matahari hidop*: a dark cloud began to gather on the East; Ht. Mar. Mah. The word *rēdup* is used in this sense in Riau and Johor; in Kedah both *rēdup* and *rēdum* are used.

ردن **rēdan**. A tree, *nephelium maingayi*; J.S.A.S., VIII., 128; J. I. A., I., 331; = *rēdang*?

رده **rēdah**. I. Abatement, diminution; = *rēda*, q. v.

II. The cutting of a line or straight track through the jungle.

In Kedah *rēdah* is also applied to the case of a sapling being cut down to denote that the land is being cleared and so to claim prior occupation. *Rēdah* is used of the mark so made, and *mērēdah* of the act of cutting. As a slang expression it is also used in the sense of absconding, bolting or running away.

رده **rēdeh**. The transplanting of seedlings from the nursery to the *padi*-field.

ردیف **radif**. Arab. The burden of a song; the rhyme. *Mēnchari radif tundoḥ tēngadah*: seeking a rhyme, looking down and looking up; a description of the poet in difficulties; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 4.

ررق **rērak**. Crumbling or falling to pieces—of hard, stiff or crusty materials and objects.

رزقي **rēžēki**. [Arab. *rizq*.] Daily sustenance; source of livelihood; daily bread; lot or portion in life. *Mēnchari r.*: to seek one's livelihood—of a man; Ht. Abd., 368; to seek its daily food—of an animal; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mēmbēri r.*: to grant the means of living; to give the daily bread—of God. *Sunggoh-pun anak raja bērnama putēri tētapī sudah-lah rēžēki orang yang kēchil*: although she was the daughter of a sovereign and bore the name of princess yet she fell to the lot of a man of no importance;—said of a princess's mesalliance; Ht. Abd., 409.

Putus r.: loss of the means of livelihood.

رس **ras.** I. [Hind. راس.] The reins of a horse.
II. (Onom.) A rustling sound.

رس **ris.** I. The rope trimming round a sail; the bolt-rope.
II. (Onom.) A rustling sound, rather sharper in tone than that expressed by *ras*.

رس **rus.** (Onom.) A rustling sound, similar to that expressed by *ras* but duller.

رسا **rěsa.** The impulse of physical forces; natural internal motions such as those which impel a man to rid himself of unassimilated matter after digestion, or as the impulse towards labour at the closing term of pregnancy.

رسالة **rasālat.** Arab. Apostleship.

رسالة **risālat.** Arab. Mission; message; embassy; missive. *Risālatu'l-muhabbat*: a message of affection; a loving missive.

رستغ **rěstong.** (Riau, Johor.) Ulceration or phagedæna, used especially of ulceration of the nose in syphilis, lupus and other diseases; (Kedah) *rěsdong*; (Menangk.) *ratung*; (Jav.) *lestrung*.

Rokok r.: native-made cigarettes wrapped in the leaves of certain trees which are supposed to be remedial to this ulceration. *Pokok r.*: the names given to such trees, *tabernaemontana malaccensis* and *t. corymbosa*.

رستو **rěstu.** I. (In literature only.) A spell, curse, or blessing laid by a divinity or saint upon any person in cases where such a curse or blessing is effective and is not merely an expression of good will or ill will. Also *sētu*, q. v. *Iya sudah di-rěstui Sangyang Kēsoma*: the spell of the God of Love has been laid upon him; Ht. Sh.

Hilang-lah galoh rupa pěrěmpuwan,

Di-rěstui Bětara Kala mēnjadi jantan: the princess lost the form of a woman and under the spell of the Great God Kala, became a man.

Měrěstoni: to bless or curse in this way. ¹

In modern colloquial Malay the words *sētu* and *rěstu* are applied to cleansing from the pollution caused by the touch of something unclean, such as a pig or dog.

رسدغ **rěsdong.** See *rěstong*.

رشف **rěsap.** The gradual disappearance of anything which has been watched or traced for some time; the loss of a path or track in the jungle as it gradually becomes less and less traceable from being neglected and overgrown; the disappearance of distant mountains on the gathering of mists.

Měrěsap: to disappear; Ht. Isk. Dz.

¹ Ht. Sh.: cf. also Kl., *maka sěgala Biku Běrahmana pun sěmuwa-nya bėrdiri měrěstoni Radin Inu itu mēngatakan sėlamat sěmpěrna*.

رسق **rěsak.** A generic name given to a number of trees producing a certain class of wood used for boat-building, *shorea barbata*, *castanopsis nephelioides*, etc. *Kayu rěsak*: the wood yielded by these trees; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 20.

رسق **rěsek.** Shrillness; piercing, as the cry of certain birds; sharp, of a note. *Muntěri běr-sěru suwara-nya měrěsek*: the minister cried out in a shrill voice; Sh. Bid., 56.

Musim kěmarau, panas těrek,

Ayam hutan bėrkukoķ, suwara-nya

měrěsek:

in the season of drought, when the heat is intense, the jungle fowl crow in shrill sharp notes.

The word also occurs: Sh. Abd. Mk., 16, 23.

رسقس **rasaksa.** [Skr. *rāksasa*.] An evil spirit; = *raksasa*, q. v.

رسم **rassam.** [Arab. *rasm*.] Foundation; prescription; order; arrangement; constitution. *'Ibārat nēģeri běrubah rassam*: like a state altering its constitution,—a disastrous policy in the eyes of the conservative Malay owing to the feeling of insecurity thereby roused; Prov. *'Ādat rassam sěgala pěrěmpuwan*: the customs to which women are constitutionally inclined; the natural bent of women; Ht. Gh., 202.

رسم **rěsam.** [Arab. رسم to engrave, draw, delineate?] A common fern used in making Malay pens, *gleichenia linearis*. *Kalam r.*: a pen so made; Ht. Abd., 20. *Sapěrti api makan rěsam di-dalam hutan*: like fire consuming the dry fern of the forest—a metaphor for rapid destructiveness; Ht. Ind. Meng., 258.

رسال **rasamala.** See راسال.

رسمي **rěsěmi** or **rasmī.** [Arab. *rasmī*; according to rule.] Nature; disposition; constitutional character; Sh. Kumb. Chumb. 17; v. *rassam*.

رسن **rěsan.** Taking to heart; taking as personal; resenting as addressed to oneself; used of a person who, though not mentioned by name, considers that uncomplimentary remarks are indirectly meant for him. *Jangan-lah rěsan*: do not take offence; do not take it as a personal reflection; Sh. Jub. Mal., 16.

Měrěsan: to take as a personal reflection; to get angry at an impersonal remark; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 28.

رسول **rasŭl.** Arab. Apostle; messenger, especially in the sense of a divine messenger or apostle from God. *Rasŭl Allah*: the Apostle of God—the name by which Muhammad is usually known. *Kiřař sěgala rasŭl*: the Acts of the Apostles—(literally, the story of all the Apostles).

رسه **rĚsah.** Restlessness; restless behaviour; fidgeting. *Mĕmbuwang r.*: to be restless.

رسي **rĚsi.** [Skr. *rishi*.] A "rishi"; a sage (in days when wisdom and sanctity were thought identical); a holy man; Ht. Mash., 78. *MaharĚsi*: a great sage; a chief among holy sages. Also *rĚshi*.

رسيا **rusiya.** [Skr. *rahasya*.] A secret. Usually *rahasiya*, q. v.

رشوه **rashwah.** [Arab. رشوة.] A present by way of a bribe to get a thing put through. *Rashwah dan sorong jangan di-tĕrima*: do not accept presents or quiet bribes; Sh. Nas., 5.

رشي **rĚshi.** [Skr. *rishi*.] A sage, a holy man. Usually *rĚsi*, q. v.

رشيا **rushiya.** Eng. Russia; Sh. Pr. Turk., 2.

رشيد **rashĭd.** Arab. Orthodox; following the True Path.

II. Eng. Receipt; Ht. Abd., 287.

رضا **ridlā.** Arab. Consent; approval; willingness; the expression of willingness. *Suka ridlā*: id. *Ridlā-kah tuwan hamba?* *Maka sahut raja Iskandar, ridlā-lah hamba*: does your lordship consent? King Alexander replied: I consent; Sej. Mal., 9. *Ridlā-lah adinda di-bakar*: I consent to be burnt; Ht. Gul. Bak., 114.

Ridlāi: to grant consent, Sh. Sri Ben., 58, 70. *Ridlakan*: to consent to (anything), to submit cheerfully to; Sh. K. G. T., 26; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Kalau ta'-bĕrlela, baik bĕridlā-ridlā: if you have no guns you had better be lavish with professions of willingness; for the weak, submission is best; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 37.

Ridlā is usually pronounced *rĕdha* or *rĕla*.

رضوان **ridlwān.** Arab. The Angel Guardian of the Gate of Paradise. Usually pronounced *rĕdhwān*.

رضي **radliya.** Arab. May (he) bestow favour,—in the expression *radliya'llahu anhu*: "May God show him favour" a pious ejaculation used after mention of the names of any of the first four Caliphs or Companions of the Prophet; Sej. Mal., 66.

رضي **ridli.** Arab. Consenting; satisfied;—most frequently used, however, (in Malay) as an equivalent of *ridlā*, consent, approval. *Ridlā dan ridli*, consent, approval; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 24. *Sudi dan ridli*: id., Sh. Sri Ben., 38.

رعية **ra'ĭyyat.** Arab. (I) Subjects, in contradistinction to rulers; the people, in contradistinction to the prince. *Raja atau ra'ĭyyat*: prince or subject. *Raja pandai mĕmĕliharakan hati sĕgala ra'ĭyyat*: a prince skilled in cultivating the love of his people; Ht. Abd., 290.

(2.) (By an extension of the Arabic meaning.) The rank and file of an army, in contradistinction to the leaders; the crew of a ship. *Ra'ĭyyat yang datang itu sĕmuwa-nya orang Jawa dan Madura*: the troops who came were all Javanese and Madurese; Ht. Abd., 194. *Mĕnggulong layar sĕgala ra'ĭyyat*: all hands furled the sail; Sh. Sri Ben., 37.

(3.) *Orang ra'ĭyyat*: the name given by Malays to certain aborigines living on the shores and islands of the Peninsula; Ht. Abd., 388. Also *ra'ĭyyat laut* and *orang laut*.

The word is usually pronounced *rayyat*, or *rayat*.

رغ **rang.** I. (Onom.) A sharp metallic sound; a clang. *Rong-rang*: the clanging of brass vessels. Cf. *dĕrong*, *dĕrang*, *lĕrong*, *lĕrang*, *chĕrong*, *chĕrang*, etc.

II. A model for exact copying, an article to be copied, and not a plan or design.

III. *Tanah rang*: a *padi*-field, banked and previously cultivated, but actually lying fallow; cf. *tanah rap*.

رغ **reng.** I. (Onom.) A ringing sound, sharper than *rang*, q. v.

II. *Burong reng*: a species of vulture found in the Northern States only and not known in Riau and Johor. Also *hĕreng* and *no'reng*.

III. Small laths used in fastening *atap*.

IV. Nerve, backbone,—in a metaphorical sense. *Tiyada reng*: without backbone; without pluck or nerve or stiffness—used of a poor weak creature upon whom it is hopeless to rely. Connected with III?

رغ **rong.** I. (Onom.) A clanging sound, deeper than *rang*, q. v.

II. *Balai rong*: the hall for the public in general; a hall of general audience to which anyone is admitted (= *balai ruwang*?) This compound is often pronounced as one word; *balerong*.

رغا **rĕnga.** The larvæ of insects on decomposing animal matter. *Bĕrĕnga*: that state of decomposition which immediately precedes the appearance of maggots.

رغت **rĕngat.** Gripping pain; colic; shooting pains as in toothache; (by extension) severe pain generally. *Rĕngat hati*: anger, malice; Sh. Bid., 112; a stronger expression than *sakit hati*.

رڠڠڠ **rĕngit.** A species of minute tick; a small insect pest.

رڠڠڠ **rĕngut.** *Mĕrĕngut-rĕngut*: to murmur; to grumble; to keep growling or complaining.

رڠڠڠ **rangda.** (Palembang.) A widow or divorced woman; Laws of Palembang, Simb., Ch., 13; = *randa* or *janda*, q. v.

رڠڠڠ **rangdu.** [Bal. *rangdu*, Jav. *randu*.] *Kayu rangdu*: a tree yielding a fragrant juice; Ht. Ind. Nata.

رڠڠڠ **rĕngas.** A tree yielding a fine red timber, but the juice of which is poisonous, *melanorhæa curtisii* and *gluta rĕngas*.

R. manok: a variety of this tree, *melanorhæa wallichii*.

R. daun bĕsar: a large leaved wild nutmeg, *myristica hookeriana*.

Minyak kayu r.: varnish made from the juice of the *rĕngas*.

رڠڠڠ **rangsa.** (Kedah.) A goose; =(Riau) *angsa*, q. v.

رڠڠڠ **rengsa.** Obstinate—of a sore or skin disease which refuses to heal. *Mĕrengsa*: to be obstinate; to refuse to heal, of a sore, ulcer or skin disease.

رڠڠڠ **rĕngus.** Gruff or surly temper; an unpleasant manner. *Mĕrĕngus*: to be surly. *Pĕrĕngus*: surly; gruff.

رڠڠڠ **rangsang.** I. The rise of passion or desire for battle. *Mĕrangsang*: to get excited in a quarrel, to become eager to fight. *Pĕrangsang*: a drug or stimulant to excite courage; "Dutch courage;" Sh. Ik. Trub., 8.

Mĕmbĕri bĕrangsang: to instil with eagerness to fight, to excite; Ht. Best. *Bĕrangsangkan*: id., Ht. Best.

II. To scale a wall; also *ragang*, q. v.

رڠڠڠ **rongseng.** (Riau.) Peevishness; =(Johor, Kedah) *rusing*, q. v.

رڠڠڠ **rĕngang.** (Kedah.) Throbbing pain in the head.

رڠڠڠ **rĕngap.** (Onom.) 'The noise made in blowing out a candle or torch; a puff. Also *ngap*.

Kĕna r.: (Kedah) a term used by native sorcerers to express that a person's power of evil has been blown out and that he is silenced.

رڠڠڠ **rangka.** The skeleton of a man or building; the framework of a kite, umbrella or Chinese lantern. *Tinggal-lah rumah sapĕrti rangka*: the house remained (bare) as a skeleton; Sh. Jur. Bud., 8.

Bĕrangka: serving as a framework, having a framework. *Bĕsi yang bĕrangka bĕrhala*: the iron which served as a framework for the idol; Ht. Isk. Dz.

رڠڠڠ **rĕngka.** (Riau, Johor.) The seat of the howdah, as distinct from the cupola over it; (Kedah) *rĕngga*. *Gajah bĕrĕngka ĕmas*: an elephant with a golden howdah saddle; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Sh. *R. kup*: the howdah-saddle and cupola; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Gajah bĕrtimang rĕngka*: a saddled elephant; Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Gajah di-kĕna rĕngka*: the elephant was saddled; Sh. Sri Ben., 20.

Rĕngka is used loosely with the meaning howdah in one passage: *masokkan ka-dalam r.*: to put into the howdah, Sh. A. R. S. J., 14.

The word *rĕngka* is also used of the peculiar saddle used on buffaloes, and resembling somewhat in design the saddle on which a howdah rests.

رڠڠڠ **rengka.** (Riau, Kedah.) The peculiar round framework in a sun-hat; the frame into which the head fits; (Johor) *lĕkar tĕrendak*.

رڠڠڠ **rengkat** or **ringkat.** Unevenness in walking caused by one leg being shorter than the other. *Kaki r.*: inequality of length or strength of leg, causing a man to walk in a halting manner.

رڠڠڠ **rangkas.** Dry trailing branches; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 122; = *ranggas*, q. v.

رڠڠڠ **rengkas.** (Riau, Johor.) Abbreviation; cutting short; brevity; conciseness. *Di-sukai-nya pĕrkataan rengkas*: he liked brevity in speech; Ht. Abd., 337.

Rengkasan: a summary; a short statement; Sh. Abd. Mk., 70.

Rengkaskan: to summarize; to cut short; to abbreviate; Ht. Abd., 48, 181, 182; Ht. Gul. Bak., 22, 40, etc. *Mĕrengkaskan*: Ht. Abd., 473.

Pĕrengkas: shortened; abbreviated; a shortener; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 9.

Also pronounced (Singapore) *ringkas*, and (Selangor) *ringkis*.

رڠڠڠ **rongkas.** Taking to pieces with a view to removal; taking down or pulling down anything in a careful manner, not with a view to mere destruction, but with the idea of re-setting up or re-building. This word is not used of erections such as tents, which are intended to be easily removable, but of buildings such as native houses, which are primarily intended to remain in one spot though they can be taken away if circumstances necessitate such a course.

رڭڭڭ rangkang. A measure for the angle formed by the arm of a native anchor and the shaft of the same. The object of this is to secure that the anchor will get a proper hold of the sea-floor. Cf. *chëkang*, *chëkak*, *rënggang*, etc.

رڭڭڭ rangkong. A squatting posture.
Mërangkong : to squat.

رڭڭڭ rongkong or (Kedah) **rëngkong.** The wind-pipe, the extreme inner portion of the mouth. *Këring-lah rongkong-nya* : his throat was quite dry; Ht. Best.

Rongkongan : id., Ht. Kal. Dam., 55; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Kërongkongan* : id., Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Kërongkong* is the commonest colloquial form in Riau, Johor and Selangor; and *rëngkong* in Kedah.

رڭڭڭ rangkap. I. Pair; couple; set of two. *Mënarî bërangkap-rangkap* : to dance in pairs; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris, etc. Cf. *angkap*.

II. Complete; full; better *langkap* or *lëngkap*.

III. *Mërangkap* : (rare) to catch from below with the open hand. *Përangkap* : a pitfall. Cf. *rangkup*, *rungkup*, *tangkap*, *tangkup*, *chëkup*, *sërëkup*, *dakap*, etc.

رڭڭڭ rangkup. The formation of a cavity between two sloping sides, as when (in building a house of bricks or cards) one lays two bricks or two cards against one another so that they may support one another, or as when a man puts his two hands together under a jet of water so as to form a channel for the water and to assist him in drinking it. Cf. *raup*, where a man forms a bowl of his two hands and lifts up water from a pond; cf. also *rungkup*, *rangkap* and *tangkup*.

Rangkup is also used to describe a peculiar passing of the hands over the face in the performance of certain ceremonial rites by a *pawang*. In this case the hands form a ridge as described above.

رڭڭڭ ringkup. A snake (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 257.

رڭڭڭ rungkap. *Mërungkap* : to speak in a surly tone.

رڭڭڭ rungkup. Overarching, overspreading—used of a ridged roof opening out at a very considerable angle (wider than *rangkap*, q. v.). *Atap r.* : a roof the eaves of which come down to the ground. *Kajang r.* : a *kajang* mat spread out as widely as it can stand so as to form a sort of roof.

*Rumah rungkup, hujan tëmpiyas ;
Basah kuyup kain sutëra ;
Kalau janda, pandai bërhiyas ;
Tërlëbeh pada anak dara :*

if the house has a low roof, the rain blows into it, and all your silks become wet through.

رڭڭڭ rangkak. *Mërangkak* : to walk on hands and knees; to crawl along; (by metaphor) to make slow progress; to stumble along. *Mërangkak sapërti këtam di-luka* : to drag oneself along like a wounded crab; Sh. Sri Ben., 82. *Mërangkak-rangkap mëmbacha* : to stumble over a passage in reading; Ht. Abd., 141. *Mërangkak mënjulor* : to crawl and wriggle, like a wounded centipede, or (by simile) of a trembling subject or captive approaching his sovereign's presence; Ht. Mar. Mah., Ht. Best. *Mërangkak hëndak bangun* : to rise on one's hands and knees preparatory to getting up (of a fallen man); Ht. Sh. Kub.

Bërkata bërangkak-rangkakan : to speak in a broken or halting voice; to stumble through one's speech, as a bad orator; Ht. Hamz., 68.

Tërangkak-rangkap : making slow progress; crawling along.

رڭڭڭ rangkek. A generic name for conical shells, *conus*.

R. bëlang sawa : *conus bandanus*.

R. mata daching : *conus mille-punctatus*.

R. rintek : *conus capitaneus*.

R. bucum, *r. kuning* and *r. tëmbëlang* : other (unidentified) varieties of the *conus*.

رڭڭڭ rengkek. Curled up, bent or bowing under a burden. Also *rengkeh*, q. v.

رڭڭڭ ringkek. The neighing of a horse; also *mëngilai*.

رڭڭڭ rongkok. *Mërongkok* : to sit bent forward and resting one's hands on one's knees; better (Riau, Johor) *jërongkok*; cf. *bongkok*, *kuku*, etc.

رڭڭڭ rongkal. *Tërongkal* : unloosed, come to pieces.

رڭڭڭ rongkol or **rungkul.** *Sa-rongkol* : a group formed by the connection of a number of smaller groups; a cluster of clusters; a bunch (e.g., of keys); a string (e.g., of horses or prisoners). Cf. *rangkai*, which is limited to a single cluster. *Rongkol* is used only when the connection between the composite parts is slight, e.g., as when bunches of fruit are tied together. When the composite parts form a compact mass by adhesion or otherwise, *tongkol* is used.

Bërongkol-rongkol : in large clusters; J. I. A., III., 448.

رڠم **rangkum.** Grasping (a number of relatively small objects) between both hands. *Sa-rangkum* : as much as one can lift up between the hands. This word would be used of objects such as sticks which would be lifted up by pressure between the hands, and not of small granular objects such as would be scooped up in a hollow formed by putting the hands together. Cf. *raup*.

رڠم **rëngkam.** A sea-weed; a growth found on coral reefs. Also (Johor, Kedah) *r. karang*, and (Riau) *kërëngkam*.

رڠكو **rungkau.** (Riau, Johor.) *Mërunγκau* or *mënjërunγκau* : to hang down over the face—of dishevelled hair; to hang over the bank of a stream, of foliage; (Selangor) *mërunγκau*.

رڠكه **rëngkah.** (Selangor.) Tearing or rending open; a variant of *rëkah* and *chëkah*. Cf. *rëngkoh*.

رڠكه **rëngkah.** Expansion owing to increase of contents,—used of a sack swelling out as more is put into it, or of the breasts expanding when full of milk.

رڠكه **rëngkeh.** (Riau, Johor.) Bowing or stooping or laboriously bearing up under a burden. *Mërengkeh* : to bow under a burden—as a porter carrying a very heavy weight, or as a tree when climbed by more men than it can fairly bear;=(Kedah) *mërengkeh*.

رڠكه **rëngkoh.** Violence in pulling or twisting; the application of mere ill-regulated brute force to effect any object. *Biyar chërëmat jangan rëngkoh* : do it neatly, don't do it with violence. *Korang kërät rëngkoh yang lëbeh* : the less we cut, the more we wrench apart; if we try to shirk necessary work, we save no labour in the long run and we derive less profit owing to the work being done worse; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 115.

Mërengkoh : to tug at anything, to pull violently, as an excited crew pulling at or wrenching off the oars; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 12. Cf. *rënggut*.

Rëngkoh and *rëngkah*, when applied to eating, suggest a man tearing at his food and therefore signify coarseness and greed; Sh. Maul. Nabi, 6.

رڠكي **rangkai.** Strung or bound together so as to form a cluster; a cluster; a combination. *Limau sa-rangkai* : a string of limes.

Rangkaiyan : connection; stringing together. *R. huruf* : the combining of letters; the art of writing combinations of letters. *R. përkataan* : the art of joining words together; syntax.

Rangkaikan and *mërankaikan* : to tie, fasten or string together; to join (any objects) together. *Di-rangkaikan-nya tali tauchang* : they tied the men's pigtails together; Sh. Sing. Terb., 29.

Bërankai-rangkai : in strings or clusters; Sh. K. G. T., 5; Sh. Sing. Terb., 27. Cf. *rongkol*.

رڠكي **ringkai.** Shrivelled up; thin, as a leaf becomes thin by loss of moisture.

رڠكيڠ **rëngkiyang.** A barn or store for *padi*; a granary. Also *lëngkiyang* and (Menangkabau) *rangkiyang*.

رڠك **rangga.** I. Pointed projections; sticking up in points. *Rusa bërangga* : (rare) an antlered stag; (better) *rusa chëranggah*. *Runggu-rangga* : sticking up in stiff curls or points, as the hair of a negro.

II. Jav. A title of inferior distinction (confined to Java and to romances translated or adapted from the Javanese); Ht. Sh.

رڠك **rëngga.** I. (Kedah.) The pack-saddle or panniers upon which the howdah proper rests;=(Riau, Johor) *rëngka*, q.v.

Tali rëngga : the crupper of an elephant.

II. *Kërëngga* : the red ant.

رڠك **rongga.** Hole; cavity; hollow; the cavities in the body, especially those of the mouth and nostril; the hollow in an old tree; the holes in river banks.

Bërongga : hollow. *Èmpama tabut Këling, luwar bërkilat dalam bërongga* : like a Kling idol, with a glittering surface and a hollow inside; showy but comparatively worthless; Prov. *Gëndang raya bunyi dëras, ta'-tahu dirinya bërongga* : the big drum beats fast, it does not realize its hollowness; a fool talks much, he does not realize that he is exposing his folly; Prov.

رڠك **rënggut.** Wrenching down or tearing away anything attached to something else.

Rënggutkan, mërenggut and *mërenggutkan* : to tear (anything) down; to wrench (anything) out of or away from anything else. *Maka uleh monyet itu di-rënggutkan-nya sarang itu lalu di-koyak-koyakkan-nya* : the monkey tore down the nest (from its place in the tree) and then plucked it to pieces; Pel. Abd., 96. *Sëgala ra'iyat mërenggutkan dayong* : the crew wrenched off the oars; Sh. Sri Ben., 48.

Rënggut is also used, by metaphor, of the injury to the feelings caused by severance from a beloved object; Sh. Sri Ben., 60.

Cf. *rëngkoh*.

رڭگت **ringgit.** Crenelation; milling; a jagged or serrated edge; milled money; the dollar; cf. *riyal*.

R. bĕsar: a Spanish dollar.

R. burong, *r. janek* and *r. rama-rama*: the Mexican dollar.

R. kĕpala, or *r. tĕngkorak*: the 2½ florin piece.

R. mĕriyam: the so-called pillar dollar.

Bĕringgit-ringgit: jagged; milled; serrated.

رڭكس **ranggas.** With points projecting in all directions; anything that has many irregular projecting points; leafless and thorny clumps of fallen trees; branches, trees or undergrowth left on the ground after felling; dry, hard, spiky masses of fallen timber to which the spears and pikes of an army are often assimilated. *Tombak lĕmbeng sapĕrti ranggas*: the spears and pikes were like dry fallen timber; Sej. Mal., 158; Ht. Sh. *Iya mĕniti sa-gĕnap ranggas*: he made his way over every mass of fallen wood; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Bĕranggas-ranggas: spiky; projecting their points in every direction, as arrows or javelins when a man picks up several at a time without first arranging them.

Also *rangkas*. Cf. *rĕnggis*.

رڭكس **rĕnggis.** Presenting few and small points—a diminutive of *ranggas*, q. v.; with few twigs and branches; thin, of a tree.

رڭكڭ **ranggon.** I. The first stages of crawling in a child; crawling a short pace or two and then resting; dragging oneself along in short crawling stages, as a very young child or as a wounded man; cf. *rangkak*, which is used of crawling proper.

II. *Kail ranggon* or *kail bĕranggon*: a peculiar mode of fishing in which two short rods (with short lines attached to them) are fixed into the lead, thus forming a double line, the hooks of which are kept apart.

Ikan mĕranggon: the fish are biting two at a time.

III. *Burong ranggon*: the name of a long-legged water-bird larger than the *bangau*; the nickname of a spindle-shanked person; cf. *ranggon*, II.

IV. Rangoon.

رڭكڭ **rĕnggang.** Wide separation; distance apart; leakiness; refusing to come together; (by metaphor) distant—of friends; cf. *rapat*, of which this word is the antithesis. *Šahābat yang rapat mĕnjadi rĕnggang*: close friends become distant (when a man becomes poor); Prov. *Sĕgala rapat-nya mĕnjadi rĕnggang*: all that was watertight became leaky; Sh. Sri Ben., 8. *Di-chĕlah dĕnding sa-jĕngkal rĕnggang*: at a crack in the wall a jĕngkal in width; Sh. Peng., 14.

*‘Ibārat dawat dĕngan kartās,
Bila boleh rĕnggang tĕrlĕpas:*

like ink upon paper, when can the two be sundered and part?—indissoluble connection; Prov.

Rĕnggangkan: to open out; to create a gap or orifice between two surfaces. *R. pintu*: to set a door ajar.

رڭكڭ **ronggang.** Wide apart, of the teeth. *Gigi ronggang jarang-jarangan*: with few teeth and those wide apart; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. *rĕnggang*, and *rongak*.

رڭكڭ **ronggeng.** Jav. Girls dancing certain Javanese dances. These dances are taken part in by girls in pairs, and not by girls in groups or independently of each other.

رڭكڭ **ranggak.** Hauling a boat ashore.

رڭكڭ **renggek.** (Johor; from Boyanese?) A net; a variety of the *pukat*, q. v.

رڭكڭ **ringgek.** *Mĕringgek-ringgek*: to be protracted; to drag on.

رڭكڭ **ronggok.** *Bĕronggok-ronggok*: in clumps; in small clusters, groups or heaps. See *onggok*.

رڭكل **ranggol.** *Mĕranggol-ranggol*: to dip (frequentative) of a boat's bows;=*bĕranggol-anggol*; from *anggol*, q. v.

رڭكم **ranggam.** A thorny shrub or small tree (unidentified) with a short stem like the *salak* (*zalacca edulis*) and leaves resembling those of the coco-palm.

رڭكم **rĕnggam.** (Kedah.) A kind of sickle.

Bĕrhĕnti r.: the name given to a day of rest in the midst of the *sĕmangat padi* ceremonies; a day on which no ceremony or harvesting is put through.

رڭكن **ranggun.** Rangoon. Also *ranggon*.

رڭكن **runggun.** *Mĕrunggun*: to heap earth on a fire in order to preserve it;=*bĕrunggun*, from *unggun*, q. v.

رڭكو **ranggu.** *Pĕrangguwan*: a set of anything; a suit. *Sa-pĕrangguwan pakaiyan*: a suit of clothes, Ht. Mas Ed. *Sa-pĕrangguwan butang*: a set of (removable) buttons or studs.

رڭكوي **ranggoi.** (Riau, Johor.) *Mĕranggoi*: to scrape the thorns off a piece of *nibong*; =(Kedah) *mĕrangoi*.

رڭكو **runggau.** *Mĕrunggau*: a Sĕlangor variant of *mĕrungkau*; v. *rungkau*.

رنگو **runggu.** *Runggu-rangga*: projecting in many places; bristling with points; v. *rangga*.

رنگه **ranggah.** I. (Riau, Johor.) *Mëranggah*: to strip a tree of fruit; to pluck all the fruit, whether ripe or unripe, on a tree; (Kedah) *mërënggah*.

II. (Riau, Selangor.) *Mëranggah*: to stab at a person standing overhead by thrusting a spear through the thin flooring of a Malay house;—a favourite method of assassination. Cf. *radak*,—the more general term for thrusts of this sort.

رنگي **ranggi.** Spruceness; neatness; care or fastidiousness in dressing.

رنگي **ringgi.** A way of baking *padi*; grains of *padi* plucked and baked before they are fully ripe. *Panggang përinggi*: ready for baking in this way; an expression used to denote that *padi* has reached that stage in its development at which the grains begin to be edible.

رغو **rëngau.** Perforation on a large scale; the existence or exposure of a large passage through anything. *Përëngau*: allowing passage or admittance, as a fowl-house when the door is opened, or a basket or saucepan when the cover is removed.

رف **rap.** I. (Onom.) A rapping sound; the sound of people stamping.

II. (From I.?) An interjection used to keep time or set the time for any action; an adverb meaning that simultaneous action was taken. *Rap sëmuwa-nya*: together; all together—to set the time to soldiers marching.

III. *Tanah rap*: land cleared, weeded, banked and ready for cultivation; cf. *rang*.

رف **rup.** (Onom.) = *rap*, q. v., but duller.

رفاون **rupawan.** Handsome; well-made; possessed of beauty, Sh. I. M. P., 15;—the adjective of *rupa*, q. v.

رفت **rëpot.** [Eng.: report.] A report made at a Police Station or to official authorities of any sort; to make such a report. *Lalu bërjalan përgi-nya rëpot*: then they set out to make their report; Sh. Lamp., 40.

رفت **rëput.** Crumbling at the touch; ready to fall to pieces as fallen logs in an extreme state of decay. *Rëput-rëpui* (Riau) or *rëput pëhui* (Kedah) falling to pieces at the least touch of the hand or at the least breath of wind—as the ash at the end of a cigar. *Rumah yang rëput*: a house just about to fall to pieces; Sh. Pr. Ach., 17. *Ëmpama kayu buroq; buroq di-panas, rëput di-hujan*: like a rotten log, rotting in sunshine, crumbling under rain; a type of hopeless or irreparable decay; Prov.

رفس **rëpas.** Fragile; crumbling up into fragments at the least pressure;= *rëput*, except that *rëput* refers to a more advanced stage of rottenness, fragility or decay. *Bunga rëpas layu*: a dry and withered flower; Ht. Sh. Mard.

رفس **rëpis.** Crumbling or breaking off at the edge; falling away at the corners or edges. *Sa-rëpis*: a chip.

رفع **rëpang.** Evenness, smoothness—when used of an edge being cut level, or of a number of separate bodies being cut or filed to the same height, but not of a solid surface being levelled. Thus *rata* would be used of ground being flat, but *rëpang* of a bamboo hedge being even in height.

Asah r.: filing the teeth away altogether, reducing them to the level of the gums or to some low continuous level.

Rëpang chuchor atap: (1) the cutting of the fringe of an *atap* roof so as to give it a smooth edge; (2) (Penang) a name given to a method of shaving the hair above the forehead of a bride so as to give the forehead a square appearance.

Muka rëpang gantang: (Kedah) square bows, in a ship; (Riau, Johor) *haluwan tëgak* or *haluwan pëpat*.

Mërëpang: to cut level or straight. *Mërëpang gigi*: to file the teeth so as to make them of the same height throughout; v. *supra*.

رفع **rëpak.** I. (Riau, Johor.) Crumbling; better *rëpas*, q. v.

II. (Onom.) A noise such as that of a slap.

رفع **rëpek and rëpok.** (Onom.) Variants of *rëpak*, according to the intensity of the sound; cf. *pak*, etc.

رفوي **rëpui.** (Riau, Johor.) Crumbling at the least breath of air; an intensitive of *rëput*, q. v.; (Kedah) *pëhui*.

رفه **rëpeh.** Gently picking or plucking as one plucks off the petals of a flower, or as one picks out one grain or one slice of a fruit.

Mërëpeh: to pluck a little of anything; to pluck a little at a time; to pick gently.

رفه **rëpoh.** I. Overgrown; being overgrown—of a clearing. *Rëpohan*: a clearing when it begins to be overgrown but before the overgrowth is serious or can be called “secondary jungle” (*bëlukar*).

II. *Rëpoh-rëpoh*: a padlock. Also (Riau) *gëpoh-gëpoh*.

رفي **rupiya.** [Skr., through Hindustani.] A rupee; a guilder. *R.sika*: the Bengal coined rupee. *Lëbeh bërkuwasa ubat itu-kah atau rupiya ini-kah*: which is the mightier, that talisman or this rupee? Ht. Abd., 73.

رُپِيَه rupiyah. See رُفِي.

رَق rak. (Onom.) Crack!—the sound of a large branch or tree falling; the breaking of anything under a heavy strain or on the removal of its supports.

Rak-rok or *rok-rak*: the sound of anything crashing through the jungle.

رَق rek. (Onom.) A variant of *rak*, used especially of the sound of a drop of rain falling on an *atap* roof. *Rek-rek*: drip-drip; the sound of continuous rain on an *atap* roof. V. *rak*.

رَق rok. (Onom.) A variant of *rak*, q. v.

رَقَس raksa. [Skr. *rasā*?] Mercury; quicksilver (a mineral which plays a considerable part in the Malay pharmacopeia; v. *Muj.*, 62, 63, 66, 70, etc.).

Pënimbul raksa: the rising of mercury to the surface (of the human body when struck by a weapon and so intercepting the weapon); a system of ensuring invulnerability, according to Malay belief, by small doses or subcutaneous injections of mercury; cf. *këbal*.

رَقَسَاس raksasa. [Skr. *râksasa*.] An evil spirit of the Hindu mythology; a tusked man-eating ogre of hideous appearance and repulsive habits; *Ht. Abd.*, 154; *Ht. Sg. Samb.*; *Ht. Sh. Mard.*; *Ht. Ind. Nata*, etc.

Sa-tëngah korang 'akal dan bëhasa,
Tingkah dan laku bagai raksasa:

some are wanting in wisdom and manners, and their manners and customs are those of ogres; *Sh. Nas.*, 9.

رَقَسَمَال raksamala. A tree (*altingiana*) yielding a perfumed gum. Also *rasamala*.

رَقَسِي raksi. I. Union; commingling; a system of fortune-telling by the calculation of affinities; a method of finding out whether a proposed marriage is likely to be successful by adding the numerical values (according to the *abjad*) of the names of the bride and bridegroom and so discovering whether they combine to form a lucky number or no. In some cases the total number formed by the values of the two names is divided by nine, and the results of the marriage are predicted according to the balance left over by the division. *Di-raksi nama-nya*: their names were calculated out; *Ht. Best*.

Raksikan: to calculate such an affinity.

Mëraksi: to mingle; to be mixed with. *Lilin di-raksi dëngan susu*: wax mingled with milk, a simile for a much admired complexion; *Ht. Gul. Bak.*, 50.

Sa-raksi: related by affinity, (hence) suited, capable of. *Ibu bapa-nya tiyada sa-raksi më-mëliharakan diya*: his parents were not capable of bringing him up; *Ht. Abd.* In this case the inability is suggested as inexplicable; the parents did not seem fated to bring up their children successfully. The form *sa-rasi* also occurs.

II. Yielding fragrance; the process of perfuming by putting fragrant herbs or flowers into anything so as to let them impart their fragrance to it. *Minyak di-raksi*: perfumed oil; perfume made from flowers; *Ht. Sh. Kub.*; *Sh. Bid.*, 66.

Mëraksi: to perfume. *M. përaduwan*: to perfume a bed (by strewing flowers over it during the daytime); *Ht. Sh. Kub.*

Përaksi: any flower used for perfume; *Ht. Koris*; *Ht. Sh. Kub.* *Laksana bunga jadi përaksi*: like a flower which can be only used for perfumery; a faded flower; one which has lost its beauty; *Sh. Pant. Shl.*, 2.

رَقَم rakam. Arab. Writing; numerical signs; the pointing of a text.

رَقَنَ rakna. A gem, a princess; see *ratna*.

رَقَت rëkat. Adhesion; sticking; cleaving. *Përëkat*: gum. Cf. *lëkat*.

رَقَعَة raka'at. Arab. The bowing of the body in prayer. This incurvation of the body from time to time serves as a measure of the duration of a prayer. *Sëmbahyang ëmpat raka'at*: a prayer of length involving four genuflections (literally, incurvations); *Muj.*, 14. *Sëmbahyang duwa raka'at*: a prayer only two genuflections in length; *Ht. Abus.*, 16.

رَقَم rëkam. *Marah mërëkam*: (Kedah) silent wrath; anger that is not expressed.

رَقَن rëkun. Similarity; resemblance; the formation of a match or pair. *Kuda sa-rëkun*: horses forming a match or pair; horses matching each other. Cf. *rakan*.

رَقَن rukun. Arab. Column; pillar; support; fundamental basis or doctrine.

Bagitu-lah 'adat hukum Islam,

Puwsa siyang makan-nya malam:

such is the fundamental law of Islam, we must fast by day and eat only at night; *Bint. Tim.*, 6th March, 1895.

Rukun is also used (by extension) of an important auxiliary or implement for anything else. *Rukun pada Shaitân*: auxiliaries to Satan; tools for the devil's work; *Ht. Mar. Mah.*

رکه **rĕkah.** Splitting, cracking or bursting open.

Mĕrĕkah: to split; to crack; cracked. *Dĕlima mĕrĕkah*: a pomegranate with a cracked skin (displaying its luscious contents)—a simile for a rosy mouth. *Fajar m.*: daybreak. *Rasok m.*: cracked cross-beams in a house. *Masak mĕrĕkah-rĕkah*: ripe to bursting; Sh. Tab. Mimpi, 16. *Sĕdang mĕrĕkah*: just bursting, of fruit; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

رک **rĕga.** [Skr. *argha*.] Price. Better *hĕrga*, q. v.

رکت **rĕgat.** Making a short cut; making a bee line for any place.

رکغ **rĕgang.** Stretching; straining to their full length; racking. *Mĕrĕgang layar*: to stretch, extend or boom out a sail. *Bĕngkah mĕrĕgang*: swollen and stiff, of the muscles of the neck; Sh. Peng., 17.

رل **rĕl.** Eng. Railing; the bars of a window; iron (in contradistinction to wooden) bars.

رلا **rĕla.** Voluptuous, sensual. A term of abuse.

رلس **rĕlas.** The scraping off of skin or other surface matter by friction against a string or cord-like material such as a tree-branch.

Mĕrĕlas: to have skin scraped off in this way.

Rĕlas is used especially of scraping lumps of dirt off any surface by pressing a piece of string or a pliable bit of *rotan* over that substance. *Kikis* would be used of rubbing dirt off the boots by passing the sole over a hard metal scraper; cf. also *gesek* and *kĕsat*.

رلس **rĕlus.** *Tĕpĕrĕlus*: wide to the extent of causing the interior to be exposed, of a rent, passage, or cavity. *Koyak tĕpĕrĕlus*: torn, of clothes, till the rent exposes the flesh.

Rumah buroĕ, lantai jarang,

Kalau tĕpĕrĕlus malu ka-orang:

your house is rotten, your floor-planks are few, if the holes expose the interior you will be shamed in the sight of men.

رلغ **rĕlang.** I. A flexible ring or circular band of cord or rattan; the collar of a dog, the thole-strap of an oar, or any similar object.

II. Glitter, light - reflection; flashing. *Tĕpĕrĕlang kilat itu*: the lightning flashed; Ht. Ism. Yat., 19.

رلغ **rĕlong.** I. A linear or square measure; an "orlong," or $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

II. *Mĕrĕlong*: forming an arch or semi-circle; vaulted; dome-shaped. *Mangkoĕ m.*: a finger glass.

Cf. *loĕ, tĕloĕ, jĕloĕ, jĕrĕloĕ*, etc.

رلف **rĕlap.** A flash. *Mĕrĕlap*: to flash. *Mĕrĕlap-rĕlap*: to glitter; also *mĕnggĕrĕlap*. *Mĕngĕrĕlap*: id., Ht. Md. Hanaf., 1. *Gĕmĕrĕlap*: id., Sh. Panj. Sg.

رلو **rĕlau.** A smelting furnace.

رله **rĕlah.** The splitting of a seam; the ripping of clothes along a seam; a tear from end to end. *Koyak rĕlah*: torn and ripped.

رله **rĕloh.** I. (Onom.) A grunting sound; the sound of a low snore, or snort of aversion. *Buta mĕrĕloh*: averse to the extent of preferring blindness to doing what is asked of him; extreme aversion.

II. *Mĕrĕloh*: to hack or saw at anything.

رلي **rĕlai.** I. The name of a tree (unidentified) the gutta of which yields a good varnish.

II. Spontaneous dissolution or falling to pieces; crumbling without the application of external agencies. *Rĕput rĕlai*: rotten and crumbling, as an old abandoned log crumbles to pieces in course of time.

رم **ram.** I. Brooding; sitting on eggs; v. *ĕram*.

II. (Onom.) A rumbling sound; also *ĕram*, q. v.

III. *Tingkap ram*: venetian blinds. *R. mati*: louveres.

رم **rum.** (Onom.) A rumbling sound,—deeper than that expressed by the word *ram*.

رماج **rĕmaja.** Just ripening into full maturity; adolescent; the years when childhood merges into manhood or womanhood. *Putĕra rĕmaja*: a young prince; a prince before he is actually marriageable, but when he has reached an age at which his parents must begin to consider the question of his marriage; Sh. Nas., 2; Sh. Abd. Mk., 13. *Putĕri r.*: a princess of corresponding age. *Bĕlum sampai r.*: she is not yet even adolescent—the question of her marriage need not even be discussed; Sh. Bid., 25. *Iya rĕmaja putĕra 'umur-nya duwa bĕlas tahun*: the prince was a lad of twelve; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Sĕdang rĕmaja putĕra: a prince just attaining the age at which his marriage might be discussed, i. e. about 12 years, according to Malay ideas; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

رمان **rummān.** Arab. The pomegranate; Muj., 57; an Arabic equivalent of *buwah dĕlima*.

رمانغ **rĕmayong.** (Kedah.) A climbing plant; (Riau, Johor) *lĕmbayong*, q. v.

رمب **rĕmba.** *Jalan bĕrĕmba-rĕmba*: travelling in pairs or in company; walking abreast.

رمب rimba. I. Primeval jungle; a forest which shows no sign of having been cleared at any time. *Hantu r.*: a spirit of the jungle; Ht. Best. *Hutan rimba*: the jungle generally; Ht. Abd., 69. *Rimba raya*: the main jungle as distinct from outlying patches of it. *Përgi ka-rimba*: to go gutta-hunting.

II. (Riau.) *Rimba rumah*: the plan or design on which a house is built; (Johor) *pëta rumah*.

رمب romba. I. A stake in the water; a mark placed by fishermen to guide them in the construction of fish-traps.

II. *Rombak-romba*: loose, as a bundle of stakes; disordered; disarranged.

رمباين rambaiyan or **rëmbayan.** Overgrown with hair (a term of derision applied to hairy people); Kl., v. d. W. See *rambai*.

رمبت rambat. A sort of dais on which a *raja* or bridegroom takes his seat.

رمبت rambut. I. Hair; the hair of the head; long hair in contradistinction to a mere hairy or woolly covering of the skin (*bulu*). *Rambut sama hitam, hati bërlain-lain*: the hair may be equally black while the heart may differ greatly; don't judge by appearances; Prov. *Bërgantong rambut sa-hëlai*: hanging from a single hair; in a precarious position; Prov. *Jiwa bërgantong di-hujung rambut*: my life hangs at the end of a hair; my life hangs by a single thread; Prov. *Rambut panjang*: long hair, worn by Bugis warriors as a mark of courage.

*Apa guna këpok di-ladang,
Kalau tidak bërisi padi;
Apa guna bërambut panjang
Kalau tidak bërani mati:*

why have a store on your *padi*-field, if you don't fill it with *padi*? Why wear your hair long if you do not dare to face death?

R. ikal: curly hair; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

R. jagong: the hair-like portion in maize.

R. jajak bahu: hairs falling about the shoulders.

R. kërèteng: frizzled or woolly hair like the hair of a negro.

R. tërurai: dishevelled hair.

Anak r.: short hair round the central growth.

Gigi r.: the hair just above the forehead; the edge of the hair; the line where the hair commences to grow above the forehead or neck.

Kaki r.: the top of the neck where the hair finally ceases to grow.

Suwak r.: the parting.

Rambutan: a tree yielding a fruit with a hairy tegument, *nephelium lappæum*. *R. hutan*: a tree, *eriglossum edule*; also called *mërtajam*. *R. pachat*: a wild tree with yellow edible fruit, *xerospermum noronhianum*.

Rambuti: woollen cloth; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 52.

Përambut: the gut at the end of a line; the portion of the line near the hook.

II. *Përambut*: invulnerability to weapons. *P. sënjata*: proof against weapons.

رمبت rembat. I. *Kayu rembat*: a cross bar; a transverse piece of wood; the bars across a fence or gate in contradistinction to the up-rights (*urus*); the cross-bar in a *chevan-de-frise*; the long horizontal pole or piece of wood situated just above the gunwale of a boat and serving to secure the thole pin.

Rembati: to strengthen with a cross-beam; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. Striking with a sweeping horizontal blow.

رمبت rembet. Encumbrance; obstruction; anything which impedes or interferes with motion; (by metaphor) the possession of dependents or relatives when such possession deprives one of perfect liberty of action.

رمبس rëmbas. Utter disappearance or destruction; destroyed; ended. *Habis r.*: a stronger expression than *habis*.

رمبس rembas. An agricultural instrument something like a *bëliyong*.

رمبستن rambustan. The *rambutan* fruit, *nephelium lappæum*; Ht. Sh. Kub. (two places). The form *rambutan* is almost universal.

رمبڠ rambang. Extensive; wide; broad; covering a large surface; including many items or individuals. This word, however, conveys the idea of extent only in contradistinction to the idea of precision. *Jala r.*: a casting-net not specially adapted to any kind of fish but intended for a miscellaneous catch. *Lela r.*: a swivel gun with a bell mouth scattering its pellets in all directions. *Mata r.*: caprice—used of a child whose fancy is always wandering from one thing to another. *Rambang-rambang përgi ka-pëpëranan*: to go to war for the sake of fighting only and not with a view to fighting any one in particular; Marsd. *Mëlayang bërambang-rambang*: flying about without holding on any particular course; circling in the air; Ht. Sh. Kub. Cf. *ambang*.

Mërambang: to talk or act loosely; to lack precision; cf. Sh. Nas., 18.

رمبڠ rĕmbang. The meridian or zenith; the full brightness of the sun or moon. *Di-sinar matahari sĕdang-nya rĕmbang*: in the glow of the sun when at its meridian; Sh. Abd. Mk., 49. *Jikalau bulan sudah nan rĕmbang*: if the moon is at its full; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 6. *Tĕngah hari r.*: broad noonday; Ht. Mar. Mah., 83.

رمبڠ rombong. I. Piling or heaping up; rising in a heap. *Pĕnoh mĕrombong*: full to the greatest extent—as a measure of grain which is not only full to the brim but of which the contents rise round the centre as high as gravity will permit.

Cf. *bumbong*, and *jĕrumbong*.

II. A wickerwork receptacle for *padi*; a portable grain store; Sh. K. G. T., 15. Cf. *kĕrubong* and *tĕrubong*.

رمبڠ rambak. Extending in every direction; spreading, as a creeper; (by metaphor) flourishing, as a green bay tree; prosperous. *Mĕrambak*: to spread, of a creeper; to prosper, of a man.

رمبڠ rimbok. (Kedah.) A blow with the inner side of the closed fist; a downward blow with the fist, the knuckles being kept uppermost; (Riau) *timbok*.

رمبڠ rombak. Taking down; taking to pieces; unravelling; the destruction or dissolution of anything by removing or resolving the component parts.

Rombak romba: loose as a bundle of stakes; disarranged.

Mĕrombakkan: to unloose, to untie; e. g., to unloose bonds; Ht. Best.

Tĕrombak: taken to pieces, of a piece of mechanism; undone, of a knot.

رمبڠ ramban. (Riau, Johor.) A barrier or obstacle thrown across a river, road or tidal way; the whole barrier, including uprights (*urus*) as well as cross-bars, in contradistinction to the cross-bars alone (*rembat*).

Also (Selangor) *rĕmban*.

رمبڠ rambun. Tangled undergrowth or driftwood; the entanglement of roots, lianas, creepers, etc., considered as an obstruction to traffic.

رمبڠ rimbun. Lofty and swelling; lofty and thick, as the sail of a ship or the foliage of a tree; cf. *rampak* (broad and thick). *Tĕrlalu rimbun daun-nya*: its foliage was dense and lofty; Ht. Koris.

رمبڠ rumbun. *Mĕrumbun api*: to cause a fire to flare up; to pile wood on a fire so as to increase its size. Cf. *rombong*, *bumbong*, etc.

رمبني rĕmbuniya. (Riau, Johor.) A common fruit tree bearing very acid fruit, *bouea macrophylla*; (Kedah) *rumĕniya*.

رمبو rĕmbau. A State in the Negri Sembilan. *Golok r.*: a chopper of the Menangkabau type.

رمبو rambu. I. A thick post, pillar or prop. *Rambu pĕrahu*: two posts in the bows of a native vessel.

II. *Rambu-rambu*: a hanging fringe; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Tombak r.: a pike with a hanging fringe under the spear-head. *Orang tuwa bongkok pakai tombak rambu*: an old hunchback with a fringed pike,—a riddling description of a lobster.

III. (Penang.) *Mĕrambu*: to pick up odds and ends, to forage indiscriminately; (Riau, Johor) *mĕramu*; v. *ramu*.

رمبون rambutan. The well-known fruit, *nephelium lappæum*; v. *rambut*.

رمبوني rambuti. Coarse hair or woollen cloth; v. *rambut*.

رمبوي rĕmbugai. A plant, the “horse-radish” tree, *moringa pterygosperma*. Also called (Riau) *lĕmbugai* and (Kedah) *rĕmunggai*.

رمبوني rĕmbunai. A fair or medium size; the proper or average height and build;= *sĕdĕr-hana*.

Tikus r.: a species of mouse or rat; Sh. Sri. Ben., 8.

رمبه rambah. I. Moist, damp (not necessarily muddy), of ground.

II. (Kedah.) Short, quick, chopping strokes such as are used to cut thin undergrowth or light branches. *Mĕrambah*: to chop anything with such short, quick strokes.

رمبه rambeh. *Bĕrambeh* or *mĕrambeh*: to go on a trip or excursion with one's family; to pay a family visit to a friend's house or to a shrine.

رمبه rĕmbah. I. *Rĕmbah-rĕmbah*: flowing, of tears. Also *rĕmbah-leleh*.

II. *Rĕmbah-rĕmbah*: improperly adjusted, of clothing, as when a *sarong* is drawn up too high on one side and gives an uneven appearance to the costume.

رمبه rĕmbeh. V. *rĕmbah*.

رمبي rambai. I. A common fruit tree, *baccaurea motleyana*.

R. ayam: *baccaurea wallichii*. Also *ruparia fasciculata* and *anisophyllea disticha*.

R. bukit: *baccaurea brevipes*.

R. chuchut : (Malacca) *aporosa aurea*.
R. daun : *galearia phlebocarpa* and *shorea acuminata*.

R. pontiyanak : *galearia affinis*.

Akar rambai daun : *æschynanthus radicans*.

II. *Bulu rambai* : short feathers on either side of the tail of a fowl, the long tail feathers being *bulu lela* or *bulu lawi*.

Rambaiyan : hairy ; a nickname given to a very hairy man.

رمبي **rumbai**. Tassel ; hanging tuft ; pendant ; cf. *umbai* and *jërumbai*.

Bërumbai and *bërumbai-rumbai* : with pendants ; edged with pendants, tassels or tufts. *Ayer mata bërumbai-rumbai* : teardrops hanging (from the eye-lid) ; Sh. Sing. Terb., 48. *Bërumbaikan mutiyara* : with pendant pearls, Sh. Bid., 13. *Bërumbai-rumbaiyan* : pendant ; hanging ; in suspension ; Sh. Ch. Ber., 5.

رمبي **rëmbiya**. The sago-palm, *sagus lœvis*.

رمبيك **rëmbega**. (Kedah.) A plant, *calotropis procera* ; (Riau, Johor) *lëmbega*.

رمت **rëmut**. *Mërëmut* : (Kedah) to pulsate ; to beat, as an artery. Cf. *tëmut*.

رمد **ramrud**. Eng. Ramrod ; = *pëlantak*.

رس **rëmis**. A species of shell-fish ; a small and common shell ; Ht. Abd., 88, 202, 284 ; Ht. Gh.

رسم **ramsum**. [Dutch : *rantsoem*.] Rations ; the common allowance of rice and provisions to an army or to a force of labourers ; Sh. Lamp., 16. *Përëmpuwan r.* : *filles publiques* ; prostitutes accompanying a Netherlands India army ; female camp-followers. *Ramsum* is also often added to a woman's name with a very discreditable meaning.

رمضان **ramadlân**. Arab. The name of the ninth Muhammadan month ; the fasting month ; Ramazan,—more usually spoken of as *bulan puwasa*.

رمغ **rëmang**. I. The comparative obscurity of a cloudy day ; thick cloudy weather in the daytime. *Mëngubahkan rëmang kapada rëmbang* : to change gloom into the brightness of noonday ; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

II. Fragility ; brittleness ; = *rapoh*.

III. *Mërëmang* : to be stiffly erect, of hair which is cut too short or which requires oiling.

رمثكي **rëmunggai**. (Kedah.) The "horse-radish" tree, *moringa pterygosperma* ; (Riau) *lëmbugai*, (Singapore) *rëmbugai*.

رمث **rëmpa**. *Mërëmpa* : to (literally) beat about the bush or jungle ; to make one's way through scrub or forest where there is no path.

رمث **rampat**. I. Sweeping about a long pole (or any similar object) so as to strike any one approaching within a certain radius ; turning a hose in all directions so as to keep people at a distance ; covering a certain radius or area with sweeping blows (and so defending oneself), as distinct from defending oneself by deliberate blows aimed at definite persons.

Mëmaki mërampat papan : to launch out sweeping abuse ; to abuse people generally, in contradistinction to abuse levelled at individuals.

II. *Tali përampat* : the rope attaching a steering-paddle to the *tiyang goyang*.

رمث **ramput**. (Riau.) *Mëramput* : to talk foolishly and lyingly ; to tell lies which take no one in.

رمث **rempat**. Blown aside by stress of weather,—used especially of a ship being driven on a lee shore.

رمث **rumput**. Grass ; a generic name for grasses.

Tinggi rumput dari kayu : grass higher than trees ; a proverbial expression to describe an unnatural or impossible state of affairs. *Bagai ëmbun di-hujung rumput* : like dew at the tip of a blade of grass ; a proverbial symbol of transience.

Sayang ka-rumput, buwang padi ;

Sayang ka-padi, buwang rumput :

if you want grass you must throw away *padi*, if you want *padi*, you must throw away the grass ; Prov.

Mërumput : to weed ; to clear a plantation of weeds and grasses ; Ht. Ind. Meng.

رمث **rampas**. Taking by force, carrying off by force, confiscation, plundering. *Sënjata-nya di-rampas dan orang-nya di-hukum* : the weapons were taken away and their owners punished ; Ht. Abd., 258. *Hukum dan rampas dan dënda* : punishments, confiscations, and fines ; Ht. Abd., 216.

Rampasan : plunder taken in war ; booty ; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mërampas : to forcibly seize, confiscate or carry off.

Tërampas : seized, confiscated, carried off ; Muj., 40.

رمث **rampus**. *Mërampus* : to speak foully or coarsely ; to use bad or filthy language.

رمث **rampis**. (Kedah.) *Mërampis* : to haul in the sail a little ; to draw in the sheet ; (Riau, Johor) *mërapih*.

رمس **rempus** or **rimpus**. Lifting up any object by clutching it with both hands and raising it; lifting up a person lying on the ground when that person is so picked up that the recumbent attitude is preserved.

Měrempus: to lift up a person in this way; Ht. Raj. Don., 60.

رمس **rompis**. Chipped at the tip or on the edge. *Telinga-mu ini sudah rompis-rompis bekas kena senjata orang*: this ear of yours has had a piece cut off, a sign that you have been wounded with some weapon; Ht. Gh.

رمغ **rampang**. Inferior; lacking in juice, of the areca nut.

رمغ **ramping**. I. Slender, delicately and gracefully formed, especially of the waist. *Pinggang-nya ramping*: her waist was slender; Sh. Bid., 21; Ht. Gul. Bak., 105; Cr. Gr., 20; Ht. Abd., 86, etc. This expression occurs in almost every description of a Malay beauty, but it must not be taken to mean wasp-waisted or unnaturally slender (*gènting*, q. v.).

II. *Rompang-ramping*: tattered and torn, of an *atap* wall or any similar object, but not of cloth (*chompang-champing*, q. v.); perforated by numerous holes, as a house after a bombardment; Pel. Abd., 56.

Měramping: to be tattered at the edge, of a piece of matting.

رمغ **rěmpang**. *Rěmpang běhasa*: slightly lacking in brains; not having all one's wits; "touched."

رمغ **rěmpang**. Stretching out in long streamers which do not adhere to each other. *Jari r.*: fingers or toes wide apart (especially in the latter sense).

رمغ **rempong**. The seizure in one hand of the forefeet or hindfeet of a small animal or of the feet of a fowl; tying the feet of a fowl together; pinioning a man's lower limbs.

Habis pikir, jangan bohong;

Salah jawab kena rempong:

think it out and don't tell a lie; a wrong answer will see you in irons.

رمغ **rimping**. *Pěrimping*: the end man of a row; the objects at the extreme end of a row of similar objects.

رمغ **rompang**. *Rompang-ramping*: tattered and torn; v. *ramping*, II.

رمغ **rompeng** or **romping**. Defective or maimed—used especially of a nose of which the lobe of a nostril has been cut or eaten away; a diminutive of *rompong*, q. v.

رمغ **rompong**. Maimed or injured by the complete loss of a prominent feature such as a nose or an ear; the cutting off of such a feature. *Ada yang rompong hidong-nya*: some had lost their noses; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Kelihatan-lah gigi-nya yang rompong itu*: the cavities caused by broken teeth could be seen; his deficiencies in teeth were visible; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Maka belalai gajah itu-pun putus, rompong-lah muka-nya*: the trunk of the elephant broke off and his face gaped open; Ht. Hamz., 73.

Romponkan, and *měromponkan*: to cut off or slit off a prominent feature; Ht. Kal. Dam., 404.

رمق **rampak**. Thick and spreading (of a tree)—used of a broad low tree in contradistinction to the umbrageousness of a lofty one (v. *rimbun*). *Těrlalu sangat rampak dahan-nya sampai ka-tanah sapěrti suwatu bilek rupa-nya*: its boughs were spacious and extended down to the ground forming what looked like a chamber; Ht. Koris.

رمق **rěmpak**. *Sa-rěmpak*: in time; in unison; in line.

Sa-ratus suwami děngan istěri,

Sa-rěmpak měnari kanan dan kiri:

a hundred couples, husbands with wives, were dancing in unison to the right or the left; Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1895.

رمق **rěmpak**. Split, on one side or other, but not down the centre; v. *bělah*.

رمق **rompak**. Robbery; piracy; plunder; taking by force; theft accompanied with violence. This word is especially used of piracy. *Dirompak Lanun*: plundered by Lanun pirates; Sh. Peng., 13.

Měrompak: to plunder; to commit piracy.

Pěrompak: a pirate. *Sarang p.*: a nest of pirates; Ht. Abd., 230. *Pěrompak darat digelar orang*: men called them land pirates; Sh. Pr. Turk., 10.

رمق **rompok**. *Běrompok*: bordered or fringed with ornamental cloth, of a mat, etc., when such a border does not go round the mat but is confined to certain portions of it. See *ompok*.

رمش **rumpun**. The stem of a grass; the shoots from a common root in any grass; a numeral coefficient for individual plants (grasses); Sh. Bur. Nuri, 20; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 46; Sh. Raj. Haji; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Sa-rumpun sěrai*: a shoot of lemon grass. *Sa-rumpun buloh*: the shoots of bamboo springing from one common root.

رمشي **rěmpěnai**. (Selangor, Malacca.) A tree (*ardisia coriacea*?). Also (Johor) *pěnai* and (Riau) *měmpěnai*.

رمشه rampeh. (Kedah.) *Mërampēh*: haul in the sheet a little; to pluck the end of a twig or branch; a variant of *mërampis*; (Riau, Johor) *mërāpēh*.

رمشو rumpu. *Mërumpu*: to heap fuel on a fire to make it smoke heavily, especially by way of a practical joke.

رمشه rēmpah. Drug; spice; ingredient; an item going to make up a medical prescription; the different spices required for flavouring a dish. *Kēdai Kēling mēnjuwal rēmpah*: a Kling "curry-stuff" shop; Sh. Sing. Terb., 13. *Ini-lah rēmpah-nya*: the ingredients are as follows; the recipe or prescription is as follows. *Ada-kah tuwan tahu bagai-mana atau apa-apa rēmpah-nya mēmbuwat ubat bēdil*: do you know, Sir, how or with what ingredients gunpowder is made? Pel. Abd., 82.

R. ratus: the "hundred ingredients," a medicine given to women after confinement.

رمشه rempah. *Rēbah rempah*: stumbling and falling; the fall of a man who tries to recover his footing only to fall again; Sej. Mal., 45; Ht. Gul. Bak., 62; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Sri Ben., 82, etc.

رمشه rēmpoh. Knocking over; upsetting. A stronger word than *tēmpoh*, q. v. *Mērēmpoh*: to knock against; to knock over; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 21; Sh. Nas., 9.

رمشه rempoh. (Riau, Johor.) Lifting (a man) bodily; putting one's arm round a man's waist and raising him off the ground.

رمشي rampai. Miscellaneous; of a mixed character; variety. *Bunga r.*: a fragrant preparation made by cutting up *pandanus* leaves and mixing the shreds with the petals of flowers, with perfumes, etc. *Minyak r.*: a fragrant oil made with various flowers. *Pantun r.*: a miscellaneous collection of disconnected *pantuns*. *Pēnganan r.*: cakes of all sorts. *Pikir nan jangan banyak di-rampai*: do not let your thoughts be too inconsequent; Sh. Put. Ak., 29.

Rampaikan: to scatter (the *bunga rampai*); (by metaphor) to spread news, etc. *Khabar di-rampaikan*: the news was spread; Sh. Ul., 66.

Mērampai: to cut up (the *pandan* leaves to make the *bunga rampai*); cf. *laksana mērampai si bunga pandan*; Sh. Jub. Mal., 15.

رمشي rimpi. (Riau, Johor.) A preparation made by drying a banana in the sun, and so preserving and selling it; (Kedah) *impi*.

رمق rēmak. Liefer; better; it were better that. *Rēmak mati daripada hidup yang siya-siya ini*: better death than a useless life like this; Ht. Gul. Bak., 6. *Rēmak-lah mati harām ta'-lari*: better die; never, never run away; Sh. Abd. Mk., 62.

رمق rēmok. Smashed to pieces; dashed to pieces, as crockery; Sh. K. G. T., 16; broken, as a man's head when struck by a heavy club; Ht. Kal. Dam., 19.

Rēmok-rēdam: crushed to atoms, an intensive of *rēmok*; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 40; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 18. *Rēmok rēdam hati*: broken in spirit; crushed morally; Ht. Abd., 447.

رمل rammal. Arab. Geomancy; the science by which men professed to discover by figures drawn on sand the events which were about to occur. *Mēmbilang r.*: to take a horoscope; Ht. Mash., 6, 33; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 9.

رمي rumēniya. (Kedah.) A fruit, *bouea macrophylla*; (Riau, Johor) *rēmbuniya*.

رمودو rēmudu. (Kedah.) The tadpole; (Riau, Johor) *bērudu*.

رمي rēmai. Fine or small; minute, as particles of sand or dust.

رنت rēnta. *Mērēnta* or *mērēnta-rēnta*: to speak angrily or in high tones; Sh. Ul., 17.

رنت rentā. *Tuwa rentā*: (Riau, Johor) old and weak; decrepit.

رنت ronta. *Mēronta*: to struggle to free oneself from any one's grasp; to try to tear oneself loose, as a thief wishing to escape from the clutch of a policeman. *Tuwan putēri pun mēnangis tērlalu sangat sērāya mēronta-ronta hēndak bērlēpas diri-nya*: the princess wept copiously and struggled to free herself from his grasp; Ht. Ind. Meng. The word also occurs: Ht. Perb. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Peng., 17; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 13; Sh. A. R. S. J., 9, 25. The forms *rontah* and *rontak* also occur.

رنت rēnut. *Tali rēnut*: the belly-band in the trappings of an elephant.

رنتاک rēntaka. [Skr. *kalantaka*?] A small swivel gun; a small *lela*; Sh. Peng., 17; Sh. Sri Ben.

رنتس rantas. (Kedah.) Cutting a trace through the jungle; (Riau, Johor) *rēntas*, q. v.

رنتس rēntas. I. (Riau, Johor.) Cutting a trace; taking a short cut through the jungle. *Rēntas bērēntas*: clearing a path through the forest. *Mērēntas*: to so clear a path. Also (Kedah) *rantas*.

II. (Kedah.) Breaking by a jerk; (Riau, Johor) *runtas*, q. v.

III. Clearing a river bed of snags.

رنتس rintis. Cutting a thin line or trace through the jungle;—less than *rēntas*, q. v.

رنتس **rintas**. Cutting across from point to point, taking the shortest line. *Belayar mērintas sēgala tanjong-tanjong*: sailing from the extremity of one promontory direct to the extreme point of the next; Ht. Mar. Mah. Cf. *lintas*.

رنتس **runtas**. (Riau, Johor.) Breaking by a sudden pull or jerk, as one breaks a piece of string; (Kedah) *rēntas*.

Mēruntas: to so break (any string, cord, or cord-like material). *M. tali*: to snap a thread, to break a piece of string; Sh. Panj. Sg. (in three places).

رنتغ **rantang**. I. A kind of basket or hamper for provisions; a covered basket of wicker-work. *R. pinggan*: a covered basket for carrying plates and dishes.

II. Penetrability to sight; leaflessness or thinness of foliage in a tree. *R. mata mēmandang*: offering a clear view.

رنتغ **ranting**. A twig; a small leafless branch; Ht. Abd., 26, 311, 409; Ht. Mash., 57. *Ēnggang lalu ranting patah*: the hornbill flies past as the branch breaks; a coincidence which seems more than a coincidence and casts suspicion on the bird; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 88.

Bēlalang ranting: a stick-insect; *phasma gigas*.

رنتغ **rēntang**. I. Stretched out; extended; cf. *bēntang*. *Bēntang* is used of mats, carpets, etc., lying open on the floor; *rēntang* is used of an object being tied or held out or kept open by pressure, as nets are stretched along a tideway. *Rēntangkan*: (transitive) to extend, to stretch out. *Rēntangkan tali*: stretch out the cords; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Mērēntangkan rantai*: to stretch out a chain; Sej. Mal., 63.

Mērēntang: to stand extended or open; to stretch across anything, as clouds stretch across the sky; Sh. Sri Ben., 20; Sh. Ik. Trub., 12; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Rēntang is also used as a classifier or numeral co-efficient for objects (such as field-nets) which are stretched out; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 17.

Rēntang is used again of the object for which nets and cords of this sort are stretched out, i. e., for interception or catching. *Ta'-akan rēntang pēluru di-lalang*: a bullet is not to be stopped in long grass; Prov. *Tidakkan tērentang kērbau di-tandoḡ-nya*: a buffalo is not to be stopped at the point of its horns; Prov.

By the Dutch authorities, *rēntang* is written *rintang*, as a variant of *lintang*.

II. A round, in the sense of cocks fighting a round or two but not fighting to a finish. *Mari-lah kita rēntang ayam*: let us make these cocks fight a round or two; Ht. Raj. Don., 63.

رنتغ **rēntong**. Burnt to a cinder; scorched and black.

رنتف **rēntap**. Pulling, hauling, tugging—as one hauls at a tug-of-war; cf. *rentak*.

رنتق **rēntak**. Stamping the feet in anger; stamping a sulky refusal, like an angry child. *Bērēntak sērta mēnēbah dada*: stamping the feet and beating the breast; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. *antak*, *ēntak*, etc.

رنتق **rentak**. Hauling at a rope (of which one end is fixed); tugging at a chain, as a dog when it is tied up and desires to get loose. *Maka anjing itu-pun mērentak rantai itu lalu putus*: the dog hauled at the chain and it broke; Sej. Mal., 141. Cf. *rēntap*.

رنتق **rintek**. Speckled; spotted; a slight spot or speckle on a background of a different colour. *Hujan rintek* or *hujan rintek-rintek*: fine drizzling rain; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 392; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 4. *Hujan rintek-rintek bēhasa*: a very fine drizzle; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Ayam bērintek: a speckled fowl. *Bapa-nya boreḡ, anak-nya rintek*: when the father is spotted the child is speckled; like father like son; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 93.

رنتق **rontak**. Struggling to get free, an effort to release oneself from the grasp of another. *Mērontak*: to struggle; Ht. Best. See *ronta*, which is the commoner form.

رنتم **rantam**. Subscription or contribution for a common object such as the purchase of a buffalo for slaughtering; a kind of joint-stock arrangement when the means of individuals are insufficient for any purpose.

رنتن **rēntan**. A weak state of health predisposing to disease; getting into a weak or unfit state such as may cause a slight injury to prove dangerous. *R. hati*: a bad disposition towards anyone; a state of mind such as makes one prone to believe evil of another person, or to take offence readily at anything he does.

رنتن **runtun**. Dragging any person along by the hand; dragging anything along with a string; pulling a bell rope; hauling on a rope an end of which is fixed; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 8; Sh. K. G. T., 17. Cf. *tuntun*.

*Pagar-pagar batang chabai,
Anak sēmut dalam kēbun;
Ingat-ingat, ayuhai Pa' Lēbai,
Māliku'l-māūt hēndak runtun*:

remember, remember, my father Lebai, the Angel of Death will be hauling you off.

رنتو **rantau.** A reach, of a river; a long straight stretch of coast, in contradistinction to a curving shore (v. *těloḡ*). *Těloḡ rantau*: bays and reaches; the coast line generally; the whole country.

*Binatang di-hutan sěmuwa di-ta'aluk,
Gunong rimba rantau dan těloḡ:*

he subjugated all the beasts of the jungle, in the mountains, forests, reaches and bays.

Měrantau: to wander from country to country; to emigrate in search of a livelihood; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 3; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 13.

رنته **rontah.** To struggle, to release oneself from the grasp of another; = *ronta*, q. v.

رنته **runtoh.** Falling down; tumbling to pieces —of a massive object such as a masonry building or as a mountain. *Jikalau bēbērapa banyak pun anjing mēnyalak, bukit boleh-kah runtoh*: however many dogs may bark, is the hill likely to come tumbling down? Prov.; Ht. Abd., 175. *Langit runtoh, bumi chayer*: the sky falls and the earth is reduced to a pulp; a great man's subordinates are ruined by his fall; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 156.

Těbing r.: the "sunken bank," a name given to a supposed Atlantis in the centre of the Great Ocean (*pusat taseḡ*). This land was the abode of the Evil Spirits till it was engulfed and scattered its inhabitants over the seas and forests of the world. From this sunken land, the *Pauh Janggi* is supposed still to rear its branches above the surface of the sea.

Runtuhkan and *měruntuhkan*: to cause a heavy body to come crashing down; to pull down anything massive and heavy—such as a masonry pillar (Sh. K. G. T., 17), or house, Sh. Kamp. Boy., 7; Ht. Gul. Bak., 125.

Kěruntohan: a heavy crashing fall; a collapse, Sh. Tab. Mimp., 16.

رنتي **rantai.** A chain. *R. buloh*: a chain of bamboo cylinders with a string through them. *Baju r.*: a coat of mail, Sh. Panj. Sg. *Babi r.*, or *babi běrantai*: a wild pig believed by Malays to have a chain of two or three links connecting its tusks. This chain serves as a talisman rendering it invulnerable. *Běsi rantai babi*: iron obtained from this chain,—believed by Malays to be a mighty talisman of invulnerability for the lucky finder or purchaser. *Tikam baju rantai*: a heavy pike, intended to penetrate armour by the force of its momentum. *Siput r.*: a long narrow shell. *Rantai kaseh dan tulus mēsēra*: the bonds of affection and deep-seated loyalty.

Rantaikan: to chain; to put in chains.

Běrantai: in chains; wearing a chain.

Kain b.: a kind of cloth with a pattern of gold thread; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Běrantai susun tujuh bělēt*: to wear a necklace of seven strings; Ht. Ind. Nata.

رنتي **rěnti.** Stopping; cessation; = *hěnti*. Cf. *běrhěnti*, of which *rěnti* is probably assumed to be the root. *Běrbunyi tanbur sa-dikit ta'-rěnti*: the drumming never ceased for a moment; Sh. Pr. Ach., 11.

Rěntikan: to terminate, to put a stop to, to stop. *Di-rěntikan parang puting*: he stopped the chopper-blade (which was automatically cutting off the heads of his enemies); Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Baik běrniyaga atau běrpěrang,

Rěntikan dahulu masa sěkarang:

whether engaging in trade or in war, it is best not to go on at such a time as this; Sh. Rej., 6.

رنتي **runtai.** *Měruntai* and *měruntai-runtai*: hanging loose; dangling; v. *untai*.

Sa-runtai is used as a numeral co-efficient for *rantai*.

رنتي **runti.** The process of cleaning the common rattan of commerce (*rotan sěga*) by scraping off its asperities. *Kěna runtī*: (by metaphor) to have one's corners rubbed off one; to get one's peculiarities or eccentricities knocked out of one.

رنجس **rěnjās.** *Měrěnjās*, or (in less degree) *měrěnjīs*: (Kedah) to be sulky, to go off or do anything angrily or in a sulky way; Ht. Best; (Riau) *měrěnyyah* and *měrěnyeh*.

رنجس **rěnjīs.** I. *Rěnjiskan* and *měrěnjiskan*: to sprinkle; to dash a few drops of water over any one; Ht. Gul. Bak., 100; Ht. Sh.

II. *Měrěnjīs*: to be sulky; v. *rěnjās*.

رنج **ranjang.** A large bedstead or state bed; a double bed; Sh. K. G. T.; Sh. Sing. Terb.

رنج **renjong.** *Kětam renjong*: a large variety of crab; the king-crab?

رنج **runjang.** I. *Měrunjang*: to thrust at anything we cannot see, as when a man drives a spear into a pool or cavity where he knows a fish to be although he cannot see it.

II. A kind of crowbar.

رنج **runjong.** *Běrunjong* or *měrunjong*: to be piled up in a heap, as rice on a plate.

رنجق **rěnjak.** *Měrěnjak*: to walk springily.

رنجم **runjam.** Stamping or ramming down; (by metaphor) stuffing down food, guzzling. Cf. *unjam*.

رنجن **runjun.** *Měrunjun*: to fish with a live frog baited to a small line.

رنجو ranjau. A caltrop; a contrivance made of one or more sharp-pointed pieces of bamboo so placed or arranged as to injure a careless, unshod enemy; Ht. Abd., 58; Ht. Mar. Mah.

R. chachak: splinters driven into the ground pointing upwards so as to injure anything running against them or falling on them. These splinters are used in pitfalls or snares for wild animals.

R. mata parut: a caltrop consisting of a plank covered with spikes.

R. mata satu: a caltrop consisting of a small piece of planking with a single spike.

R. mata tiga: a caltrop with three spikes pointing in different directions so that when dropped on the ground one of the three spikes is sure to point upwards.

Měranjau: a form of *coitus*.

Pěranjau: a thief who prowls about by day in search of easy opportunities for night-thefts.

رنجو runjau. Lankiness; disproportionately tall stature.

رنجون ranjuna. [Skr. *Arjuna*]. Arjuna; one of the *Pandawas* or heroes of the Mahabharata. Usually styled *Sang Ranjuna*, and also (but more rarely) *Rajuna* and *Arjuna*.

Ranjuna sutěra bahu: the Arjuna Sastra Bahu, or *Arjuno Wiwoho*, a Kawi poem of very ancient date dealing with the adventures of Arjuna and certain Nymphs of Heaven; the story, or representations of the story, in that poem; Ht. Mas Ed.

Sang Ranjuna Tapa: (1) the image of Arjuna in the guise of a penitent, mentioned as a processional emblem in the Sha'ir Panji Samerang; (2) the name of the traitor who betrayed Singapore to the Javanese, according to the Sejarah Malayu. *Ranjuna Tapa, sudah Sang Ranjuna di-goda bidadari kětujoh*: Arjuna as the Ascetic, at the time when he was tempted by the Seven Nymphs of Heaven; Ht. Perb. Jaya; v. *supra*.

Lěngan-nya sapěrti busar Ranjuna: her arm was like the bow of Arjuna; a simile for a well-shaped and delicately curved arm.

Panah Ranjuna: the arrow of Arjuna (who was famous for his prowess with the bow); the name given by Malays to a meteor, believed by them to be an evil spirit. *Jin panah Ranjuna*: another and fuller name for this evil spirit.

Arjuna himself is mentioned as a type of manly beauty. *Sapěrti Ranjuna rupa-nya*: his beauty was as that of Arjuna; Ht. Ind. Nata.

رنجان rěnchana. A narrative; a transcript; a tale of something which has occurred.

Rěnchanakan: to narrate or relate; Ht. Abd., 6. *Měrěnchana*: id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 72; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 11.

رنجت ronchet or runchit. *Běronchet-ronchet* or *měronchet-ronchet*: by degrees; in instalments; to give a little at a time; to dole out. See *unchit*.

رنجڠ ranchang. I. Pointing upwards; a name given to pointed stakes stuck in the ground pointing upwards; limed twigs or projecting pieces of bamboo for catching small birds.

II. (Onom.) A clanking or chinking sound.

رنجڠ ranchong. Cutting at an angle; cutting to a point; cf. *manchong*. *Pěpat di-luwar ranchong di-dalam*: flat outside and sharp within—of a person whose professions are fair but whose feelings are hostile; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 148. *Gang r.*: a sharp-pointed chisel used by braziers.

Měranchong: to point (a pen); Sh. Nas., 5.

رنجڠ rěnchang. (Onom) A clanking or chinking noise. Also *ranchang*; cf. *gěrěnchang* and *gēměrěnchang*.

رنجڠ rěncheng. (Onom.) A ringing sound.

رنجڠ renchong. A heavy sword or scimitar in use among the Achinese.

رنجڠ runching. Sharpness such as that of the chisel;—a variant of *ranchong*, q. v.

رنچڠ ranchap. I. Cutting or moulding anything to the same width throughout; giving a cylindrical shape to anything; masturbation.

II. To sharpen (weapons).

رنچڠ ranchak. Continuous and lively—used of music and dancing; gay frequency. *Gamboh pun tēngah ranchak mēnari*: the dancing girls were in the midst of a lively dance; Ht. Koris.

رنچڠ rěnchak. A large kind of cauldron.

رنچڠ rincheḱ. A minute slice or section; chopping into small pieces; slicing. *Rincheḱ-rincheḱ*: minutely; in detail.

رنچم rěncham. Confusing the eye by minuteness and number; puzzling, as a number of small lines or similar objects appear to a man who wishes to count them by the eye only. *Rěncham mata mēmandang*: confusing to the eye.

رنچه ranchah. The cutting down of small trees or branches in the jungle in order to mark the course pursued and so to enable a man to retrace his steps or help his friends to find him.

رنجه **rĚnchah.** I. *MĕrĚnchah* : to plough through thick and thin; to push through swamp or jungle without stopping to select the easiest way; to walk through a *padi*-field instead of keeping to the dykes (*batas*).

II. *MĕrĚnchah-rĚnchah* : to work intermittently; to work by fits and starts; to work first at one thing and then at another.

III. *PĕrĚnchah* : flavouring; small fish or prawns cooked with vegetables to give a certain zest to the vegetables.

Tikar puchok, tikar mĕngkuwang,

Tĕmpat dudok raja Mĕlayu;

Ikan busok jangan di-buwang,

Buwat pĕrĚnchah daun kayu :

do not cast away fish that is rotten, use it as flavouring for green vegetables.

رنجه **rencheh.** (Kedah.) Small; minor. In the expression *sĕlar rencheh* : the lesser or small *sĕlar*, the name of a fish.

رنجه **rincheh.** I. The balance given one in small change; the amount returned to a person after he has paid for another with a coin of greater value than the amount agreed upon as selling price.

II. (Selangor.) Small; minor; (Riau, Johor) *recheh*; (Kedah) *rencheh*.

رند **randa.** I. [Skr. *randā*.] (Batav. and W. Sumatra.) A widow; a divorcée; (Riau, Kedah, Johor) *janda*, q. v.

II. *Rundu-randa* : wandering here and there; going to this house and that, of a man who is swayed entirely by impulse in his movements. *Mĕranda* : to wander about capriciously; to go anywhere without any special object; to go "mooning" about. *Pura pĕranda* : useless and wandering. *Našib pura pĕranda* : the lot of a useless wanderer; the fate of an outcast who leaves a place because he cannot help himself and not in pursuit of a design to better himself.

رند **renda.** Port. Gold or silver lace; embroidery in gold or silver; Ht. Koris. *Baju bĕrenda* : embroidered with gold.

رند **ronda.** Port. Military rounds; but *raun* (Eng. *round*) is more commonly used in this sense in colloquial language.

رندان **rĕndana.** The name of a flower (unidentified).

رندغ **randong.** Stepping, trampling, treading under foot.

Jikalau tuwan di-randong mĕraḡ,

Tidak-lah boleh tuwan bĕrgĕraḡ :

if you (the *punggok*) get trodden on by the peacock you will never be able to move again; Sh. Bur. *Punggok*, 2.

رندغ **rĕndang.** Baking or frying. *Sagu r.* : pearl sago; Sej. Mal., 151. *Pisang r.* : baked or fried bananas. *Panas tuboh bagai di-rĕndang* : a body as heated as if it was being baked; Sh. May., 2. *Mata-nya merah sapĕrti buwah saga di-rĕndang* : his eyes were as red as the fried seeds of the *saga* (*adenanthera pavonina*); Ht. Sh. Kub.

Mĕrĕndang : to bake, to fry; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 24.

رندغ **rendang.** I. Leafiness; giving shade. *Pohun kayu rendang* : a shady tree; Ht. Raj. Bud., 2; Ht. Abd., 467; Sej. Mal., 86.

II. *Mĕrendang* : (Kedah.) To chant an invocation in the spirit-language (*bĕhasa hantu*); to sing a sort of runic rhyme as is done by a medicine man to call down spirits to the bedside of his patient; (Riau, Johor) *bĕrdendang* and *bĕrdondang*.

III. (Kedah.) A narrow and almost flat "dug-out."

رندغ **rondeng.** (Riau, Johor.) Calculation by figures; accounts; bills; = *kira* (which, however, is used in a wider sense). *Hamba tidak bĕrbanyak rondeng* : I am not a man of intricate calculations; I am no deep schemer; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 23. Also (Kedah) *runding*.

Rondeng-mĕrondeng : calculations generally; accounts. *Di-tipu orang akandiya dalam sukatan dan timbangan dan rondeng-mĕrondeng* : he was swindled in measures and weights and accounts; Ht. Abd., 484.

رندغ **runding.** See *rondeng*.

رندغ **rundong.** Living on a person without paying for one's sustenance; "cadging" or "sponging" on others. *Di-rundong malang* : to have evil fortune taking up her abode with one; to be persistently followed by ill-luck; to have bad luck living on one; Sh. Ul., 23; Ht. Kal. Dam., 366; Ht. Koris.

Sudah našib di-rundong malang,

Padi di-tanam mĕnjadi lalang,

Ayam di-kurong di-sambar lang,

Balam di-sangkar jadi bĕlalang :

it is my lot to be dogged by ill-luck; the *padi* I plant becomes useless long grass; the fowls in my fowl-house are the prey of a hawk and the doves in my cages are transformed into locusts!

رندق **randok.** I. Shaggy and rank, of an old he-goat. *Kambing r.* : a he-goat; Sej. Mal., 47. *Kambing pa' randok* : (Penang) a hairy rank old goat; a nickname for an old and shameless profligate. *Pa' randok* : (Kedah) the old goat; a term by which a tiger is meant when speaking of a tiger in the jungle.

II. Treading down undergrowth or weeds; wading through water; stamping through swampy ground. *Habis padi di-randok mēmērang*: the *padi* has been everywhere trodden down by the otters. *Di-randok uleh raja pērēmpuwan buweh itu*: the queen waded through the foam; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Pasang gēta dalam bilek,
Kērawang bunga kuntum chēmpaka;
Tuwan laksana sējnata pēlantek,
Sa-barang randok kēna bēlaka:

you, sir, are like the blade of a spring-trap, anything that treads on you is certain to suffer.

رندق **rundok**. Bowing, bending or lowering the head; = *tundok*, but less usual. *Rundok rēndah*: low; bowed and low. *Mērundok ka-tanjong*: to bend one's course to a point; to turn a boat's head to a point. *M. pētang*: sinking to evening, of the orb of day; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 46.

رندم **rēndam**. Immersion; submersion under water; soaking in water; living in the water.

Kikir pari, bēlulang kēring,
Rēndam tujoh hari ta'-basah:

a skate-skin grater, a dry hide (are things which) will not get wet though you keep them for days in the water; you cannot get blood from a stone or money from a miser; Prov.

Ular sawa r.: the water-python; the name given by Malays to the python (*python reticulatus*) when it is found in or near water, and when its markings are not as bright in colouring as usual.

Rēndamkan and *mērēndamkan*: to submerge; to immerse.

Bērēndam: to be immersed in any liquid; (by metaphor) to be bathed in tears; Sh. Bid., 30; Sh. Panj. Sg.

رندو **randu**. I. The action of the arm in stirring up water or anything, when the arm is thrust into water and worked round and round so as to set the water in rapid motion. *Randukan*: to work up or mix anything by working the arm round and round in it; Sej. Mal., 122.

II. Jav. A tree (unidentified); Ht. Sh.

رندو **rindu**. Passionate and sustained desire; longing; the cravings of love. *R. dēndam*: id. *Mēnanggong r.*: to suffer the pangs of separation from a beloved object.

Api-api di-pagar dusun,
Anak raja bērmāin dadu;
Ayuhai adinda, kirimkan rachun,
Tiyada kuwasa mēnanggong rindu:

oh my love, send me some poison, I can no longer endure separation.

Rindukan: to long for; to miss. *Beta pun rindukan anakanda*: I have been longing for my child; I have been missing my child greatly; Sh. Sri Ben., 81.

Kērinduan: love; longing.

Mērindu: to sigh for. *Punggok mērindu bulan*: the owl's sighing for the moon—a type of vain longing; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 1, 6; Sh. Bid., 49; Sh. Ik. Trub., 21; J. S. A. S., II., 138.

Buloh pērindu: (1) a sort of Jew's harp, an instrument giving out a plaintive note when worked by the breeze; (2) an instrument made of bamboo and used for imitating the notes of some birds. *Suwaranya Sang Samba itu saperti buloh pērindu*: the voice of Sang Samba was (plaintive, soothing and sweet) as the sound of an Æolian harp; Ht. Sg. Samb.

رندو **rundu**. *Rundu-randa*: erratic; wandering about wherever the spirit moves one; v. *randa*.

رندہ **randeh**. See *rondah*.

رندہ **rēndah**. I. Lowliness; humility; a low position; limited height. *Sa-burwah kapal rēndah*: a vessel low in the water; a vessel with very little freeboard.

Mērēndah: to take a humble tone; to abase or humble oneself; to assume a modest tone; to be modest; Sh. Bid., 112; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21. *Mērēndahkan diri*: id., Ht. Abd., 49, 421.

II. *Riyoh-rēndah*: clamour; varying noise; all sorts of noises; Ht. Abd., 111, 210, 247; Sh. Peng., 13; Sh. Sing. Terb., 21.

رندہ **rondah**. *Rondah-randeh*: in disorder or confusion—of the hair, of clothes, etc. Cf. *rundu-randa*.

رندى **randai**. *Mērandai*: to step through water or long grass; to wade through shallow water.

رندى **randi**. A silk cloth of Chinese or Siamese make; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mar. Mah.

رندینی **randini**. A flower (unidentified).

رنس **rēnas**. *Padi bērēnas*: rapid and promising developement, in *padi*; finely sprouting *padi*; v. *bērēnas*.

رنس **rēnsa**. A variant of *rēsa*, q. v.

رنسځ **ronseng**. Peevishness, grumpiness; v. *rusing*.

رنځ **rēnang**. Swimming; the art or act of swimming.

Rēnangi: to swim in or across (any piece of water). *Di-sungai mana gērangan tuwan rēnangi*: in what river by any chance may you be swimming? Ht. P. J. P.

Rĕnangkan and *mĕrĕnangkan* : to make (a person) swim; to swim across with (a person); Sh. A. R. S. J., 12.

Bĕrĕnang : to swim. *Ajar buwaya bĕrĕnang* : to teach a crocodile how to swim; to give instruction to one wiser than oneself; Prov.

Tĕrĕnang : swimming. *Tĕrĕnang-rĕnang* : swimming about here and there, as fish; Sh. Bid., 39.

رنڠ **rĕnong**. A fixed and steady look at anything; a searching look. *Di-rĕnong-nya tangan-ku* : he looked hard at my hand. *Sambil ku rĕnong-rĕnong kubur-nya itu ku lihat anak-ku sapĕrti bĕrmain* : as I gazed at the tomb I saw my child, as it were, at play; Ht. Abd., 437.

Mĕrĕnong : to be looking hard or fixedly; to stare; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 35.

رنق **rĕnek**. Fine, delicate, minute, of drops of rain or beads of perspiration.

رنت **rĕnnyut**. (Kedah.) The throbbing of a painful spot such as a boil; the quivering of the fontanel; (Riau, Johor) *dĕnnyut*.

رنق **rĕnnyak**. The aggravation of a disease, wound or injury by further ill-treatment. *Mĕrĕnnyak* : to wound a man in a place where he has been already wounded; to strike a man on a tender spot.

رنق **rĕnnyok**. Crushed; smashed to pieces; = *rĕmok*.

رنيم **rĕnnyam**. A pricking or itching sensation in many places at once; the sensation experienced by a man suffering from prickly heat. *Mĕrĕnnyam* : (Kedah) to experience this sensation; (Riau, Johor) *mĕnggĕrĕnnyam*.

رنيه **rĕnnyah**. I. *Bĕrĕnnyah* or *mĕrĕnnyah* : to bestir oneself; to busy oneself about anything; to move from a spot where one is resting. *Sĕgan bĕrĕnnyah* : slow to bestir himself; sluggish. *Rĕnnyah sangat ini* : this is overwork; this is more work than I can stand.

II. (Riau.) *Mĕrĕnnyah* : to be sulky,—a variant of *mĕrĕnjas*, q. v.

رنيه **rĕnnyeh**. I. *Mĕrĕnnyeh* : (Riau) to be in all ill-humour; (Kedah) *mĕrĕnjis*; v. *rĕnjas*.

II. A variant of *rĕnnyai*, q. v.

رنبي **rĕnnyai**. Thin and continuous, of a drizzling rain.

Hujan rĕnnyai-rĕnnyai,

Pachat naik kaki;

Kĕrja lĕngai-lĕngai,

Lambat boleh laki :

when the rain is lasting and drizzling, the leeches climb up one's legs.

رو **rau**. (Onom.) A sound such as that of rushing water. Cf. *lĕrau* and *dĕrau*.

رو **ru**. A tree, *casuarina equisetifolia*; Sh. K. G. T., 21. Also *ĕru*, q. v.
R. bukit : *dacrydium elatum*.

رو **ruwa**. I. Loose; not compact.

II. The expansion of a hollow; a cavity which increases in size after the orifice has been entered. *Mĕruwa* : to expand; to fill with air,—used of the expansion of a cobra's hood under the influence of anger.

روادة **ruwĕdat**. Arab. Customary compliments; ceremonial etiquette.

روان **rawĕn**. [Pers. running; flowing.] A flying chariot or seat; Ht. Sh. Kub. Often pronounced *rawana*.

رواية **riwĕyat**. Arab. Narrative; tale; narration. *Pada suwatu riwĕyat daripada dĕras lompat todak itu datang ka-atas gajah kĕna baju paduka* : according to one account the sword fish leaped as high as the elephant owing to the impetus of their onset, and the prince's garment was torn by them; Sej. Mal., 83.

Sĕhibu'r-riwĕyat : the narrator; the author; the editorial "we"; = *yang ĕmpunya chĕritĕra ini*.

روب **roba**. *Pancha-roba* : varied; uncertain; capricious; of many moods. *Angin pancha-roba* : an uncertain wind; a constantly shifting wind. *Chakap pancha-roba* : contradictory talk; saying first one thing and then another; inconsistency in conversation.

روغ **rubing**. A temporary gunwale of some light material such as thatch; an improvised gunwale added to a boat to give it greater freeboard when heavily laden, or to keep out the spray.

In Kedah a mat is often laid down on the bottom and sides of a boat in order to serve as a sort of hold or receptacle for grain. In such cases the margin of matting allowed for folding over the grain is also called *rubing*.

روغ **rubong**. See *kĕrubong*.

روبك **robak**. *Robak-rabek* : in tatters; tattered and torn—of thatch and wickerwork but not of cloth. Cf. *robeĕ*, and *rabek*.

روبك **robek**. Worn through; perforated; torn—of thatch, paper and wickerwork but not of cloth. *Layar r.* : a torn mat-sail. *Pondok r.* : a lean-to in bad repair. *Tikar r.* : a tattered mat.

روبك robok. I. (Onom.) The sound of liquid entering an empty bottle when it is suddenly thrust under water. *Mërobok*: to give out a dull bubbling sound, as a bottle does when the air is being slowly driven out by the incoming liquid. *Jatoh mërobok ka-dalam ayer*: (Kedah) to fall into the water and sink under the surface; (Riau, Johor) *mënggërobok*.

II. *Mërobok*: to eat inwardly; to extend below the skin, of an abscess the progress of which makes no external sign. *Hati m.*: anger, the expression of which is checked by fear; suppressed wrath making a man angrier by the very fact that he dare not relieve his feelings by expression.

رون ruban. *Ayer ruban*: the watery scum in the fabrication of coco-nut oil. *Mëruban*: to separate oil from its scum in purifying it.

رون rubin. *Batu rubin*: a floor-tile; Ht. Abd., 118. Also *batu ubin* and *batu jubin*.

روبه rūbah. [Pers. and Hindustani.] A fox, *hyæna* or jackal; Ht. Kal. Dam., 46.

روبه roboh. The fall of a heavy or massive body such as the gate of a castle; Sej. Mal., 16; or as the tiled roof of a house; Sh. K. G. T., 9; or as a fort or house; Ht. Abd., 364; Sej. Mal., 85; or as the largest trees of a forest; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Roboh kota Mëlaka*: the fall of the (old) fort of Malacca; an event which seemed proverbially improbable to the Malays of the past and is mentioned in *pantuns* as an emblem of the improbable, *e. g.*, twice in the Ht. Shah Kubad and once in the Ht. Indra Jaya.

Batu r.: a landslip. *Mëmbatu r.*: an idiomatic expression for sensational festivity caused by the coincidence of several festive events. *Batu roboh sa-kali sëmüwa-nya kita kahwinkan*: let us make a great festival of it and celebrate all the marriages on the same day; Ht. Mas Ed. *Tërtawa sapërti batu roboh*: uproarious laughter; Ht. Best.; Ht. Mas Ed. *Tërtawa mëmbatu roboh*: id.

Robohkan and *mërobohkan*: to demolish or overthrow (a heavy or massive object); to pull down (a house). *Mërobohkan imân*: to overthrow the True Faith.

Santapan anak raja di-Orfah,

Këduwa dëngan raja Yaman:

Chëhaya-nya tërang, tërlalu limpah,

Mërosakkan hati mërobohkan imân:

the light (of her beauty) is so radiant and limpid as to crush our hearts with longing and destroy our Faith in God; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3.

روت ruwat. I. The fall of a tree or stake which is uprooted by the pressure of the wind or of any other force and is not broken.

Bukan-nya patah, ruwat;

Bukan-nya latah, di-buwat-buwat:

it is not broken, it is only fallen; it is not hysteria; it is only pretence; Prov.

II. The resumption of human form by a wehr-tiger or *hantu jadi-jadiyan*. See s. v. *rawat*.

III. (Kedah.) *Mëruwat*: to spread, of a sore or ulcer. Also *mëruwak*.

روت ruwit. Bent down but not broken or severed as a branch which its own weight causes to trail on the ground. *Chapek ruwit*: lame with a twisted or bent shinbone; the lameness of a man whose broken leg has been set but not set properly; (Kedah) *chapek-ruwek*. *Sëruwit*: a harpoon; a barbed spear for spearing fish.

روت rotok. *Mërotok*: to mutter angrily; to growl; to express discontent in a low tone of voice.

Marah mërotok: to murmur angrily; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5.

روت rotan. A generic name for rattans (= *rautan*); a name generally applied to plants belonging to the genera *calamus* and *dæmonorops* especially when those plants have an economic value. *Tiyada rotan akar pun bër-guna*: in the absence of a rattan any liana is useful; half a loaf is better than none; Prov., Ht. Abd., 175, 378. *Bagai rotan; asal bër-sang, diya chuchok bëlaka*: like a rattan, so long as (a fish) has gills it will pass through them; absence of discrimination, "all is fish that comes into his net"; Prov. *Bëkas r.*: rattan marks on the back of a man or boy who has been flogged; Ht. Abd., 334. *Bilor r.*: id., Ht. Abd., 24. *Gëlong r.*: a peculiar pattern of lines of the skin (*e. g.*, in thumb marks); "loops" in contradistinction to "whorls"; a pattern suggesting a succession of parabolas with a common focus and axis.

The principal rattans are:

R. bakau: *dæmonorops propinquus*.

R. batu: *calamus insignis*.

R. buwah: *dæmonorops hystrix*.

R. chuchor: *calamus castaneus*.

R. chuchor minyak: *dæmonorops callicarpus*.

R. dahan: *plectocomia griffithii*.

R. dini: *flagellaria indica*.

R. gajah: *myrialepis scortechinii*.

R. gëtah: *calamus didymophyllus*.

R. gunong: *calamus exilis*.

R. jërëng: *dæmonorops draco*.

R. kërai: *dæmonorops geniculatus*.

R. kipas: *ceratolobus kingianus*.

R. kumbong: *calamus ornatus*.

R. lilin: *calamus javanensis*.

R. machap: *dæmonorops longipes*.

R. musang: *freycinetia angustifolia*.

R. sabut: = *r. buwah*.

R. sëga badak: *calamus ornatus*.

R. sëmambu: the Malacca cane, *calamus scipionum*.

R. sëmüt: *korthalsia scaphilgera*.

روني **roti.** Hind. Bread; Ht. Abd., 308; Ht. Gul. Bak., 32.

R. kirai : a prepared compound of flour and egg, looking something like macaroni.

Tukang r. : a baker; Ht. Hamz., 2.

روجق **rojak.** I. The name given to a number of Malay dishes of the salad type. They are made of fruit, vegetables and other cold ingredients flavoured with vinegar, sauce and sambals.

II. *Pěrojak sireh* : (Kedah) a betel-nut pounder : (Riau, Johor) *pěnumboḡ sireh*.

روجق **rojok.** [Arab. رجوع.] Return. The word is, however, limited in use to the return of a husband to his divorced wife, or to the restoration of a friendship after a quarrel; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Měrojok* : to retrace one's steps; to return to one's divorced wife; to restore the *status quo*.

روجل **rojol.** Emergence through a hole or orifice. *Měrojol* : (of a snake) to poke its head out of its hole; (of a bird) to stick its head out between the bars of a cage; (of a fish) to thrust itself partly through the meshes of a net. Also *měřejul*, and *měnjěrojol*.

روجه **rujah.** The act of stabbing or thrusting downwards through a fence or flooring. *Měrujah* : to stab in this way; to thrust a stick into water to frighten fish.

روجي **roji.** [Pers. and Hind. *rōzī*, "daily" the adj. of *rōz*, a day.] Daily bread; daily rice; daily food.

روجه **rochah.** Presenting a dirty appearance; looking dirty and untidy.

روجه **rochoh.** The act of digging the point of a stick or weapon into any surface at various different points in that surface.

روح **rōh or rūh.** (Arab. *rūh*.) The spirit of life; the breath of life. Often used in Malay as an equivalent of *sēmangat*, q. v. *R. sēmangat* : id., Ht. Raj. Don., 55. *Sapěrti tiyada běrōh rasa-nya* : feeling as though there was no life left in him; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Rōh mēlayang* : departing consciousness; Ht. Koris = *těrbang sēmangat*.

Rūhu'l-kudus : the Holy Ghost (in Christian works).

Panggil rōh : the "summoning of the spirit of life;" the name given to a number of formulæ for recalling one's composure when faint with the shock of sudden excitement, and also to prayers for calling the spirit of life of another into one's keeping and so rendering that other subordinate to one's will; see *sēmangat*.

روحاني **rūhānī.** Arab. Spiritual, appertaining to light rather than to darkness. *Malaikat r.* : an Angel of Light, Ht. Md. Hanaf., 84. *Mimpi-ku ini rūhānī bukan-nya shaitānī* : my dream is of God,—not sent by Satan; Ht. Hamz., 82.

روحانية **rūhāniyyat.** Arab. Spirituality, holiness; Muj., 32.

رود **roda.** Port. A wheel.

R. kacha : a glass wheel.

R. lambong : a paddle-wheel.

Kěreta empat r. : a four-wheeled vehicle.

رودس **rudus.** A weapon of the sword or hanger kind; a weapon in use on the West coast of Sumatra and in Acheen, but not in the Malay Peninsula.

رودغ **rodong.** Doubtful; uncertain, regarding the road. *Sahābat yang r.* : a road-side acquaintance; a companion picked up in the course of a journey.

Měrodong : to wander about a place of the paths of which one is ignorant; to "explore." *Jangan mērodong hutan duri* : don't go exploring a thorny jungle.

Těrodong : rushed against, in collision with. *Maka tērodong kaki Radin Asmara Jaya pada batu itu lalu luka* : the feet of the Prince Asmara Jaya struck against the stone and were injured; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

رودق **rodak.** (Onom.?) *Měrodak* : to make a rattling or clattering noise, as when hard substances are shaken in a wooden box or as when a dog runs up and down a wooden staircase, or as a bird struggling to get out of a cage or room.

رودق **rodok.** *Měrodok* : to thrust a sharp pointed weapon upwards; to stab from below; = *měradak*.

رودل **rudul.** (Kedah.) Pendulousness of the upper eye-lid, e. g., in a sleepy man; (Riau, Johor) *rudu*.

رودن **rodan.** Severe and painful injury; injury in a delicate part or on a painful spot; (by metaphor) painful, of work.

رودو **rudau.** Luxuriance; springing up luxuriantly, of plants.

رودو **rudu.** (Riau, Johor.) Heaviness or pendulousness of the upper eye-lid; (Kedah) *rudul*, q. v.

رودي **rodi.** Eur. Order, instruction, direction, command; also *urdi*.

روس ruwas. The space between two joints or knots; the space between the rings of certain plants such as the bamboos. *Sa-ruwas jari*: a joint of the finger; a piece of the finger containing a complete bone; a finger joint as a measure of length. *R. buloh*: sections of the bamboo from joint to joint; Ht. Abd., 387; Ht. Mar. Mah. *R. bambu*: id.; Sh. Lamp., 17. *Pileh-pileh ruwas, tērpileh pada buku*: hesitate to choose between the spaces between the joints, and you will end by being left with the tough joint itself; be too particular and you will only be the worse off in the end; Prov. *Bērjumpa buku dēngan ruwas*: to get the hard joint when looking for the soft spaces between; id.

*Kaluwar bērjalan hari malam,
Singgah di-kēdai bēli bēras;
Sēhaya mēnchari sa-rata 'ālam,
Bērjumpa-lah buku dēngan ruwas:*

I have searched the whole world for what I wanted and have ended by getting the tough knot instead of the soft intermediate portion; I have searched the whole world for a wife; and, when I got her, she was not what I bargained for; Prov.

روس rusa. A generic name for deer other than the dwarf species (*napoh*, *kijang*, and *pēlandok*). Usually *cervus unicolor*.

R. bintang: the name given by Malays to some spotted deer (*cervus axis*) imported from India by Governor Phillips and afterwards let loose in the island of Penang. These animals multiplied for some time and became well known, but subsequently died out and are now only a tradition and a name.

R. dandi, *r. ijok*, *r. lalang*, *r. sēlumbar nibong*, *r. tarum* and *r. ubi*: varieties of the common deer (*cervus unicolor*) differing in shade of colour or in size.

Babi r: the deer-hog, an animal peculiar to Celebes but well known by name to the Malays; *babirusa alfurus*.

روسغ rusing. (Kedah.) Peevishness; grumpiness; (Riau, Johor) *ronseng*. *Rusing* is, however, the literary form; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 13; Sh. Rej., 8, 9.

Mērusing: to be peevish; to be in a temper, as a man who has lost his money, Sh. Sing. Terb., 5; to brood over one's wrongs as a man about to run amuck; Ht. Mar. Mah.

روسق rosak. Spoilt; rendered futile; violated; the ruin of anything. *Sēbab nila sa-titek rosak susu sa-bēlanga*: a gallon of milk is spoilt by a single drop of indigo (a little leaven leavens the whole lump); Prov., Ht. Abd., 132. *R. mata*: injury to the eye-sight. *R. ubat*: the rendering a spell inefficacious. *R. imān*: corrupting true religion. *R. hati*: heart-break. *R. binasa*: utter ruin; spoilt completely.

Rosakkan and *mērosakkan*: to corrupt or destroy; to futilize or spoil. *M. anak*: to spoil a child. *M. bēhasa*: to corrupt a language. *M. anak pērēmpuwan*: to ruin a girl by seduction. *M. 'adat*: to upset customary institutions.

روسق rosok. See *pērosok*.

روسق rusok. Side; flank; ribs. *Di-palu-nya uleh Sang Samba dēngan gada-nya kēna rusok-nya lalu mati*: Sang Samba struck at him with his mace and hit him on the ribs, killing him; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tulang rusok: the ribs proper, the bones constituting the ribs.

Tumbok r.: "a dig in the ribs"; a surreptitious bribe.

Rusok surat: the marginal space left on a Malay letter.

روسم rusam. I. (Kedah.) A kind of revolving table or seat made to amuse children.

II. See *rosan*.

روسن rosan. (Riau, Johor.) A kind of loggia or porch made by extending the eaves of a palace so as to shelter some of the ground round it. This sheltered portion is then walled in and used as a waiting-room.

Also *rusam*; Kl.

روسه rusoh. A row; a tumult; a disturbance; a riot. *Jika ada rusoh sedikit nēschaya tērkējut iya daripada tidor-nya*: he would start up from sleep at the least disturbance; Ht. Kal. Dam., 181.

روسيا rusiya. See *rahasiya*.

روغ ruwang. Hollow space, especially used to describe the well of a ship, and the space enclosed between any four contiguous posts of a house. In this last sense it serves as a unit for calculating or describing the size of a house. *Balai sēmbilan ruwang*: a hall of seven pillar spaces, i. e., on 14 pillars; Sh. Bid., 84.

Mērajoḥ ayer di-ruwang: to get sulky with the water in the ship's well (useless waste of temper); Prov. *Angin mēnimba r.*: a breeze which empties the well (by sending the water to the side of the boat); a side wind; wind on the beam. Also *angin timbang ruwang*.

R. bēlakang: the hollow of the back.

R. duriyan: the cavity in which the durian stone lies.

R. susu: the hollow between the breasts.

Bēruwang: a bear—is possibly derived from the above. *Balerong*, a hall of audience—is possibly a compound of *balai* and *ruwang*; v. *balai*.

Mēruwang: to cleanse a dead body of filth.

'Ilmu pēruwang: a form of the black art; see *pēruwang*.

روغ **ruwing.** A peculiar wheel or large winder used for spinning.

روغت **rungut, or rongot.** Grumbling; murmuring. *Ada mērongot ada tērtawa*: some murmured, some laughed; Sh. Panj. Sg.

روغس **rongos.** *Mērongos*: to be short tempered. *Pērongos*: peevish.

روغق **rongak.** Broken by gaps; discontinuous. *Gigi r.*: gap-toothed. *Pagar r.*: a fence, some of the palings of which are missing.

روف **rupa.** [Skr. *rūpa*.] Form; appearance; beauty; looks. *Rupa hurūf*: the look of the letters. *Endah khabar dari rupa*: the description is fairer than the reality; the object does not come up to expectations; Prov., Ht. Abd., 114, 434.

Pētola bērpagar kēlapa,
Sayang lēnggundi tumbuh di-panchor;
Bukan sēhaya gila ka-rupa,
Kērana budi hati-ku hanchor:

it is not her beauty that inflames me; it is her kindness which conquers my heart.

Sa-rupa: of one appearance with; resembling; like.

Rupa-nya: it appears, it seems (to the eye-sight and not to mental perception or taste). Cf. *rasa-nya*.

Bērupa: having the form of; in the form of. *Bērupa kēra*: in the form of a monkey.

Mērupakan: to assume the form of (any person or thing). *Mērupakan diri-nya sapērti rupa Bēgawan Narada*: to assume the form of the Blessed Narada; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mēnyērupakan: to assume a form similar to that of (any person or thing). *Mēnyērupakan diri-nya sapērti manusiya*: to assume a form like that of a man; Ht. Mash., 54.

Rupawan: beautiful; Ht. Gul. Bak., 128, 142.

روف **ruwap.** *Mēruwap*: to boil up; to settle up; to show bubbles on the surface; to foam up or over as aerated water. *M. darah*: literally to boil over with blood; to foam with rage.

روفق **ropak.** Disorderly plenitude. *Ropak-rapek*: topsy-turvy, as a lumber room full of many articles carelessly thrust into it.
Cf. *opak-apek*.

روفه **rupoh.** *Mērupoh*: (Kedah) to be dulled, to sound dull,—of noises dulled by being in the next house.

روفبه **rupiyah.** See رفيه .

روق **ruwak.** I. *Mēruwak*: to spread, as the contents of an egg when the shell is broken.

II. *Burong ruwak-ruwak*: the name of a large bird something like a heron. The word occurs constantly in pantuns.

Ruwak-ruwak di-Pasir Tuntong
Bērkurai-kurai bulu dada-nya;
Abang bērtolak bēradu untong
Jatoh bērdērai ayer mata-nya:

there was a heron at Pasir Tuntong (literally a beach where turtles come and lay); its breast-feathers had long marbled markings.

روق **ruwek.** *Chapēk-ruwek*: (Kedah) lameness accompanied by the existence of a twisted or bent shin bone; v. *ruwit*.

روك **rokok.** A Malay cigarette; a cigarette made of locally grown tobacco wrapped in dry leaf. *Tiga batang r.*: three cigarettes.

روکم **rokam or rukam.** A name given to a number of trees *flacourtia cataphracta*, and other species.

R. hutan: a shrub resembling the true *rokam*, *scolopia rhinantha*.

The tree is often mentioned as a thorny tree in literature; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14; Sh. Ch. Ber., 3.

Kutip-kutip buwah rukam,
Sakit kaki kēna duri;
Apa nak takut jalan bērtikam?
Sudah-lah 'adat anak dēlaki:

collect, collect the fruit of the *rukam*; your feet are sore through meeting its thorns.

روکو **ruku.** I. A generic name given to a number of plants.

R. gajah: (Sungei Ujong) *vernonia chinensis*.

R. hutan: (Penang) *adenosma capitatum*.

R. ruku: basil, *ocimum basilicum* and *ocimum album*.

R. jantan: *hemigraphis confinis*.

II. *Burong ruku*: a bird better known as *burong kaki diyan*.

روك **ruga.** Loss, injury in property; Sh. Rej., 9; a variant of *rugi*, q. v.

روكل **rogol or rugul.** Rape. *Mērogol*: to ravish; to violate (a woman). *Sudah di-rogol uleh paduka anakanda*: she has been ravished by the prince, your son; Ht. Mas Ed.

روگي **rugi.** [Skr. *rogi*.] Loss; injury other than physical injury. *Mēndapat r.*: to suffer loss; Ht. Abd., 364.

Kērugian: loss; cause of loss; injury to property.

Mērug: to lose, to be suffering loss; Sh. Ibl., 10.

Also (but extremely rarely) *ruga*; Sh. Rej., 9.

روم **rŭm.** [Arab. and Pers.] "Rome"; a geographical expression vaguely indicating (in Malay writings) the territories once comprised in the Roman Empire of the East, but applied indiscriminately to those territories whether under Macedonian, Roman or Turkish rule. *Raja Rŭm*: the Ruler of the Levant; the Emperor of the East.

روم **roma.** [Skr. *rōma*.] The fine hairs growing on the body; the down on the skin. *Bulu roma*: the hairy tegument of animals such as the horse or monkey which cannot be said to be furred. *Liyang r.*: the pores.

Bulu liyang roma: the hair, pores, and down on the body; "every hair on the body" in expressions such as "every hair on his body stood on end;" Ht. Sh. Kub. *Bulu roma bĕrdiri*: the hair standing on end—a sign of extreme terror; Sh. Peng., 5. *Liyang roma kaluwar pĕloh-nya*: the pores gave out their perspiration; Ht. Hamz., 86; cf. also Ht. Hamz., 58. *Sa-bĕrat roma di-badan*: as heavy as the down on the body (of no weight at all); Prov., Ht. Koris.

روم **ruwam.** A small pustule or pimple affecting children; a kind of prickly heat. *Mĕruwam*: to be afflicted with this.

رومل **rumal.** [Pers. رمال.] A scarf, a handkerchief. *Sapu tangan r.*: id., Ht. Isk. Dz. Better *ramal*, q. v.

رومت **rumit.** Slow; deliberate in one's work.

رومق **romok.** Physical depression; the feeling and appearance of being out of sorts. *Mĕromok*: to look and behave as if one were ill.

رومن **roman.** I. Appearance; shape; figure; look; the body (= *roma-an*?). *Sĕjok-nya masok sakaliyan roman*: its coolness permeates the whole body. *Dagangan bĕrbagai roman*: goods of various forms; miscellaneous merchandise; Sh. Jur. Bud., 22. *Tĕrlalu endah di-pandang roman*: her form was very fair to see; Sh. Bid., 9.

Pĕroman: general appearance. *Lĕmbut dĕngan laku-laku lĕmbut dĕngan pĕroman-nya*: gentle in her manners and gentle in her looks.

II. *Padi*-stalks after the *padi* has been threshed off them; *padi*-straw; Muj., 53.

III. *Tampang roman*: the name given to an obsolete medium of exchange in the form of small solid tin blocks, like the *jongkong*, but not indented as the *jongkong* was; a solid *jongkong*.

رومه **rumah.** A dwelling-house. *Rumah burok di-sapu chat*: a rotten house painted up; an old dude; Prov. *Rumah tĕrbakar tikus habis kaluwar*: the house was burnt and the mice got away; a man burnt down his house to get rid of the mice, and they all escaped; Prov.

R. atap: a thatch-house.

R. batu: a brick or stone house.

R. monyet: a sentry-box.

R. panjang: (Singapore) a house of ill-fame.

R. tangga: home; homestead. *Mĕninggal-kan anak bini-nya dan rumah tangga-nya*: to leave their families and homes; Ht. Abd., 368.

Ibu r.: the main portion of a Malay house.

Isi r.: family and dependents; household.

Bĕrumah: to set up a household of one's own; to marry; *entrer en menage*. *Patut sudah bĕrumah*: it is about time that she were married; Ht. Gul. Bak., 37.

روي **rŭmĭ.** [Pers. and Arab.] Macedonian Byzantine; Turkish; the adjective of *rŭm*, q. v.

رون **ruwan.** I. The name of a fish. Also *aruwan* and *haruwan*, q. v.

II. See *kĕruwan*.

رون **rona.** Colour;—an equivalent of *warna*, q. v. *Laksana kain puteh, apa naĕ rona boleh bĕlaka*: like white cloth, which can be dyed any colour you like; Prov.

Pancharona: of several colours;—used especially of thread or string with different coloured strands.

رونث **runut.** *Mĕrunut*: to worry a man to give anything.

روه **ruwah.** I. *Mĕruwah*: to call a person from a distant spot by shouting. *Ruwah pĕrĕmpuwan itu ka-mari*: call that woman here; Marsd.

Kĕruwah: as far as the sound of a cry can carry; Ht. Hamz., 35, 39, 84.

II. Poured out—of liquid or viscous substances, or of many articles being poured out *en masse*. *Tumpah ruwah*: id. (intensive); Pel. Abd., 155.

Ruwahkan: to pour out; to upset out; Ht. Mash., 64.

III. *Bulan ruwah*: [Arab. ارواح] a popular name for the month *Sha'ban* because of the *arwāh* festival held during that month.

روي ruwai. I. Weakness as the result of disproportionate length. *Ruwai sangat orang itu*: that man is too tall for his build. *Tiyang itu ruwai*: the pillar is too weak.

Ruwai is also used of any long thin body which is weak through thinness. *Tali r.*: a cord too weak to bear the strain put on it.

II. A bird (unidentified).

رويت royat. I. Narrative; = *riwāyat*, q. v.

II. [Arab. روية.] Aspect; vision. *Royat Allah ta'ala dalam suwarga*: the vision of God Most High in Heaven; Ht. Kal. Dam., 380.

رويغ ruyong. The wood of palm-trees. *Jikalau tidak di-pēchah ruyong di-mana boleh mēndapat sagu*: if you do not split the trunk of the palm how can you get at the sago?—there can be no omelette without the breaking of eggs; Prov.

Pagar r.: the name of a place in Sumatra; the seat of the old empire of Menangkabau.

رويغ ruyup. Heavy, of the eyelids; winking with sleepiness.

رويق royak. *Mēroyak*: to spread, of an ulcer or skin disease; to extend; (by metaphor) to extend a story to unnecessary length.

روين royan. (Riau, Johor.) A disease following confinement; the protraction of the flow of blood; (Kedah) *riyan*.

رويو ruyu. Clinging affection, such as that of a very young child for its mother. *Mēruyu*: to cling to its mother, of a child.

رويوق ronyok. I. Destruction or injury to any hollow object or utensil by knocking in a side.

Mēronyok: to knock in the side of a tin pot or the top of a hat, etc.

II. *Pēronyok*: to crumple up; see *pēronyok*.

رويه ronyeh. Indistinctness of utterance caused by loss of teeth and loss of memory.

Mēronyeh: to dote; to babble indistinctly and foolishly, of an old man.

رهسي rahasiya or rahsiya. [Skr. *rahasya*.] A secret; anything of a confidential character. *Ada-pun yang bernama rahasiya itu mēlatinkan pada empat tēlinga dan duwa kēpala juga*: that which is called a secret is a matter confined to four ears and two heads only; Ht. Kal. Dam., 200.

Mēmbuka r. and *mēmbukakan r.*: to reveal a secret (to a third party).

Mēmēchah r.: to publish a secret; to make a public announcement of what was previously confidential; Ht. Hamz., 3.

Mēnaroh r. and *mēnyimpan r.*: to keep a secret. *Bahuwa sēgala pērēmpuwan tiyada tahu mēnaroh rahasiya*: of a truth, no women know how to keep a secret; Ht. Kal. Dam., 204.

Rahasiyakan: to make a secret of (anything); to state (anything) in confidence; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Also *rusiya*.

ري rai. (Onom.) A clattering sound such as that caused by the falling of a number of small objects; cf. *dērai* and *lērai*.

ري riya. I. Joy; pleasure; audible enjoyment. *Riya hati*: id., Sh. Jub. Mal., 13. *Suka r.*: id.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 2. *Ada yang tangis, ada yang riya*: some were in tears, some were enjoying themselves; Sh. Bah. Sing., 8.

II. (Arab. رياء: hypocrisy?) Pride; conceit; an equivalent of *takabbur* or *kēbēsaran*.

Takabbur dan riya,

Jangan sa-kali;

Jalan yang siya-siya

Jangan pēduli:

never give way to vanity or arrogance; pay no heed to courses that lead to uselessness; Van Hoeffell, Notes on the *Sha'ir Bidasari*; Trans. Batav. Soc., Vol. XIX., p. 264.

ريب riba. I. Taking on one's lap or breast. *Mēriba*: to put on one's lap. *M. anak*: to take a child on one's lap; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Suwami-nya tēlah tiyada mēriba kēpala-nya*: her husband was no longer supporting her head on his lap; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Ribaan: the lap; the bosom.

II. [Arab. ربا.] Usury; interest on money. *Maka riba ganda bērganda*: to take a hundred per cent. interest; Ht. Mar. Mah.

ريبت ribut. A storm of wind; a gale of wind; a very strong wind. *Turun-lah ribut*: the storm burst; a heavy squall came down. *Pokoḡ r.*: a black cloud presaging a gale of wind. *Datang-lah angin ribut tofān sēta ombak-nya tērlalu bēsar*: there came down a wind, a storm, a hurricane, with waves of enormous size; Ht. Ind. Nata.

ريبق rebak. A deep clean cut or wound; a straight rent in a garment. *Mērebak*: to be clean, straight and closed, of a wound such as a razor cut, in contradistinction to a gaping or jagged wound.

ريبو ribu. I. Thousand. *Sa-ribu*: a thousand.

II. *Ribu-ribu*: a plant, *lygodium scandens*.

ريبه rebeh. Injury on one side only; damaged on one flank but not on the other, as a house which has partially fallen in, or as a bird of which one pinion only is broken.

ريت **reta.** *Mëreta-reta* : to talk much and foolishly; = *mërepet-repet*.

ريت **retin.** [Dutch *ruiten*.] "Diamonds"; the suit "diamonds" in playing-cards. Also *ratin* and *rëtin*.

ريج **reja.** Leavings; anything left over or cut off as useless. *Reja-reja kain* : scraps of cloth cut away in tailoring. *Reja-reja ayam* : the feet, feathers, etc., removed in dressing a fowl. *Reja-reja nasi* : rice left over after preparing a meal. *Sisa* is, however, specially used of the leavings after a meal. When used of wood, *reja* means a bit of wood sawn off instead of one chopped off (*bahan*).

ريجه **rejah.** Blood-shot; filled with mucus, of the eye.

ريجو **richau.** The indistinct utterance of a tongue as yet unaccustomed to speech; the speech of a very young child, or of a parrot or *murai*. *Mërichau* and *mënggërichau* : (of an infant or talking-bird) to speak.

ريچه **richeh** or **recheh.** I. *Mëricheh* : (Selangor) to shred; an equivalent of *mëngiris*.

II. *Mërecheh* : (Kedah) to giggle greatly when telling a story; to laugh at a joke while relating it, but before one actually reaches the point of the jest.

ريح **rîh.** Arab. Wind; Muj., 89.

ريدغ **reding.** I. A kind of thick netting used for catching large ground game; Sej. Mal., 55.

II. *Mëreding* : to just show anything above the surface—of a crocodile projecting any part of his body above the water, or of a fish just showing a fin. Also *mënggëreding*.

ريدن **ridan.** A tree yielding a sour fruit, *nephelium maingayi*.

ريدي **redi** or **ridi.** I. A kind of hammock-litter; a sort of hammock slung from a pole which is borne on men's shoulders.

II. [Eng. *ready*.] Ready for issue or signature, of a legal document which only requires stamping or signing. A Singapore word.

III. *Përidi* : (Riau Johor.) Fertile, regularly bearing young (of animals or women).

ريري **riri.** An exclamation for calling ducks. Also *didi* and *di*.

ريس **riyas.** The soft trunk of trees such as the *banana*. Also *ëriyas*. *Bërkotakan r.* to make a fort of such soft trunks; Sej. Mal., 83.

ريس **risa.** A wen, bump, or swelling, when more or less permanent and painless.

ريسق **risek.** The direct or indirect acquisition of confidential information regarding any matter before taking action. *Mërisek* : to make private enquiries; (especially) to try, through third parties, to find out how a proposal of marriage is likely to be received before making that proposal.

Sudah bërpakat bëharu bërbisek,

Orang mëngëndap di-chëlah papan;

Dëngan përlahan di-chari risek,

Rahasiya tër buka di-tëngah jalan :

when you have concluded an agreement, then only whisper about it, for men may be listening at holes in the wall¹; while you are quietly setting enquiries on foot, your secret is blazed abroad in the midst of the street; "walls have ears;" Prov.

ريسو **risau.** Undisciplined; riotous; ill-regulated, of behaviour; noisy and lawless conduct; Sh. Bah. Sing., 7.

ريغ **riyang.** I. Backing water with a paddle or oar.

II. Excitement; the dizziness that comes from excitement; dizzy with pleasure. *R. sëmangat* : dizzy; giddy; Bint. Tim., 16 January, 1895; Ht. Ind. Meng.

III. *Riyang-riyang* : a *cicada*; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Asam riyang-riyang* : a plant, *archytea vahlii*.

ريغ **riyong.** A very tall grass, *antistiria gigantea*.

ريغت **rengot** or **rengut.** I. *Mërengut* : (Kedah) to grumble; to murmur.

II. The name of a large creeping aroid with huge leathery leaves, *epipremnum giganteum*.

ريغس **rengas.** A generic name for several trees yielding a fine red wood and a poisonous varnish. Usually pronounced *rëngas*, q. v.

ريغت **rengék.** Continuous and importunate solicitation; the behaviour of a child which allows its mother no peace until its wishes have been complied with. *Mërengék* : to cry for anything; to whine for anything.

ريغن **ringen.** Light; easy to bear or carry; (by metaphor) unimportant; of little consideration. *Hukuman-nya bërat kapada orang miskin dan ringan kapada orang kaya* : his sentences were heavy for the poor and light for the wealthy; Ht. Abd., 291. *Maka dëmikiyan hâl-nya Sultân itu-pun pada pëmandangan sëgala orang puteh tër lalau ringan ada-nya* : in this way the Sultan came to be a person of but little importance in the sight of Europeans; Ht. Abd., 336.

¹ Literally: "crouching before the cracks in boarding."

Ringan kēpala : quick-wittedness ; active intelligence.

Ringan tulang bērat pērut : light bones make a heavy stomach ; active limbs give one plenty to eat ; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 137.

Ringankan and *mēringankan* : to lighten ; to lessen ; to ease.

ريغن **ringin**. *Sapu-sapu ringin* : the name of a children's game so called from the first line of a nonsense rhyme sung while playing it ; Sej. Mal., 144.

ريث **riyap**. Shooting up quickly ; growing up rapidly ; flourishing ; breeding rapidly ; spreading rapidly, generally in a semi-contemptuous or uncomplimentary sense. *Mēriyap* : to expand ; to spread ; to sprout up.

ريثت **repet**. *Mērepet* and *mērepet-repet* : (Kedah) to talk much and foolishly ; (Riau, Johor) *mērepek*.

ريس **repes**. Slow and languid motion. *Mērepes* and *mēnggērepes* : to fidget about quietly ; to move the fingers slowly but continually.

ريس **repus**. A variant of *rempus* or *rimpus*, q. v.

ريثق **repek**. *Mērepek* : (Riau, Johor) to talk continually and foolishly.

ريق **riyak**. Ripples of water moving away in circles from the centre of disturbance. *Lomba-lomba main gēlombang, riyak-nya sampai ka-Indēragiri* : a porpoise disports itself on the waves ; the ripples it causes spread to Indragiri ; J. S. A. S., III., 34.

ريق **riyok**. *Patah riyok* : a compound fracture in contradistinction to a simple fracture ; an intensive of *patah* ; Ht. Abd., 24.

ريک **reka**. [Skr. *rēkhā*.] Composition ; stringing together ; Sh. Ik. Trub., 2 ; = *karang*. *Rekaan* : a thing composed ; a narrative or tale.

*Ini-lah, tuwan, chērita suwatu,
Rekaan orang zamān dahulu :*

this, Sir, is a story composed by men of old ; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 1.

ريکن **reken**. Eur. To reckon.

ريکن **rikan**. A mat used in sago making.

ريگف **rigap**. (Kedah.) Catching ; seizure ; = *tangkap*, but more refined in use.

ريل **riyal**. [Port. *real*.] A coin, usually the Spanish dollar ; at Riau, sixty cents of a dollar. *Dulapan ratus riyal pada sa-bulan ya-itu sa-ribu ēnam ratus rupiyah banyak-nya* : a sum of \$800 a month, or 1,600 Rupees, its equivalent in value ; Ht. Abd., 232.

The use of the descriptive word *ringgit* has now generally supplanted that of *riyal* in the Straits Settlements ; but the word *riyal* is still common in Achin and occurs sometimes in proverbs and books. See J. S. A. S., III., 34 ; Sh. Dag., 2 ; Sh. Panj. Sg. ; Ht. Raj. Don., 49 ; Ht. Si Misk., 84.

ريم **riyam**. A waterfall or rapid ; a swift current caused by a slope in the river bed or by a freshet.

*Kalau riyak, riyam dahulu,
Tēnang-tēnang kuwala Jambi ;
Kalau rewak, diyam dahulu,
Tēnang-tēnang kita pērjadi :*

if there are eddies in the river, a freshet must have preceded them, for calm indeed is the mouth of the Jambi.

ريس **rimas**. The sensation of being about to burst out into sweat ; just breaking into perspiration. *Tuboh kami rimas rasa-nya* : we feel warm to perspiring point ; Ht. Koris. *Pēloh-nya pun rimas-rimas bēhasa akan mēngapuskan urap-urapan-nya* : there was a very slight perspiration, just enough to remove the perfumed face-powder ; Ht. Sh.

ريمو **rimau**. A tiger ; a colloquial variant or abbreviation of *harimau*, q. v.

ريمه **rimah**. Crumbs of bread left on the table at a meal ; small particles of food scattered about the table or floor in the course of a meal.

Sisa rimah : the fragments after a meal ; the food left in the plates (*sisā*) and that scattered outside the plates (*rimah*) ; Ht. Koris.

رين **riyan**. A measure of thread ; a small parcel of skeins, the skein (*unting*) being the minimum unit of measurement. Cf. *tukal*.

رينق **renek**. Tremulous—of the voice ; the *tremolo* in music or singing.

رينه **reneh**. *Mēreneh* and *mēnggēreneh* : to bubble up slightly.

رينه **rinah**. *Mērinah* : to drip ; to weep.

رينه **rinoh**. *Rinoh-rayu* : coaxing ; cozening ; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895 ; an intensive of *rayu*, q. v.

ريو **riyau.** I. The Dutch settlement known as "Rhio" or "Riau."

II. See *kèriyau*.

ريواس **riwasa.** [Skr. *diwasa*, a day.] Time, date. Better *dewasa*, q. v.

ريوغ **rewang.** *Měrewang*: to yaw, of a ship.

ريوق **rewak.** The possession of news; having something to say.

*Kalau riyak, riyam dahulu;
Těnang-těnang kuwala Jambi;
Kalau rewak, diyam dahulu;
Těnang-těnang kita pěrjadi:*

if you have news, be silent about it first, for it is only in still waters that we can effect anything; Prov.

ريه **riyoh.** I. Noise; clamour. *Tiyada-lah mēnēngar bunyi apa lain lagi mēlainkan riyoh bunyi bēlajar dan mēngaji sēhaja*: nothing was to be heard except the clamour of learning and reading; Ht. Abd., 19.

Riyoh-rěndah: uproar; an intensitive of *riyoh*.

II. *Chapek-riyoh*: lame as the result of a fracture, the bones not having afterwards set properly; Sej. Mal., 134; also *chapek ruwit*. Cf. *riyok*.

ريپو **rinyau.** A fish (unidentified).

ريپه **renyeh.** *Měrenyeh*: to speak indistinctly or disconnectedly.

ريپق **renyok.** See *rěnnyok*.

ريپه **renyah.** See *rěnnyah*.

ريبي **renyai.** See *rěnnyai*.

ز

ز The letter *zā*; the twelfth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the alphabetical equivalent for the number 7 in the *abjad*, q. v.

زا **zā.** The name of the letter ز.

زاده **zādah.** Pers. Born, born of, son of. *Shah-zādah*: a prince; the son of a king. *Halāl-zādah*: born in lawful wedlock, legitimate. *Harām zādah*: illegitimate; a bastard. *Mēlawan Bělanda harām-zādah*: to fight those bastards of Dutchmen; Sh. Pr. Ach., 15,—where the word is used as a mere term of abuse; cf. also (in this sense) Ht. Hamz., 9, 53, 58, 61.

زاوية **zāwiyat.** Arab. A small chapel; a private mosque where the Friday general congregational service is not held.

زاهد **zāhid.** Arab. A man who has given up the things of the world; an ascetic; a hermit. *Ada sa-orang orang bērtapa pērgi mēnghadap sa-orang raja; maka di-bēri-nya anugēraha suwatu pakaiyan yang muliya kapada zāhid itu*: an anchorite went to see a prince, and the prince gave a robe of honour to that ascetic; Ht. Kal. Dam., 53.

زبد **zabad.** Arab. Musk; usually *jēbat*, q. v.

زبور **zabûr.** Arab. The Psalms of David.

زيب **zabīb.** Arab. Raisins; dried fruit. *Anggor zabīb*: raisins; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ism. Yat., 31.

زیده **zubaidah.** Arab. A proper name given to women; the name of the wife of *Harūna'r-rashid*. Among Malays this name is usually shortened to *Baidah* or *Bedah*.

زحل **zahal.** Arab. The planet Saturn; the heavenly body presiding over the fortunes of the seventh day of the week in the *kětika tujoh*.

زرافه **zirāfah.** Arab. A giraffe or cameleopard. *Bērķēndaraan di-atas zirāfah indēra*: riding on a royal giraffe; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Di-pachu-nya zirāfah-nya*: he spurred his giraffe; Ht. Isk. Dz.

زغكي **zanggi.** See زني .

زكاة **zakāt.** Arab. Alms. *Běrzakāt*: to give alms; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 16.
Měmbēri zakāt: id.; Ht. Mar. Mah.

زكي **zakī.** Arab. Pure.

زليخا **zulikha.** Arab. The name ascribed by tradition to Potiphar's wife.

- زمان **zamân.** Arab. Age, time. *Akhir z.:* to the end of time, Eternity. *Akhir dan z.:* id. *Zamân bērzamân:* age after age; Ht. Pg. Ptg.
- زمرد **zamrûd.** Arab. Emerald. *Z. yang hijau:* green emerald; Ht. Sh. Kub.
- زمزم **zamzam.** Arab. The Zemzem well at Mecca; the well which God created for Hagar and Ishmael.
- زنا **zinâ'.** Arab. Fornication; adultery; Ht. Bakht., 69; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2; Sh. May., 19.
- زنكي **zangi.** Pers. Ethiopian, African, Zanzibari; (by extension) a giant, a monster; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng. See *janggi*.
- زواده **zawâdah.** Pers. Cakes, baked sweetmeats; usually *juwadah*, q. v.
- زهرة **zuhrah.** Arab. The planet Venus; the heavenly body presiding over the fortunes of the sixth day of the week in the *kētika tujoh*.

- زيارة **ziyârat.** Arab. A pilgrim to a holy grave; a pilgrimage; a grave to which pilgrimages are made.
Pērgi z.: to make a pilgrimage of this sort; to visit a *kēramat*; Ht. Gh. *Bērziyârah* id. *Mēnziyârah:* id.; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Ziyârah-kan:* id.; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 17. Cf. *jirat*.
- زيت **zait.** Arab. The olive. Often called *buwah zaitun* or *zetun*; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3.
- زيتن **zaitun** or **zetun.** See *zait*.
- زير **zîr.** Pers. Below. *Zîr-bad:* "below the wind," to leeward; an equivalent of *dî-bawah angin*; see *angin*.
- زیره **zîrah.** Pers. A coat of mail; Ht. Koris. *Baju z.:* id., Ht. Abus., 7. *Baju z. bēsi:* id.; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Hamz., 6r.

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A
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BY
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PART II.
(**SÎN TO NYA.**)

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PART II.

س

س The letter *sîn*; the thirteenth letter of the Malay alphabet; the alphabetical equivalent for the number 60 in the *abjad*, q. v.

س **sa.** A prefix suggesting unity; one; a; forming or constituting one. In this last sense the word is used very idiomatically; *e. g.*, *sa-rupa*: forming one in appearance, *i. e.*, alike, similar; *sa-rasa*: one in taste, *i. e.*, tasting like; *sa-kěchil ini*: one in this small size, *i. e.*, equally small; as small as this. By an extension of this meaning *sa* is often used in the sense of "all," *i. e.*, all the items constituting one whole. *Sa-'umur-ku*: in all my life; as long as I live, or as long as I have lived; — life being considered as one item made up of many years. *Ku jawāb-lah dēngan sa-tahu-ku*: I answered with all my knowledge, *i. e.*, to the best of my knowledge; Ht. Abd., 142.

The following examples will illustrate the use of *sa* as a comparative: *Orang yang sa-elok ini*: a man as handsome as this. *Langit yang sa-besar itu*: the sky which is so broad. *Adakah sa-banyak bulu ayam jantan itu*: are they as numerous as the feathers on that cock? In these examples the word *sa* suggests one-ness in quality, *i. e.*, similarity.

The following examples illustrate the use of *sa* in the sense of completeness or entirety: *Dēngan sa-suchi-suchi hati-ku*: with the purest of feelings. *Sa-isi-isi nēgēri*: all the inhabitants of the country. *Hampir-hampir habis sa-Mēlaka*: almost the whole of Malacca. *Sa-panjang-panjang hutan*: all the length of the forest.

As a numeral or indefinite article the word *sa* is generally used with a classifier or numeral coefficient. *Sa-orang manusiā*: a man. *Sa-ekor kěrbau*: a buffalo; (literally) a tail of buffalo. *Sa-batang pokok*: a tree; (literally) a trunk of tree. *Sa-buwah nēgēri*: a town; cf. *buwah*. There are, however, many exceptions, *e. g.*, *sa-hari*: a day; *sa-tahun*, a year; *sa-paroh*: a half; etc.

The following idiomatic expressions with *sa* are used to express common ideas:—

Sa-bēlah: one side, on one side; in the direction of; towards; (literally) one in section with; *e. g.*, *sa-bēlah utara*: towards the North; *sa-bēlah Bombe*: somewhere in the direction of Bombay; *sa-bēlah mēnyēbēlah*: on both sides.

Sa-bēlum: while as yet not; while . . . not; before; *e. g.*, *sa-bēlum iya pergi*: before he had started.

Sa-bēntar: one moment; at once; at the very moment.

Sa-hingga: until.

Sa-kali: at one time; all at one time; altogether.

Sa-kali-pun: although.

Sa-kiyan: this much; so; *e. g.*, *sa-kiyan lama*: as long as this; so long.

Sa-lagi: while still.

Sa-mana-mana: in any way; *tiyada sa-mana-mana*: for no reason whatever.

Sa-mata-mata: clearly; obviously.

Sa-orang: one (man); alone.

Sa-orang-orang: quite alone.

Sa-sa-orang: each person.

Sa-suwatū: each.

Sa-tēlah: when (a thing was) over; *e. g.*, *sa-tēlah iya pergi*: when he had gone.

Sa-tuju: in harmony; harmonious.

The English word "like" is often translated by one of the idioms of this word *sa*. *Sa-umpama*: like, *i. e.* as a similar instance or example. *Sa-rasa*: like (in taste). *Sa-macham*, or *sa-bagai*: like (in kind). *Sa-laku*: like (in manner). *Sa-rupa*: like (in appearance).

ساب **saba.** [Skr. *sabhā*: house.] Association on familiar terms; frequenting, associating with. *Ada suwatū kolam yang tiyada di-saba orang*: there was a mere which men did not frequent; Kl.

سابت **sabit**. I. A native sickle.

Měnyabit: to reap with a sickle.

Pěnyabit: a man who reaps with the *sabit*; also (Malacca) a stealer of heads; a murderer who obtains heads when wanted (according to Malay belief) by the P. W. D. for burying under the foundations of a bridge or building in order to propitiate evil spirits and avert ill luck.

II. [Arab. *بأيت*: certain, sure.] Certain revelation, certainty; revealed as true beyond the shadow of doubt.

سابت **sabut**. The fibrous portion, wrapper, or shell of a fruit such as the coco-nut; coco-nut fibre. *S. pinang*: the fibrous skin of the areca-nut. *Untong sabut timbul, untong batu tēnggēlam*: it is the fate of fibre to float, it is the destiny of stones to sink; men are born different and it is useless to shut one's eyes to that fact; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 35; Ht. Raj. Don., 21.

Kulit s.: the fibrous shell of the coco-nut. *Kapal sa-besar itu mēnjadi kulit sabut di-tēngah laut*: so large a ship became as a mere coco-nut shell in the midst of the ocean; Pel. Abd., 131.

Tali s.: a rope of common coco-nut fibre; cheap cordage; Pel. Abd., 131; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12. *Tali Mēnila mēnjadi sabut*: a rope of Manila hemp has become one of fibre; a proverbial expression describing a man who has come down in the world. *Bagai parang burok, tali sabut tiyada tērgolok*: like a worn-out chopper, which cannot even cut the commonest fibre-rope; Prov.

سابر **sabar**. [Arab. *صبر*.] Patience; see *صبر*.

سابر **sabor**. I. (Riau, Johor.) Intermingling; a confused *mêlée*; wild scurrying and confusion. *Sabor sēgala anak dara-dara mēlihat laksamana bērjalan*: all the girls rushed wildly to see the Laksamana pass; Sej. Mal., 143. *Sangat-lah sabor pēpērangan*: the fight had become a wild *mêlée*; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Di-dalam sabor itu*: in the crush or crowd; Sej. Mal., 146. *Sabor-lah suwara yang bērtēriyak tangis itu*: the voices of those who were shrieking and weeping mingled into a confused uproar; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also (Kedah) *sambor*.

Sabor-limor: utterly commingled in confusion,—an intensive of *sabor*. *Sabor-mēnyabor*: id., Ht. Sh. Cf. *sabong-mēnyabong*.

II. *Layar sabor*: the top-gallant sail.

سابس **sabas**. [Pers. *shabash*.] Bravo; excellent, capital.

سابغ **sabang**. A small triangular sail permanently attached to the mast, and rolled round the mast when not in use.

سابغ **sabong**. I. Cock-fighting. *Alah sabong mēnang sorak*: to lose the fight but win in crowing over it; not to know when one is beaten and to get credit even in defeat; Prov.

Sabongan: the process, sport, or art of cock-fighting. *Ayam s.*: a cock kept for fighting; Ht. Abd., 82. *Kalah s.*: to get the worse in a cock-fight; Sh. Ul., 36.

Mēnyabong: to engage in cock-fighting, whether of the cock itself (Ht. Abd., 272) or of its owner (Ht. Abd., 205). This word is also used to describe an uneasy sleeper kicking out with both feet simultaneously—a practice believed by Malays to be most unlucky.

Sabong is also used (less correctly) of the fighting of the *kēridek* or mole-cricket.

II. The flashing of forked lightning; lightning flashing from several quarters and in various directions; a thunderstorm all round one. *Sabong-mēnyabong*: id.; the intensive of *sabong*; Ht. Abd., 82; Sej. Mal., 146; Ht. Ism. Yat., 18; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc. This use of *sabong* is sometimes explained as connected with *sabong*, I. Cf. *sabor*, I.

سابق **sabak**. I. *Mēratap bērbiji sabak*: to weep copiously; Ht. Abd., 438. The word is refined in use.

Mēnyabak: to weep; Ht. Best.

II. The boiling of palm-sap in sugar-making.

سابق **sabok**. A peculiar kind of napkin or plaid worn hanging over the shoulder. *Maka sigēra-lah di-sapu-nya dēngan puncha sabok-nya takut di-kētahuwi uleh Dewi Tunjong Sari*: he promptly wiped it away with his plaid fearing lest Tunjong Sari should notice it; Ht. Sg. Samb. This plaid was often highly ornamental and made of bright cloths such as *kain chindai* (Ht. Ind. Nata) or *gērengseng sangupati* (Ht. Sh.).

سابن **saban**. [Jav. *saben*.] Every. *Di-minum saban pagi*: to be taken every morning (from a medical prescription).

سابن **sabun**. [Arab. *صابون*.] Soap.

سابه **sabah**. [Arab. *shabah*.] Resemblance; similarity.

سابي **sabi**. [Pers. *shabī*.] Shirt; night-shirt.

ساتن **satin**. Eng. Satin; Ht. Koris.

ساتو **satu.** I. One; an abbreviation of *suwatu*, q. v.

Satuwan : in one place, together, union; Sh. Bid., 102.

Měnyatukan : to make one; to unite, especially of uniting in marriage; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 56.

II. [Skr. *satwa*.] An animal; v. ستو .

سائي **satai.** [Jav. *sate*.] Pieces of flesh or fish cooked on a skewer; kebabs.

ساج **saja.** Only; intentionally; a variant of *sēhaja* and *sēngaja*, q. v.

ساجق **sajak.** [Arab. سجع : rhyme, assonance.] Melodious harmony, cadence, rhyme. *Sajak-nya janggal banyak ta'-kēna* : its assonance was inharmonious, many rhymes were faulty; Sh. Sing. Terb.

By extension, *sajak* is used of harmonious action and of beauty generally. *Sajak tari-nya sēmewa-nya kēna* : the time they kept in dancing was never at fault; Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1895. *Tērlalu manis sikap dan sajak* : very sweet was her form and harmonious her ways; Sh. Put. Ak., 33. *Mēndapat istēri yang bērsajak* : to find a wife who suited him; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 5.

ساجي **saji.** Ready prepared, served up; serving up; a dish with its contents still undivided among the guests. *Tudong s.* : a dish cover; a cylindrical cover placed over a dish to keep the food warm; Sh. Sri Ben., 29; Sh. K. G. T., 23; Sh. Raj. Haji, 186. *Tudongan s.* : id., Sh. Sri Ben., 5. *Sa-tēlah sudah masak di-saji-nya-lah nasi dan gulai itu lalu di-angkat-nya* : after rice was cooked she dished it up and carried it off (to her guests); Ht. Mash., 64.

Sajiyan : serving up; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Bērsaji : to put food on a dish; to serve up food; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 40; Ht. Ism. Yat., 162. *Měnyaji* : id., Sh. Sri Ben., 4. *Nasi tērsaji di-lutut* : rice served up ready on one's knees; apples falling into one's lap; Prov., Ht. Abd., 96.

ساحر **sāhir.** Arab. A wizard.

سادر **sadir.** [Pers. *nushādir*.] Sal-ammoniac; Pel. Abd., 82.

سادر **sador.** Plating; a layer of shining metal over a dull surface. *Sa-bagai sador mēnimbul sēnam* : like plating when the interior begins to show; suspicious-looking; Prov. *Laksana barang yang sador* : like plated ware (which cannot stand rough usage); Prov.

*Orang Lingga pērgi ka-Dēli,
Singgah di-taman mēmēteḡ bunga;
Tēmbaga di-sador tahan di-uji,
Kēna bēlerang tampaḡ warēna :*

if you plate brass (with gold) it will stand some testing, but apply sulphur and it changes colour at once.

سادس **sâdis.** Arab. Sixth.

سادغ **sadang.** *Pintu sadang-sading* : a sort of screen or curtain door before the bridal couch (*pēlamin*).

سادغ **sading.** See *sadang*.

سادغ **sadong.** To get one's foot caught (e. g., by a creeper) when one is walking; to get one's foot hooked or caught in a noose or string. Cf. *sēradong*.

سادف **sadap.** A peculiar knife with a sharp point turning outwards; the process of cutting with a knife of this sort. The peculiar shape of this knife enables it to be used as a sort of cutting hook where chopping is impossible. It is used for cutting the young *mayang* off palms, (by extension) cutting bunches of grapes off vines, etc.

Di-kaluwarkan sadap-nya maka di-sadap-nya anggor itu : he drew out his pruning knife and cut off the bunch of grapes; Ht. Hamz., 81.

ساق **sadak.** Sloping, of masts; inclining towards the stern.

سادن **sadin.** *Hantu pēnyadin* : a water-demon with a dog's head and a crocodile's mouth; J. I. A., I., 307.

سادو **sadau.** I. Rowing with long sweeps.

II. *Měnyadau* : to cut down a bee's nest.

سادو **sadu.** I. [Skr. and Jav.] Excelling; often pronounced *shahdu*. *Sadu pērdana* : first, foremost.

II. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).

سادي **sadai.** I. Stretched out at full-length; prone; extended. Used of a crocodile lying on a mud bank or of a canoe drawn up on the beach.

II. *Bērsadai* : (Kedah) to rub oneself with perfumes.

سار **sara.** I. *Bērsara* : to join in an undertaking already begun; to "chip in."

II. *Sara-bara* : in confusion; helter-skelter; topsy-turvy. *Bērlari sara-bara* : to run helter-skelter; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 2; Sh. Sing. Terb., 9; Ht. Abd., 64. *Kēdai pun sara-bara* : the shop was all topsy-turvy; Sh. Sing. Terb., 49.

سارت sarat. Heavily laden; of full burden. *Sa-buwah përahu sarat muwatan*: a ship heavily laden; Ht. Abd., 273. *Bahtëra yang amat sarat*: id.; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 6. *Sa-ekor onta sarat dëngan makanan*: a camel heavily laden with provisions; Ht. Gul. Bak., 32. *Jong pëchah yu yang sarat*: when a ship is wrecked, the sharks get their fill; it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 98.

Bunting sarat: the last stage of pregnancy; Ht. Abd., 267.

Kain jong sarat: a kind of cloth heavily embroidered with gold.

سارت sarut. Scraping against anything,—used of a carriage when its wheels scrape against a wall or against another carriage, and a mark is made.

سارغ sarang. A nest. *S. lëbah*: a bees' nest; Ht. Abd., 25, 180. *S. unam*: a periwinkle shell; J. S. A. S., XI., 54. *S. angkut-angkut*: the nest of the mason-bee. *S. chiyak*: the nest of a sparrow; Ht. Sh. Kub. *S. tëbuwan*: a hornet's nest. *Sarang tëbuwan jangan di-joloḳ*: don't poke up a hornet's nest; let sleeping dogs lie; Prov.

Bërsarang: to build a nest. *Ada sa-ekor burong dendang bërsarang di-atas pohon kayu*: a crow made its nest on a tree; Ht. Kal. Dam., 66.

Bërsarang-sarang: cob-webby; covered with the nests of insects, as an abandoned house; Sh. K. G. T., 16.

The word is also used in the names of several plants.

S. tupai: a little herb with pink flowers, *aneilema nudiflorum*.

Akar s. punai: a climbing shrub; *chailletia diflexifolia*.

Rumput s. buwaya: a grass; *panicum nodosum*.

Rumput s. pipit: a rough grass common on roadsides; *anthistiria argueus*.

سارغ saring. I. Jav. Filtration.

II. Tight; stiff; better *sëring*, q. v.

سارغ sarong. A sheath, a covering. *Bërsënjata tërchabut daripada sarong-nya*: with weapons drawn from their sheaths; with naked blades; Ht. Abd., 193. *Tiyada dapat duwa kërïs di-dalam suwatu sarong*: two daggers will not go in one sheath; Prov., Ht. Gul. Bak., 65.

S. jari: a thimble.

S. kaki: socks, stockings; Ht. Abd., 298.

S. tangan: gloves.

Bërsarong: with a sheath of. *B. zamrûd*: with a sheath of emerald; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Mënyarong: to sheathe, to enfold. *M. sën-jata*: to sheathe weapons; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Mënyarongkan sënjata*: id., Ht. Mar. Mahaw.

Tërsarong: sheathed, in its sheath; Sej. Mal., 141.

سارف sarap. I. Dust, dry fine dirt. *Sarap sampah*: sweepings generally, refuse. *Pënyapu sarap*: a sweeper; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. (Kedah.) A shroff; a money-changer.

III. A rash afflicting very young children.

سارف sarip. [Arab. شريف] Noble;—a colloquial corruption of an Arabic title occasionally given to descendants of the Prophet.

سارق sarak. I. A Malay dish of which the pumpkin (*përiya*) is the chief ingredient.

II. Parting, severance, separation.

Bërsarak sa-rasa hilang, bërchërai sa-rasa mati: parting feels like living loss, severance like death; J. S. A. S., III., 24.

سارق sârik. Arab. A thief.

سارق sarok. Putting one's foot into anything; getting into a sarong feet foremost; stepping into a noose or trap of any sort. *Gajah ëmpat kaki lagi tërsarok inikan pula manusiya duwa kaki*: a four-footed elephant occasionally gets his feet caught, and this is only a two-footed man; if the great sometimes suffer, how much more likely are the poor to do so; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 55. Cf. *sadong*.

سارن saron. Jav. A musical instrument. *Mëmalu saron*: to play on this instrument; Ht. Mas Ed.

سارو saru. A silver chain sometimes attached to the foot of a *tiyong* or other pet bird.

سارو sarau. I. A coarse basket or creel used by collectors of seaweed (*agar-agar*); Kl., v. d. W.

II. (Kedah.) The outer groove of a bone; an apparent groove between two parallel bones, e. g., along the *tibia*.

ساري sari. I. Jav. A flower; the delicate portion of anything; the stamen in a flower; a word conveying generally a sense of delicacy or beauty to the expression in which it occurs; a common termination to the names of beautiful ladies, e. g., *Tunjong-sari, Bida-sari, Paspa-sari, Chindai-sari*: a delicate *chindai*, Ht. Ind. Nata. *Sutëra sari*: fine silk; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Putëri lela sari*: a fair and beautiful princess; Sh. Bid., 23.

Banjaran sari : the Garden of the Nymphs ; the Malayo-Javanese Eden or Garden of the Hesperides ; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14.

Sanglir sari : v. *sanglir*.

II. An abbreviation of *sa-hari* in the expression *raja sari* : the king of a day, the bridegroom.

ساس **sasa**. [Skr. *sahasa*.] Strong, sturdy, of the body.

ساسر **sasar**. I. Confusion of mind ; dazed. *Jangan-lah saperti orang yang sasar* : do not be like a dazed idiot ; Sh. Nas., 4. *Pergi datang bērsasar-sasar* : going confusedly backwards and forwards ; Sh. Abd. Mk., 29. *Ēngkau ini anak kēsasar* : you are a muddle-headed fool ; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. *Sasaran* : a target.

Akar sasaran : a small herb with violet balls of flowers, *conocephalus subtrinervus*.

ساسف **sasap**. *Susup-sasap* : up and down, over and under,—used to describe a man or animal escaping from a burning house and seizing any means of getting out. *Bērlari susup-sasap* : to bolt wildly away ; Sh. Sing. Terb., 61. *Maka tikus itu-pun lari-lah susup-sasap tiyada bērkētahuwan pergi-nya* : the mouse fled helter-skelter, not looking where he went ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 22.

ساسق **sasak**. I. Wattles ; wattled. *Pagar sasak* : a wattled fence.

II. *Orang sasak* : the “Sassak” or Muham-madan inhabitants of the island of Lombok. *Pulau s.* : Lombok.

ساسو **sasau**. (Kedah.) Confused in intellect ; muddle-headed. Cf. *sasar*.

ساعة **sā'at**. Arab. Time, moment. *Pukul sa-puloh sā'at yang tēntu* : at ten o'clock exactly ; Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1895. *Dengan sa-sā'at ini juga* : at this very moment ; immediately. *Sā'at ini baik* : this hour is a lucky one ; Sh. Rej., 10.

ساغ **sanga**. The scum or dross in smelting.

ساغت **sangat**. Very, extremely ; excess. *Amat s.* : id., intensified. *Kēsangatan* : excess ; Sej. Mal., 15. *Sa-sangat-sangat mēmbaiki tari-nya* : the more she improved in her dancing.

Tērsangat : excessively. *Tērsangat bēsar* : excessively large. *Tērsangat lama* : excessively long (of time).

Musim ini musim kēmarau ;

Banyak orang tangkap ikan ;

Jangan tuwan sangat tērlampau,

Mēndapat seksa mēnyēsai badan :

do not go too far in what you are doing, you will come to sorrow and bring pain upon yourself.

ساغت **sangit**. I. (Kedah.) Secret spite ; a suppressed feeling of jealousy or hostility.

II. Foul smell. *Walang s.* : a foul smelling insect which destroys padi-crops.

ساغو **sangu**. I. (Riau, Johor.) A superior kind of *agar-agar* (seaweed for jelly) ; = (Kedah) *sanggu*.

II. Jav. Provisions, stores. *Laksana bēlayar kēhabisan sangu* : like travelling when the provisions give out ; Sh. Panj. Sg.

ساغي **sangai**. A rough dish cover of *nipah* or *mēngkuwang* leaves ; cf. *tudong saji*, which is a similar cover made of or covered with cloth.

سافر **sāfir**. Arab. A traveller ; Muj., 8.

سافل **sāfil**. Arab. Low, mean, vile. *Asfālu's-sāfilin* : the vilest of the vile ; the dwellers in the lowest hell ; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2.

ساف **sapa**. Who (as an interrogative) ;—a contraction of *si-apa*. *Tēgor s.* : polite address, politeness, courtesy ; Ht. Bakht., 14 ; Ht. Abd., 137, 294, 458 ; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Mēnyapa : to accost politely, to address ; Sh. Sri Ben., 57 ; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 17. *Mēnyapakan* : id. *Lalu bējalan masok ka-pintu gērēbang, sa-orang pun tiyada mēnyapakan diya* : then he went on and entered the gate, no man accosting him ; Ht. Sg. Samb.

سافت **saput**. Covered, bedecked ; a covering. *Sabuwah pulau tērlalu tinggi sēnētiyasa bērasap saperti di-saput ēmbun rupa-nya* : an extremely lofty island eternally giving out vapour as though it was covered with dewy mist ; Sej. Mal., 25.

Saput is also used of the clouding over of the eye in cataract, and of the velvety covering on horns.

Mata bērsaput korang mēlihat,

Di-pukul panas kēlip-kēlau :

eyes clouded over see very little ; when the glare strikes them they see vaguely dazzling radiance.

Cf. *sēlaput*.

سافر **sapar**. [Arab. صفر.] *Bulan sapar* : a colloquial corruption of the name of the Muhammadan month *Safar*.

سافر **sapir**. I. Eur. A sapper, an engineer. In the Hikayat Abdullah the term is applied to the keeper of the gaol at Malacca ; Ht. Abd., 116.

II. [Arab. سافر.] A traveller ; v. *sāfir*. *Bērsapir* : to encamp, of travellers ; Ht. Koris.

سافق **sapak**. (Kedah.) Fleecy clouds ; indistinct masses of vapour in the sky.

سافو **sapau.** A small hut or temporary dwelling of a more permanent character than *pondok*, which is merely a shelter for the night.

سافو **sapu.** I. Wiping off, sweeping off; (in some expressions) to smear on. *Orang sapu arang muka-nya*: men whose faces were blackened with soot; Ht. Abd., 318. *Kapal di-sapu hitam*: a ship painted black; Ht. Abd., 112. *Saperti bulan di-sapu awan*: like the moon swept by clouds,—a simile for a sweet face; Cr. Gr., 32; Ht. Gul. Bak., 123. *Rumah buroḡ di-sapu chat*: a rotten house painted up; an old dandy. *Sapu chat*: painting. *Sapu barnis*: varnishing. *Sapu minyak*: id. *Sapu kapor*: whitewashing.

S. tangan: a handkerchief; Ht. Abd., 33, 231, 282, 308, etc.

Sapukan: to sweep off, to wipe off, to pass over. *Bunga itu di-sapukan-nya kapada mata baginda*: he drew the flower over the king's eyes. *Měnyapu*: to sweep. *Měnyapukan*: to sweep away, to remove by wiping or sweeping. *M. arang di-muka*: to wipe away a disgrace; v. *arang*. The form *měsapukan* also occurs: Muj., 9.

Pěnyapu: a sweeper, a broom. *Riyoh rěndah bunyi pěnyapu*: uproarious was the sound of sweeping; Ht. Abd., 210. *Pěnyapu di-ikat sutěra*: a broom tied up in silk; a beggar in finery; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 142. *Pěnyapu pěrut*: a somewhat vulgar expression or nickname for the youngest of a family. *Pěnyapu sarap laman istana*: a sweeper of the court in front of the palace; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. *Sapu ringin*: a game; Sej. Mal., 144.

سافه **sapih.** Jav. To wean.

ساثي **sapi.** A cow or ox. *Kěrbau punya susu, sapi punya nama*: buffalo milk ascribed to the cow; a sham labelled as genuine; Prov., Ht. Abd., 420. *Minyak sapi*: ghee, suet; J. S. A. S., II., 146; Ht. Gul. Bak., 32; Ht. Abd., 40.

Sapi hutan or (simply) *sapi*: a name given to a small wild ox found in the Peninsula and said to differ from the *sěladang*; possibly *bos sondaicus*. *Rusa kijang dan sapi dan pělاندok*: deer, dwarf deer, wild oxen, and mouse-deer; Ht. Mar. Mah.

ساک **saka.** I. Inheritance, ancestral property; an abbreviation of *pusaka*, q. v. *Saka-baka*: all that has come to one; all that one owes to one's ancestors.

II. Jav. The pillars on which a house rests. *Di-tampar-nya saka pasiban bětara*: he struck the pillars of the King's assembly galleries; Sh. Panj. Sg.

ساکت **sakat.** I. Vexation, trouble, worry. *Měnam-bah sakat*: to increase the worry; Sh. Peng., 11.

II. A name applied to many epiphytes especially aroids and ferns.

S. bawang: a small epiphytic orchid with pink flowers, *acriopsis javanica*.

S. bělimbing: a little orchid, *thecostele maculosa*.

S. gajah: a climbing epiphytic aroid, *anadendrum medium*.

S. kělěmbai: a small orchid, *dendrobium pumilum*.

S. lidah buwaya: (Malacca) a small epiphytic orchid, *oberonia anceps*.

S. ribu-ribu: a common fern creeping on trees, *drymoglossum piloselloides*.

S. tolong ular: an epiphytic orchid with long hanging racemes of flowers, *coelogyne rochussenii*.

S. ubat kěpiyalu: = *s. bawang*.

S. ular: an orchid, *sarcanthus secundus*.

Bunga s.: an epiphytic orchid with small white flowers in heads; *agrostophyllum glumaceum*.

III. *Suku sakat*: a family in all its branches, a genealogical table showing all the ramifications of a family.

ساکت **sakit.** Disease, sickness; diseased. *Měndapat s.*: to fall ill.

S. batok kěring: consumption.

S. hati: evil feelings, anger, hostility, wrath, envy.

S. hidop: disease without visible cause, ascribed by Malays to the work of a *pělěsit* or other evil spirit. Also *pěnyakit hidop*.

S. payah: grievous sickness; serious illness.

Běrsakit: to take trouble; to take pains over anything. *Sěntosa kěhidopan marika-itu tiyada děngan běrsakit-sakit*: a livelihood came easily to them, they had no pains to take (in winning it); Ht. Abd., 367.

Kěsakitan: disease; a state of pain, trouble or illness. *Měnjěrīt-lah iya sěbab kěsakitan*: he screamed out in pain; Ht. Abd., 316.

Sakiti: to put to pain, to afflict, to punish; Ht. Mash., 15. *Měnyakiti*: id.; to bring sickness on a person; Ht. Abd., 83, 167.

Měnyakithan: id.: to cause to be sick or sorrowful. *M. diri*: to afflict oneself, to torture oneself; Sh. Sri Ben., 53. *M. hati*: to create or rouse anger in others; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Sri Ben., 94.

Pěnyakit: disease, illness; any specific disease. *P. kětumbohan*: small-pox; Ht. Abd., 358. *P. buwang-buwang ayer darah*: dysentery; Ht. Abd., 20.

Pěrsakit: the cause of sickness, pain, or sorrow. *Měngapa ěngkau pěrsakit akan hambamu děngan balā ini*: why are you bringing affliction on your servant with this curse? Ht. Abus., 28.

ساکر **sakar.** [Pers. شکر.] Sugar. Also *sagar* and *shakar*.

ساكل sakal. Striking, knocking against,—used especially of a contrary wind. *Turun-lah utara angin sakal*: an unfavourable wind blew down on us from the North; Pel. Abd., 11. *Angin pun terlalu sakal, hampir-lah iya menyusor pantai laut*: the wind was very unfavourable, it seemed almost to follow the very coast-line (which we were travelling up); Ht. Best. *Harus-lah di-sakal 'akal-mu dengan sendok*: your mind wants beating up with a spoon; Ht. Gul. Bak., 28. *Kena sakal*: to get a beating,—of a naughty boy.

ساكن sakan. (Kedah.) Big and strong, of houses, etc.; big and sturdy, of men.

ساكو saku. Eur. A small canvas bag, a small sack or satchel, a pocket. *Iya pun mēngeluwarkan satu rupiyah emas dari-dalam saku-nya*: he took out a gold coin from his pocket; Ht. Abd., 266.

ساكي sakai. Followers, retainers, dependents; a name also given to aboriginal tribes as being theoretically races subject to the Malays. *Kaum kēluwarga-nya dan ra'iyat sakai-nya*: his family and dependents; Pel. Abd., 21. *Pēnghulu s.*: a chief of an aboriginal tribe; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Adapun Sakai itu ya-itu kēadaan-nya saperti kami ini juga akan-tėtapi marika-itu biyasa tinggal di-atas pohon kayu*: the Sakai aborigines are like us in race but they are in the habit of living on trees; Ht. Abd., 388.

The word also occurs, in the form *sagai* and with the meaning "dependents": Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Hamz., 67.

ساك saga. *Buwah saga*: the Indian pea; the seeds of *adenanthera pavonina*. *Biji saga*: id.; (by metaphor) bloodshot, fiery of the eyes. *Mata-nya saperti buwah saga yang masak laku-nya*: his eyes were red as the ripe Indian pea; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Bagai saga di-atas talam*: like a pea on a platter; rushing from side to side at the least movement; uncertain and vacillating behaviour; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 108.

This pea was also used as a measure of weight for gold, and so, indirectly, for a coin or measure of exchange, the equivalent of that weight. *Suga Kēndēri*; id. *Suwatu saga mas pun tiyada ku lihat*: I have not seen the least fraction of a coin; Ht. Hamz., 11.

Sayang pērigi bērnama tēlaga,

Pagar di-ikat rotan sēga;

Mas tinggi naik hērga,

Di-uji timbang lēbeh sa-saga:

high indeed is the rise in the value of this gold for, when tested and weighed, it is found to be a *saga* (a very small fraction indeed) more;—a proverbial pantun ridiculing fuss over trifling differences.

Other plants to which the name *saga* is given are:

S. bētina: a small climbing herb with round scarlet and black seeds, *abrus precatorius*;

S. gajah: a large tree with twisted red pods and black seeds, *pithecolobium fasciculatum*;

S. kayu: *micromelum pubescens*;

S. paya: a climber with greenish white flowers, *dalbergia junghuhnii*: *akar s. molek*: *lettsonia rubicunda*.

ساگت sagat. To rasp a coco-nut.

ساگر sagar. [Pers. شکر.] Sugar. *Saperti sagar dēngan-nya susu*: like sugar and milk; exactly suited to each other; Prov., Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Laksana susu tērchampor sagar*: id.; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 12. *Saperti lautan madu berpantaitan sagar*: like a sea of honey with a shore of sugar; a symbol of extreme sweetness; Ht. Koris.

Also *sakar* and *shakar*.

ساگر sagor. A dug-out. *Pērahu sagor*: id.

ساگخ sagang. Propping up or buttressing, used when the prop rises at an angle from the ground and does not come up vertically (*tongkat*).

S. kota mara: the peculiar props keeping the gun-shield in position.

ساگن sagun. [Jav. *sagon* from *sagu*.] A Malay delicacy made of rice-flour, rasped coco-nut, and salt. Also *sagun-sagun*.

ساگو sagu. I. *Sago*. *S. bēlanda*: arrowroot. *S. rēndang*: pearl sago; Ht. Abd., 201; Sej. Mal., 151. *S. tampin*: sago in wrappers; Pel. Abd., 78. *S. tēpong*: sago flour, sago dust.

II. *Sagu-sagu*: a sort of javelin used by the pirates in olden days.

ساگي sagai. I. Followers, dependents, retainers; Sh. Bid., 54, 133; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Hamz., 67;—a variant of *sakai*, q. v.

II. (Kedah.) A cake made of potato-flour, coco-nut and rice-flour.

ساگي sagi. See *sēgi*.

سال sāl. I. Pers. Year.

II. [Hind. *shāl*.] A shawl. *Sāl tērsangkut kapada bahu*: a shawl slung over the shoulder; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43. *Sāl kashmiri*: a Cashmere shawl; Sh. Ul., 28.

سالت salut. Wrapping, enwrapping, enfolding in any material. *Di-salut-nya dēngan kain kuning*: wrapped in yellow cloth; Ht. Abd., 422. *Ekor-nya bērsalutkan emas sa-puloh mutu*: its tail was encased in pure gold; Ht. Sh. Kub.

سالر **salor.** *Saloran*: a channel, a gutter. Cf. *alor*.

سالغ **salang.** I. Execution by the *kēris*. A long *kēris* was pressed down through the hollow by the collar bone to the heart. *Mati di-salang*: a man destined to die at the executioner's hands, a gallows-bird; a term of abuse; Sh. Peng., 9; Sh. A. R. S. J., 17.

II. A rattan sling for carrying a load.

III. To labour heavily, of a ship; v. d. W.

سالق **salak.** I. A stemless thorny palm the brown scaly fruits of which are eaten by natives; *zalacca edulis*. *Tinggal kēlopak salak*: the wrapper of the *salak* only remains;—a proverbial expression to describe poverty which reduces a man to the possession of nothing but the clothes in which he stands. *Burwah s.*: the fruit of the *salak*; Ht. Koris.

Other trees known by this name are:

S. bētul (*zalacca affinis*?) and *s. rungum* (*zalacca macrostachya*?)

II. The barking of a dog. *Anjing salak ka-bukit, bukit mahu-kah runtuh*: if a dog barks at a hill, will the hill fall down? Prov.

Mēnyalak: to bark; Ht. Abd., 175; Sej. Mal., 65. *Bagai anjing mēnyalak di-pantat gajah*: like a dog barking behind an elephant; impotent threats; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 92.

سالم **salam.** A plant; *eugenia cymosa*?

سالن **salin.** Change from one suit of clothes into another, or from one language into another; change of dress; change of food from one dish to another; change of the language in which a story is written (by interpretation) or of the book in which it is written (by copying); metamorphosis; change of medium. *Lain pula yang di-pinjam-nya di-suroh-nya salin*: others which he borrowed he ordered to be copied; Ht. Abd., 89. *Di-salin dari-pada bēhasa Inggēris kapada bēhasa Mēlayu*: translated from English into Malay; Ht. Abd., 443.

Salinan: translation; Ht. Abd., 183, 289.

Salini: to bestow garments upon any one, whether as an act of charity or as a robe of honour; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 57. *Pērsalini*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sej. Mal., 6, 37, 93.

Bērsalin: (1) to be confined (of a woman); Ht. Abd., 17, 447; Ht. Gul. Bak., 58, 89, 153; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 10; (2) to change garments, to put on other garments; Ht. Ind. Jaya; (3) to change form by metamorphosis; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Mēnyalin: to translate; Ht. Abd., 162, 164; to copy; Ht. Abd., 12, 85, 89. *Mēnyalinkan*: to get a thing translated; Ht. Abd., 168.

Pērsalin: a change of clothing; Sej. Mal., 9; Ht. Gul. Bak., 20. *Pērsalinan*: id.; Cr. Gr., 41; Ht. Abd., 33.

ساله **salah.** Fault, error, falling short, flaw, or discrepancy;—used for instance, (1) of a mistake such as a mistake in a boy's lesson, (Ht. Abd., 22, 32, 35, 37) or an error of judgment (Ht. Abd., 96); (2) of a thing going wrong, as when of two surgical operations one turns out a failure; Ht. Abd., 299; (3) of a dictionary being inaccurate on a point; Ht. Abd., 150, 182; (4) of a fault in an anchorage leading to its being pronounced unsuitable for a harbour; Ht. Abd., 190; (5) of a slight defect impairing complete success; Ht. Abd., 163; (6) of a thing being morally wrong; Ht. Abd., 418, 434; (7) of a thing being out of place or out of joint, as a strained ankle; Pel. Abd., 92; (8) of a wind being unfavourable; Pel. Abd., 9; (9) of a false step being taken causing a fencer to slip; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Bagai pinggan dēngan mangkok,

Salah sadikit hēndak bērantok:

like a cup and plate which, on the slightest provocation, knock against each other; near relatives who are always falling out; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 64.

S. himmat: the horns of a dilemma.

S. kēna: tactless words, inopportune and reckless remarks which hurt the feelings of others though not uttered in malice.

S. sa-orang: one or the other (person).

S. suwatu: one or the other (thing).

S. urat: a strain of a tendon or sinew.

Orang s.: the prisoner, the defendant.

Sērba s.: puzzled; on the horns of a dilemma; Ht. Abd., 198, 403, 405.

Ta'-salah: not differing from, not falling short of, identical with.

Dēngan baginda ta'-salah,

Sapērti pinang muda di-bēlah:

in no way differing from the prince, as like him as one half of the *pinang* to the other; Sh. Put. Ak., 28.

Salahi: to render ineffectual; to vitiate; to disobey or render useless; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 51, 94. *Mēnyalahi*: id.; Sej. Mal., 133; Ht. Mash., 68; Ht. Raj. Sul., 14.

Salahkan: to make out (something) to be a mistake; to count as an error; Ht. Abd., 39.

Bērsalah: (1) to contain mistakes, to be full of errors; Ht. Abd., 37, 185; (2) to be a criminal. *Orang yang bērsalah*: a criminal; Ht. Abd., 116, 251, 369.

Bērsalahan: (1) to contain mistakes; Ht. Abd., 37; (2) to be different to, to fall short of; Ht. Abd., 125; Sej. Mal., 71; Ht. Mash., 63; (3) to be false to (a promise); Ht. Md. Hanaf., 8.

Kēsalahan: (1) an error, a mistake (in a book or lesson); Ht. Abd., 6; (2) an offence against the moral code; a fault, crime, or sin; Ht. Abd., 28, 78, 183, 419.

Mənyalahkan : to cause a thing to go wrong or fail,—used especially of parrying a blow from an adversary's weapon; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Mar. Mah; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 94.

Tərsalah : at fault, in error; Ht. Abd., 339, 472.

سالي **saleh**. I. Motion, approach, movement. *S. kamari* : to come. *S. kombali* : to return.

Dang Lela mənyimpul tali,

Anak kəra tərbaŋ ka-awan;

Silakan tuwanku saleh kombali,

Paduka adinda chintakan tuwan :

would that Your Highness would return (to your country); the princess, your wife, is pining for you; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. [Arab. سالم.] A well-known proper name.

سالي **sali**. Strength, power. *Sama s.* : well-matched, of equal strength. *Rawan s.* : a magic flying throne or chariot; Ht. Sh. Kub.

سالي **salai**. Heating over the fire, smoking, exposure to heat but not to actual fire. The word is especially used of the heating of women after confinement by kindling a slow fire under the bed, a treatment that is supposed to accelerate convalescence. *Salaiyan* : the fire so kindled; the process of heating or smoking in this way.

Pinang muda jangan di-salai,

Jika di-salai isi-nya binasa;

Orang muda jangan di-lalai,

Jika di-lalai badan binasa :

do not smoke the young areca-nut; if you smoke it its contents will be spoilt; Ht. P. J. P.

Mənyalai : to smoke; to cure by smoking.

Tərsalai : smoked or roasted. *Di-dalam nuraka ɛngkau* (or *badan*) *tərsalai* : you will be smoked in Hell (for this); Sh. May., 10; Sh. Ung. Bers., 2.

سام **sama**. [Skr. sama.] Identity, sameness, similarity, parity; companionship. In "Bazaar Malay" the word is often used as a preposition meaning "to" or "with"; Ht. Abd., 346. *Kata pipit lang boleh-kah sama* : the sparrow said: "Can the hawk be my peer?" a proverb describing narrow conceit.

Pisang raya masak səraya,

Pisang raja masak di-hujung;

Orang kaya sama kaya,

Orang miskin məmbawa untong :

let the rich go with wealth and let the poor put up with misfortune; let each man bear with what comes to him; Prov. *Tiyada yang dahulu kəmudiyan məlainkan sama kaki kuda-nya* : none was before or after the rest, the feet of the horses all kept the same time; Ht. Abd., 102.

S. səndiri-nya : one another. *S. sa-orang* : man to man. *S. tənŋah* : in the very centre.

Samakan : to rank as equal; to allow parity of value to; to make oneself or another the equal of; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sej. Mal., 159.

Bərsamaan : exactly similar. *Rupa-nya hampir bərsamaan* : their appearance was almost identical; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Bərsama-sama : along with, in the same place with, together with; Ht. Abd., 70.

Mənyamai : to come up to; to equal. *Di-dunya tidak mənyamai tuwan* : there is no one in the world to equal you; Ht. Gul. Bak., 50. The Javanese form *nyama* also occurs in this sense. *Sa-putar 'alam tidak yang nyama* : all round the world there is none to equal him; Sh. Panj. Sg.

سامر **samar**. Concealment, incognito, giving oneself out to be or pretending to be what one is not; hiding one's identity; pretence or feigning. *Samar muka* : change of aspect; Ht. Abd., 245. *Bulan pun sudah rəndah, samar-samar di-mərchu gunung* : the moon had sunk low and was disappearing behind the mountain peaks; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Samarkan : to pretend, to affect. *Maka tuwan putəri pun tərseŋnyum di-samarkan-nya dengen makan sireh* : the Princess smiled and pretended to be chewing *sireh*; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Mənyamar : to conceal one's identity; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mənyamarkan diri* : id., Sh. Bid., 105; Sh. Abd. Mk., 95.

سامر **samir**. The natural (undried) leaves of the *nipah*, used for partitions or for protection against rain; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 8; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Samir ta'-habis, kajang pula* : you have not yet done with the fresh-leaf protection and here you come again for matting!—a variant of the expression, *bayar ta'-habis hutang pula* : you have not paid your debts and here you come borrowing again. *S. ayer*, and *s. muwat* : fresh *nipah* leaves on which cargo is laid to save it from getting wet.

سامق **samak**. The process of tanning; a name given to a number of trees the bark of which is used for tanning. *Pakaiyan-nya saperti di-samak rupa-nya uleh darah tuboh-nya* : his clothes looked as if they had been tanned owing to the blood from his body; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30.

Kulit ləmbu chəlup samak,

Mari buwat tapak kasut;

Harta dunya jangan tamā',

Kalau mati tidak di-ikut :

dip the leather in tanning; come and make it into boot-soles.

The following trees are known by this name:

- S. bukit* : *eugenia papillosa* ;
S. darat : *eugenia pyrifolia* ;
S. jantan : *pyrenaria acuminata* ;
S. paya : *eugenia inophylla* ;
S. pulut : *eugenia subdecussata* ;
S. sērai : *glochidion nanogynum* ;
S. tēbērau : *eugenia lepidocarpa*.

سامن **saman.** Eng. Summons. *Kaluwar* s.: to take out a summons against a person. *Kēna* s.: to be summoned. *Mata-mata* s.: a process-server.

سامن **samun.** I. Robbery; theft with violence; forcible deprivation; Ht. Abd., 324, 325, 410. *Mēnyamun* : to rob; Ht. Abd., 227, 305, 317. *Pēnyamun* : a robber; Ht. Abd., 415.

II. *Sēmaḥ-samun* : tangled growth on a path that has been neglected; much overgrown; Ht. Abd., 344; Sh. Bid., 3.

سامي **sami.** I. [Skr. *swāmī* : lord; through Siamese?] A Buddhist priest.

Tuwam di-layor di-puchoḥ api,
Hēndaḥ tuwam bētul pusat;
Bawa bēluwam mēnjadi sami,
Pakaiyan kuning masoḥ di-wat :

carry a bread-wallet, make yourself a bonze, put on the yellow robe and enter a Buddhist temple.

Hairān sa-kali di-hati-nya kami,
Mēlihatkan gandom bērtangkai jērami;
Hilang-lah kuning, pakaiyan-nya sami;
Di-tēndang sēmut senget-lah bumi :

it seems a most wonderful thing in my eyes that I should see wheat with stubble for its stalk, the royal yellow gone for the robe of a priest, the world itself askew because an ant has kicked it,—an ironical quatrain on the pro-Siamese policy of the Sultan of Kedah who allowed real encroachments on his independence for the sake of trifling honours and dignities.

II. Arab. High, noble, lofty, sublime.

سان **sana.** I. Yonder; the further, in contradistinction to the nearer; there. *Di-sana* : there, yonder, in that place. *Di-sabērang* s.: on the further bank, on the opposite shore; Ht. Abd., 228; Ht. Mash., 11. *Ka-sana* : thither. *Dari-sana* : thence.

II. The senna-tree; an abbreviation of *angsana*, q. v.

سانق **sanak.** Kindred, blood-relations generally; the family to which a man belongs; a collective of *anak*, q. v. *Sanak saudara* : id.; Sh. Jub. Mal., 8; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Tiyada mēm-punyaḥ sanak saudara* : without relatives; alone in the world; Ht. Gul. Bak., 17.

ساو **sawa.** The python, of which two large species are known, *python melanurus* (rare), and *python reticulatus*. *Ular* s.: id., Ht. Abd., 387. *Pachat sigēra hēndaḥ mēnjadi ular sawa* : the leeches want to become pythons at once; foolish ambition; Prov. *Apa lagi sawa iya bērkēhēndaḥ ayam-lah* : what then? does not the python desire the fowl as a matter of course?—a proverbial expression ridiculing the surprise of a man who, for instance, marries a wife and then wonders at her wanting jewellery.

S. chindai : the reticulate python when very brightly marked.

S. rēndam : the python, when it frequents rivers or marshes; the water-python. This is probably not a distinct species, but it is believed by Malays to be larger and duller in colour than the *s. chindai*.

Ēnche' ta'-tahu sawa rēndam,

Di-rat harimau mati tērgulong :

you do not know the water-python; a tiger even will perish if wrapped in the pressure of its coils.

S. tikus : a relatively small snake (*python curtus*?) found in Trengganu and Kelantan and said to prey on rats which it kills by constriction.

Rangkeḥ bēlang s.: a shell, *conus capitaneus*.

ساوت **sawat.** I. *Pēsawat* : a machine; complicated machinery of any sort. *P. asap* : a steam engine. *P. bērjēntēra* : a machine involving the use of many wheels. See Ht. Abd., 73; Sej. Mal., 20.

II. The penis. In Kedah, used when speaking of animals only, not of men.

III. A kind of *sēlendam* or plaid. *S. sandang* : this plaid when worn cross-wise over the breast; Ht. Pg. Ptg., Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sēlendam sawat sandang* : id., Ht. Mar. Mah.

ساور **sawar.** A fence, a row of stakes or other obstruction to drive fish or animals in a certain direction; a fish-weir; J. S. A. S., III., 97. *S. pēlandoḥ* : a fence of small up-rights with leaves or brushwood filling the interstices between them, used for driving dwarf-deer in the direction of a trap.

The word is also used of a fence put across a path to stop people from passing; cf. *gawar*.

Tali s.: a strong rattan rope held tightly at each end by men and used to drive buffaloes into a pen.

ساوغ **sawang.** I. (Kedah.) The cobwebs, dirt, etc., on a Malay ceiling.

II. A plant (unidentified). Its leaf is used as a remedy for skin-disease (*kurap*).

سأوق sauk. I. The process of lassoing; the actual throwing being called *tebar* and the lasso *jérat*.

II. A pot-lid. *S. bēlanga*: id. *Ikan s. bēlanga*: a descriptive name for a fish (unidentified).

III. Scooping up with the hands.

IV. (Onom.) Sighing, the sound of a man sighing. *Dengan sauk tangis*: with sighs and tears; Ht. Best. *Sayup-sayup bunyi sauk orang*: low in the distance were heard the sighs of men; Ht. Gul. Bak., 91. The word also occurs; Ht. Gul. Bak., 16, 47, 82, 98, and in two other passages of the Ht. Best.

ساون sawan. Convulsions, epilepsy; fits;—ascribed to the attacks of an evil spirit; Ht. Abd., 154. *Sapērti budak tērjun sawan*: like a child in convulsions; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 7. *Sapērti budak tērkēna sawan*: id., Sh. Ik. Trub., 9.

S. babi, or *s. gila babi*: epilepsy.

S. bangkai: apoplexy.

Batok s.: whooping cough, in children.

Ibu s.: a peculiar boil or eruption of boils on a child's head.

Mēnolaḡkan s.: to keep off fits, to ward off convulsions;—used of a charm or medicine.

سأوه sauh. I. A fruit tree; *mimusops kauki*.

S. hutan: a large tree with deep green leaves, white flowers, and yellow plum-like fruits; *parinarium griffithianum*.

S. mēnila: the *chiku* or sapodilla; *achras sapota*.

II. An anchor. *Mēmbongkar s.*: to haul up the anchor; Ht. Abd., 133; cf. Sej. Mal., 76; Cr. Gr., 60. *Champaḡ s.*: casting anchor; Pel. Abd., 110.

S. chēmat: an anchor thrown ashore for hauling on.

S. jangkar: a heavy grapnel.

S. larat: an anchor that is dragging.

Laḡsana bahtēra sauh-nya larat,

Ēntah ka-timor, Ēntah ka-barat:

like a ship that is dragging its anchor, and may be driven whether East or West;—used of a man who is the victim of circumstances against which he cannot make way; Prov.

S. tērbang: a light grapnel at the end of a rope,—used for scaling a wall or any similar purpose; Ht. Hamz., 67.

S. tunggal: a single cable. *Bērsauh tunggal*: reduced to a single cable; in extremis; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 40.

Batang s.: the shaft of an anchor.

Batu s.: the stone in a Malay anchor.

Kuku s.: the blade or barb in a Malay anchor.

Ukoran s.: a method of measuring the proportions of an anchor (upon which its efficacy depends).

سأوه sawah. Land naturally or artificially cultivated and used for *padi*-planting; wet *padi*-land; *padi*-fields. *Yang ada bērwang di-bēli-nya sawah*: those who had money bought *padi*-land; Ht. Abd., 367.

S. bēnchah: land naturally swampy.

S. bēndang: a whole *padi*-field; a *padi*-swamp in its full extent.

Mēmbuwat s.: to open up *padi*-land.

سأوي sawai. I. *Burong sawai*: a racquet-tailed bird (*edolius*?), also known as *burong anting-anting*.

II. *Bērsawai*: to chant magical hymns, to sing songs in the language of spirits,—used of magicians and persons possessed.

سأوي sawi. I. A passenger who works his passage. Also *sēnawi*.

II. Mustard, *brassica nigra*. Also *sawi-sawi*, and *sēsawi*. *Biji s.*: mustard-seed.

S. pasir: *artanema sesamoides*.

سأهت sahit. A variant of *sayat*, q.v.

سأهت sahut. Response, reply, answer., *Maka sahut-ku daripada hidop yang dēmikiyan tērlēbeh baik-lah mati*: I replied: better death than such a life as this; Ht. Abd., 41. Cf. also Ht. Abd., 79, 131, 161; Sej. Mal., 7, 9; Cr. Gr., 33.

Sahut-sahatan: continuously replying one to another,—as guns in salutes, or as bands playing one after the other; Cr. Gr., 44. *Bērsahatan*: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 9. *Bērsahut-sahatan*: id.; Sh. Lamp., 3; Sh. Abd. Mk., 10; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87.

Sahuti: to make reply to, to answer; Sej. Mal., 110; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Bid., 11. *Mēnyahut*: id. (intransitive); Sh. Sri Ben., 28; Ht. Abd., 10; Sej. Mal., 29, 80. *Mēnyahuti*: id. (transitive); Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Mash., 45.

سأهن sahan. [Arab. *ṣaḡan*.] An iron plate.

سأهي sahi. Negligent; Kl., v. d. W.

سأهي sai. A fish; a kind of ray (unidentified).

سأهي saya. A colloquial abbreviation for *sēhaya*, q. v.

سأيت sayat. Slicing away the surface of anything; taking off the skin; scratching off or rubbing off the outer surface; taking off a projecting extremity such as an ear or finger. *Hēndaḡ-kah pula tēlinga-mu ku sayat*: do you want me also to slice off your ears; Ht. Kal. Dam., 59. *Bukan-nya mudah daging di-sayat, bērchērai-lah badan dēngan-nya nyarwa*: it is not an easy thing to sever flesh and blood (near relations); it is as though the soul were parting from the body; Ht. Koris. *Sahit kulit-nya*: to cut off the skin of anything; Ht. Best.

Tërsayat : sliced off. *Tërsayat hujung jari-nya dengan pisau itu* : the tip of her finger was cut off by the knife; Ht. Mar. Mahaw. Used of the umbilical cord; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 15.

The forms *sahit* and *sait* also occur.

سائر **sa'ir.** [Arab. شعر.] A poem; a variant of *sha'ir*, q. v.

سایر **sayor.** Vegetables in general; green food. *Sëgala jinis sayor-sayor* : all kinds of vegetables; Ht. Abd., 59. *Sayor-mayor* : id.; a hash of mixed vegetables; Sej. Mal., 121. *Sayor-sayoran* : id. *Laksana sayor-sayoran (tiyada lauk bëharu bërguna)* : like vegetables which are useful only when you have no curried meat; like half a loaf which is useful when you have not more; Prov. *Sayorkan* : to cook as a vegetable; to serve up as a cooked vegetable; Sej. Mal., 153.

سایس **sais.** Hind. A groom, a "syce;" Ht. Abd., 342.

سایغ **saing.** Travelling in company. *Bërsa'ing* : in company with, accompanied by. *B. dëngan përahu Tërengganu* : in company with a Trengganu ship; Pel. Abd., 28. *Bërsaingan* : = *bërsaing*; Sh. Put. Ak., 29; Ht. Gul. Bak., 104. *Kumbang terbang ta'-tërsaing, burong terbang tinggal di-bëlakang* : the flying bees could not keep up with it, the flying birds were left behind it;—a proverbial description of a ship's great speed.

سایغ **sayang.** I. Regret, pity, sorrow for; the pity that is akin to love; pining with affection; affection generally. *Kita mërasi sayang dan kaseh* : we feel affection and love; Ht. Abd., 464. *Akan-tëtapï tërlalu-lah sayang-nya kota sa-bagus ini di-binasakan dëngan sa-bëntar juga* : but it was most pitiful that so splendid a fort should be destroyed in a moment; Ht. Abd., 65.

Laksana buwah këpayang,

Di-makan mabok di-buwang sayang :

like the fruit of the *këpayang* which makes you ill if you eat it and which it seems a pity to throw away; fair but false; Prov., Sh. Bur. Nuri, 32.

Mënaroh s. : to feel love, pity or affection; J. S. A. S., II., 151.

Sayangi : to feel love, pity or regret. *Apa guna di-sayangi lagi* : of what use is it to regret it; Ht. Koris.

Sayangkan : to regret, to love (transitive); = *sayang akan*. *Sa-hingga tiyada sayangkan nyawa dan badan* : until he no longer cared for either soul or body; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 8. *Yang ada pula sayangkan harta-nya* : others there were who regretted their (lost) property; Sh. Sing. Terb., 51.

Sayangkan kain buwangkan baju ;

Sayangkan lain buwangkan aku :

if you love the *sarong* throw away the coat; if you love another, send me away; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 143.

Pënyayang : one who loves, — used of a king who was a lover of his people, Ht. Jay. Lengg.

II. *Tombak sayang* : a kind of gaff used to keep the front of the sail from flapping.

سایغ **sayong.** Uneven cutting; an unequal division, as when a man splitting a rattan divides it into two portions of unequal width.

سایف **sayap.** A pinion; a wing generally, whether the wing of a bird (Ht. Abd., 71, Sej. Mal., 152), or of a beetle (Ht. Kal. Dam., 101), or, by extension, the wing of an army; Ht. Si Misk., 125; the feather of an arrow; Ht. Hamz., 48.

S. layang : the extreme outer beam forming the slope of a roof.

S. sandang : a sort of cross-belt for supporting a sword; Sh. Put. Ak., 14. Cf. *sawat sandang*.

Asah s. kumbang : a way of filing the teeth so as to make them resemble the wings of a flying beetle; filing the teeth narrow in the centre and staining them black.

Baju bërsayap : a coat with pendulous sleeves.

Anak kumbang tërayap-rayap,

Di-ikat uleh anak Turki;

Hëndaq terbang tidak bërsayap,

Hëndaq hinggap tidak bërkaki :

the young bee is crawling and crawling but it is kept tied up by the young Turk; it would fly away but it has no wings, it would settle down but it has no feet;—a proverbial pantun descriptive of the helplessness of a lover who is prevented from meeting his beloved.

سایف **sayup.** Just visible; faintly visible or audible; just coming within vision or hearing. *Bunyi-nya guroh sayup-sayup basah antara ada dëngan tiyada* : the sound of thunder was heard indistinctly, half audible and half not; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Suwara laksamana itu sayup di-dëngar-nya* : the voice of the Laksamana was just audible; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 79.

S. mata mëmandang : as far as the eye can reach; so far that the eye can only faintly see anything; Pel. Abd., 13.

Banyak orang pukut tëmënonng,

Sudah tërdapat anak sëmbilang;

Tuwan di-atas këmonchaq gunong,

Alang-kah sayup mata mëmandang :

you, Sir, are placed on the summit of a mountain: must not the eye see you but indistinctly? If a man is on a pinnacle of greatness, he will be but badly understood by those below him; Prov.

S. piyama : (Kedah) when the wet season is fading away; when the *padi*-season is far advanced and the rain comes less and less.

سابو **sayu**. Sadness, melancholy; the feeling of melancholy. *Sayu dan bēlas*: sorrow and pity, Ht. Raj. Don., 38.; Sh. Sri Ben., 46. *Bērhati sayu*: melancholy; Sh. Ik. Trub., 5. *Sayu bēlas hati-nya*: sad and pitiful; Ht. Mar. Mah.

*Hati-nya sangat bērsayu-sayu,
Sapērti dēngong bērpuput bayu*:

her heart was sad, sad, as a murmuring sound wafted by the breeze; Cr. Gr., 62.

سبارو **sēbarau**. A fish, unidentified; Sh. Ik. Trub., 15; J. S. A. S., VIII., 120, 127.

سباسه **sēbasah**. A name applied to several small trees or shrubs of the order *euphorbiaceae*, e. g. *glochidium desmocarpum*. Also to a sea-shore shrub, *scyphiphora hydrophyllacea*.

S. batu: a small tree, *cleistanthus nitidus*.

S. hitam: *aporosa aurea*.

S. jantan: *aporosa ficifolia*.

S. minyak: *aporosa aurea*; = *s. hitam*.

سبالت **sēbalat**. (Malacca.) A plant, *aralidium pinnatifidum*.

سباو **sēbawa**. Extremely fair or beautiful; beauteous, lovely.

سباهن **sēbahan**. *Ikan sēbahan*: a river fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 10.

سبب **sēbab**. [Arab. *sabab*.] Cause, reason, originating force; because.

Tiyada bērani hampir kapada sarang lēbah itu sēbab takut di-sēngat-nya: they dare not approach the hive for fear of being stung; Ht. Abd., 25. *S. itu-lah*: for that reason; therefore.

Apa s.: why.

Dari s., and *uleh s.*: because; in that; by reason of.

Sēbalkan: to cause, to furnish a reason. *Di-sēbalkan Allah aku-lah mēngajar bēhaya Melayu*: God caused me to become a teacher of Malay; Ht. Abd., 338.

Mēnyēsēbalkan: to cause, to bring about, to be the cause of. *Sigēra-lah engkau mēnyēmbah kapada Maharaja Johan Shah Pēri Sērtā Indēra Jaya yang mēnyēsēbalkan engkau jadi rupa-mu yang dēmikiyan ini*: pay your respects speedily to the Maharaja Johan Shah Pri and to Indra Jaya who was the cause of your getting this form you now have; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

سبت **sabtu**. Arab. Rest; the Sabbath. *Hari s.*: the day of rest, the Sabbath, Saturday; Ht. Abd., 308.

سبت **sēbat**. I. Choked, of the nostril; the sense of difficulty in breathing through the nose; cf. *sumbat*.

II. The sensation caused by an extremely acid taste; the quiver that runs through the body and sets the teeth on edge when a very sour fruit is bitten.

III. A sweeping blow with a long thin cane; Ht. Abd., 434.

سبت **sēbit**. Jav. A dish of buffalo meat and vermicelli; Ht. Ind. Nata.

سبت **sēbut**. Saying, utterance, enunciation. *Lidah-nya susah sēbut*: his tongue found it difficult to pronounce (Malay); Ht. Abd., 45.

Sēbutan: the thing said; the tenour of what was said. *Sēbut-sēbutan orang*: common talk; Ht. Abd., 280.

Sēbutkan: to utter, to repeat (transitive); Ht. Abd., 6, 33, 47, 48, etc. *Mēnyēbut*: id.; Ht. Abd., 147, 160. *Mēnyēbutkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 44, 412, 464.

Tērsēbut: mentioned. *Yang tērsēbut di-atas ini*: the above mentioned. *Sapērti yang tērsēbut di-bawah ini*: as follows.

سبحان **subhāna**. Arab. Praise (to God). This word is always used after the name of Allah, i. e., *Allah subhāna-hu wa-ta'ala*.

The form *subhānī* occurs: Sh. Pr. Turk., 15.

سبد **sabda**. [Skr. *shabda*.] Said, spoken; a saying; to say. This word is very refined in use and is sometimes confined to sayings of the Prophet, while *titah* is used of the sayings of princes. In other cases *sabda* is used indifferently of the sayings of great personages whether prophets or princes.

*Sabda nabi engkau dēngarkan,
Firmān Allah kita ingatkan*:

listen to the words of the Prophet, and let us remember the commandments of God; Sh. Dag., 6. *Mēngikut sabda rasūl Allah*: to follow the instructions of the Prophet of God; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Kami pērgi dēngan sabda rasūl Allah*: we travel in accordance with the Prophet's directions; Sej. Mal., 66.

The word is used of the sayings of princes; Sej. Mal., 6; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 98.

Bērsabda: to say, to utter,—of a prince or of the Prophet; Sej. Mal., 71.

سبر **sēbar**. The sensation of a warm rush of blood through the body; Pijn., Kl., v. d. W.

سبرغ **sabērang** or **sēbērang**. The other side of a stream or stretch of water; the opposite bank; the opposite side of a road; (Penang) Province Wellesley. *Di-sabērang sana sungai Singapura*: on the opposite bank of the Singapore river; Ht. Abd., 228.

Sabērang Pērai: Province Wellesley.

Sabĕrang-mĕnyĕbĕrang: to keep coming across, as immigrants flocking into an island; Ht. Abd., 252, 364.

Sĕbĕrangkan: to ferry across; Ht. Mash., 11. *Mĕnyĕbĕrangkan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Mĕnyabĕrang: to travel across the water; to cross over to; Ht. Abd., 311.

سبرهان **sĕbĕrhana**. [Skr. *sabharana*.] Complete, full,—especially of full dress. *Mĕmakai sĕbĕrhana pakaiyan*: to wear full dress; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Mash., 58. *Mĕmakai sĕbĕrhana pĕrhiyasan*: to wear all one's ornaments.

سبعه **sab'at**. Arab. Seven.

سبغ **sĕbong**. A single *ruwas* (or division from knot to knot) of the bamboo.

S. hutan: a hairy shrub, *lasianthus appressus*.

سبق **sĕbak**. I. Full to overflowing; inundating; —of water. *Ayer sĕbak*: an inundation; water covering land usually dry, cf. *bah*. *Sapĕrti ayer sĕbak*: like an inundation,—a simile for blood flowing like water; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sej. Mal., 85. *Sĕbak* is used of still water, *bah* of water in actual flow.

II. Difficulty or shortness of breath, especially in a person tired by violent exertion.

سبق **sĕbok**. *Mĕnyĕbok*: to pass between two rows; Kl.

سبق **sĕbek**. The projection of the lips by a child about to cry; to purse up one's mouth for a good howl.

سبكف **sabkap**. (Kedah.) A howdah with a wooden floor to it.

سبكه **sĕbĕkah**. *Ikan sĕbĕkah*: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 12.

سبل **sĕbal**. Mournful, melancholy, sorrowful. *Sĕbal di-hati*: mournfulness; Sh. Sri Ben., 60; Ht. Koris. *Sĕbal di-dalam hati*: id.; Ht. P. J. P. *Sĕbal hati*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Si Misk., 8; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Sĕbal pada hati*: id.; Sh. Pr. Turk., 12.

Bĕrhati s.: mournful, sad; Sh. Ik. Trub., 18; Sh. Abd. Mk., 58.

Mĕnyĕbal: to feel sorrowful.

Kalau pujok makin mĕnyĕbal;

Kalau marah bĕharu tĕrtawa;

if you coax him, he gets sadder; if you get angry with him, he begins to laugh; an eccentric person; Prov.

سبلس **sabĕlas**. Eleven; v. *bĕlas*.

سبله **sabĕlah**. One side; on one side; v. *bĕlah*. *Sa-bĕlah mĕnyabĕlah*: on both sides. *Mĕnyabĕlah* is pronounced *mĕnyĕbĕlah*.

سبم **sĕbam**. Turning black, losing colour by becoming darker. This word is used of rice turning black when badly cooked, or of a bright pattern becoming duller and less conspicuous with age.

سبن **sĕbun**. Never coming to maturity; tardy; prolonging itself indefinitely. *Bisul* s.: a blind boil; also, a boil which, after bursting, closes up again and refuses to heal. *Sĕbun* is also used of labour (in childbirth) being unduly prolonged.

سبندر **sabandar**. [Pers. *shah-i-bandar*.] A harbour-master, a master attendant; — a colloquial corruption of *shah-bandar*.

سبو **sĕbu**. Filled up, choked up, of a well or cutting.

سبورت **sĕburut**. A plant; *thottea grandiflora*.

سبورس **sĕburas**. A herb with white flowers and blue berries; *pollia aclisia*.

سبه **sĕbeh**. A plant; *canna indica*.

سبي **sĕbai**. I. A parasitic plant (unidentified).

II. A kind of scarf worn by both men and women. *Kain* s.: id., Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Jika tiyada bĕrsĕbai tiyada dapat masok*: people who did not wear a scarf were not allowed admittance; Sej. Mal., 91. *Di-churi-nya sĕbai dayang-dayang yang di-kasehi uleh baginda*: he stole the scarf of a court damsel beloved by the king; Ht. Bakht., 22. *Mĕngĕna-kan* s.: to wear a scarf; Sh. Jur. Bud., 45. *Puncha* s.: the loose hanging end of the scarf; Ht. Sh. Kub.

The *sĕbai* was worn round the neck with the ends hanging over and covering the breast. The word is also used of wearing a *sĕlendam* in this way.

سبيل **sabīl**. Arab. Way, road. *Ibnu' s-sabīl*: a "son of the road;" a traveller. *Pĕrang sabīl Allah*: a Holy War. [Arab. *fi sibīli llāhi*: in the cause of God, in holy warfare.] *Bĕrbuwat sabīl dĕngan naṣrānī*: to carry on a Holy War against the Christians; Sh. Pr. Turki, 7.

ست **sat**. I. A measure of capacity for rice; the equivalent of 5 *gantang*.

II. [Arab. ساعة.] A moment; a colloquial abbreviation of *sā'at*.

III. The ace, in playing-cards.

ست **sit.** (Onom.) A swishing sound. Cf. *lēsīt*.

ست **sut.** I. (Onom.) A sound as of rushing air or water. Cf. *lēsūt*.

II. (Kedah.) The last one, the one at the "fag-end;" the one who brings up the extreme rear.

ستا **sēta.** [Skr. *hasta*.] The Malay cubit; an abbreviation of *hasta*, q. v.

ستابل **sētabal.** [Eur. *constable*?] A sort of quartermaster; Sh. Abd. Mk., 23.

ستاک **sētaka.** A state entrance (porch or dais or steps) to a hall of audience; Ht. Koris (in four passages); cf. *astaka*.

ستاور **sētawar.** Herbs, the creeping stems of which are used in medicine, cf. *tawar*: *costus speciosus*, and *forrestia* spp.

S. gajah, or *s. bēṭina*: *forrestia mollis*.

S. jantan: *forrestia griffithii*.

ستر **sētar.** A plant (unidentified). *Alor* s.: the capital of Kedah.

سترا **sutēra** or **sētēra.** [Skr. *sūtra*.] Silk. *Payong* s.: a silk umbrella; Ht. Abd., 120, 231. *Kain* s.: a silk sarong; Ht. Sh. Kub.

S. china, *s. chang-hai* (Shanghai), *s. jo-se* (*jiaū-se*) and *s. lok-chun* or *s. lok-chuan*: Chinese silks well known in the Straits.

Kain *s. kēling*, and *kain* *s. tanah hitam*: silk cloths worn by Tamil immigrants.

ستراون **sētērawan.** [Skr. *śāstrawant*.] One learned in the Sacred Books; (by extension) an astrologer, an astrological table. Better *sestērawan*, q. v.

سترغ **sētērong.** Eng. Strong, in the sense of playing the professional strong man; musicality.

Tempang pandai hēndaḡ sētērong,

Tiyada sēdar kaki-nya kudong:

that cripple is clever at trying to be a Samson, but he does not realize that his feet are deformed; absurd ambitions; Prov.

سترف **sētērup.** [Dutch: *stroop*.] Syrup; Ht. Sh. Mard.

سترو **sētēru.** A personal enemy; a man against whom one has a private feud, in contradistinction to a national foe (*musoh*). *Daripada banyak sētēru baik bērbanyak ṣahābat*: better many friends than many enemies; Sej. Mal., 126.

Sētēruwan: one's enemies generally; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 11.

Bērsētēru: to be at enmity with, to be an enemy of; Ht. Abd., 315, 412. *Daripada ṣahābat dēngan orang yang bodoh baik bērsētēru dēngan orang yang bēr'akal*: it is better to have a wise man for a foe than a fool for a friend; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 35.

Pērsētēruwan: enmity. *Mēmbanyakkan pērsētēruwan*: to multiply one's enmities; Ht. Abd., 97.

In Javanese romances *sētēru* is often used in the wider sense of all foes. *Jayeng sētēru*: victorious over one's foes; v. *jayeng*.

ستري **sētēriya.** [Skr. *kshatriya*.] A *kshatriya*, a member of the warrior or princely caste; Ht. Sh., Ht. Mas Ed. *Para sētēriya*: the *kshatriya* caste generally; all the *kshatriyas* at court or in the kingdom; Ht. Mas Ed.

ستريمين **sētēriman.** Dutch? A petty officer on a ship; Sh. Abd. Mk., 42.

ستنگخ **sētongkong.** *Ikan sētongkong*: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 6.

ستنگر **sētanggar** or **sētinggar.** [Port. *espingarda*.] An old-fashioned musket; Sh. Peng., 17; Sh. Sri Ben., 3; Sh. Abd. Mk., 23. Better *istinggar*.

ستنگي **sētanggi.** [Skr. *astangga*.] Incense; Sh. Sri Ben., 13; Sh. Sing. Terb., 8; Ht. Ind. Meng.

ستنگي **sētinggi.** A reef in a sail. *S. layar*: id.

ستكون **sētakona.** A colloquial variant of *astakona*, q. v.

ستل **sētal.** Eur. Stall, stable.

ستل **sētul.** A marine plant, *enhalus acoroides*.

ستلي **sutli.** Coarse thread for sewing canvas.

ستنبين **sētambun.** A small tree, the wood of which is used for making sticks, *baccaurea parvifolia*.

S. bēṭina: *baccaurea wallichii*.

S. lilin: *baccaurea brevipes*.

ستمن **sētampin.** (Selangor.) A plant, *mallotus griffithianus*.

ستنجأ **sētinja.** A colloquial abbreviation of *istinjá*, q. v.

ستو **sĕtu**. I. A marine worm or snake; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

II. [Jav. *estu*.] Blessing, of a Hindu God or ascetic blessing a devotee or follower, or laying a transformation upon a person. *Sĕtuwi*: to bless. *Maka Radin Galoh pun di-sĕtuwi uleh Bĕtara Kala. Maka bĕrubah-lah rupa-nya sapĕrti rupa laki-laki*: the princess had the charm laid on her by the Great God Kala, and her form was changed and became as that of a man; Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Maka di-sĕtuwi baginda sa-moga-moga Jayeng Kĕsoma tiyada makan uleh sĕnjata*: the Sovereign laid his blessing on Jayeng Kĕsoma so that weapons should not penetrate his body; Ht. Mas Ed.

The other compounds of this word follow the Javanese more closely; e. g., *mĕngĕstuwi*: to bless, to lay a charm on; Ht. Mas Ed. *Pĕngĕstu*: charmed, blessed; under the influence of a God's blessing or decree. *Dewa pĕngĕstu*: a God in human or other form, a God in metamorphosis; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Pĕng-sĕtukara*, or *pĕngĕstukara*: transformed; Ht. Mas Edan, Sh. Panj. Sg.; = *pĕngĕstu*.

The forms *mĕrĕstoni* and *sĕtoni* or *sĕtuni* also occur; Kl.

ستو **sĕtawa** or **satwa**. [Skr. *sattwa*.] A wild beast. *Mĕrgĕstuwa*: wild animals generally; = *marga satwa*. *S. angkara*: a savage monster, a fabulous beast often mentioned as the steed of a hero or God; Ht. Ind. Meng., Ht. Pg. Ptg., Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Kub. The form *s. anggara* also occurs in the same sense.

ستوري **sĕtori**. Eng. A long and involved story; a long-winded evasion or lie; a story invented to get others into trouble.

*Damar di-cholek jangan sugi,
Kalau mĕnitek kĕna tangan;
Jangan banyak buwat sĕtori
Kĕlak kita dapat kĕchewaan:*

do not exaggerate the tale that you are bearing for perhaps we may then find ourselves worse off than before.

ستوك **sĕtuka** or **sĕtoka**. *Ikan sĕtoka*: a fish, a species of ray. Also *toka-toka*.

*Niyat hati nak panching tĕmĕnong,
Sudah tĕrpanching ikan sĕtoka:*

I hoped to catch a *tĕmĕnong* fish and I found I had caught a *sĕtoka*; i. e., I thought I had married a pearl of a wife and I found I had caught a Tartar; Prov.

ستولف **sĕtolop**. [Dutch: *stolp*.] A wall-lamp; Ht. Koris; Ht. Abd., 320; Sh. Sing. Terb., 26; Sh. K. G. T., 7.

سني **sĕti**. Satin; Kl., v. d. W.

سني **sitti**. Arab. Lady, mistress, madame; a title of honour or distinction. *Sitti Hawa*: Eve. *Sitti Fatimah*: Fatimah, the daughter of the Prophet. *Sitti Maryam*: the Virgin Mary. *Ini-lah kiriman ĕnche' sitti sĕhaya*: this is sent by my mistress; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 23. *Sitti Kĕduwa sangat baĕti-nya*: the two ladies were ladies of great merit; Sh. Abd. Mk., 45. *Hidangan pun di-angkat sitti-sitti anak raja-raja dan muntĕri*: the plates were removed by ladies, the daughters of princes and ministers; Ht. Koris. Often pronounced *siti*.

سني **sĕtiya**. [Skr. *satya*.] Fidelity, faith, troth, constancy. *Ada-pun harta dunya ini sapĕrti pĕrĕmpuwan jalang, tĕtapi 'ilmu itu bukan-nya dĕmikiyan tĕramat tĕgoh sĕtiya-nya*: worldly wealth is like a harlot; but wisdom is not, it is constant in the extreme; Ht. Abd., 23. *Ada-pun mamusiya itu tiyada tĕgoh sĕtiya-nya*: men are not constant (in their affections); Ht. Gul. Bak., 127. *Maka tĕngkorak yang bengkok ini-lah pĕrĕmpuwan kĕrana pĕrĕmpuwan itu tiyada bĕtul sĕtiya-nya, dan yang bĕtul itu-lah tĕngkorak laki-laki*: this crooked skull must be that of a woman for women cannot keep straight; the straight skull is that of a man; Ht. Mash., 21.

ستيابو **sĕtiyabu**. *Ular sĕtiyabu*: (Riau) a snake (unidentified); (Kedah) *suntiyabu*. *Pĕdang s.*: a weapon with a three-sided blade like the ordinary bayonet. Also *sunting abu*.

ستياون **setiyawan**. [Skr. *satyawant*.] Faithful, trusty; the adjective of *sĕtiya*, q. v.; Ht. Abd., 460.

ستيل **sĕtiyal**. A tree yielding an edible fruit (unidentified).

سجاده **sajĕdah**. [Arab. *sajĕdat*.] A praying mat; Sej. Mal., 97.

*Sa-pĕrtiga malam, sajĕdah di-hampar,
Bĕrdiri mĕngata Allahu akbar:*

every third night, your praying mat being spread out, stand up and proclaim that God is Great; Sh. Nashi., 5.

سجاره **sĕjarah**. [Arab. *shajrat*.] Family tree, pedigree, historical descent. *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu*: the name colloquially given to the well-known *Sejarah Malayu* or *Silĕlatu's-salĕlatin*, a legendary history of the oldest Malay dynasty; Ht. Abd., 412, 445.

سجان **sujana**. [Skr.: id.] Good, beneficent.

سجت **sĕjat**. Getting rid of the water in anything (e. g., in a dish of boiled rice) either by filtration or evaporation or both.

سجع **saja'**. Arab. Assonance, rhyme.
See *sajak*.

سجق sĕjak. Since; during the interval between this time and some past event. Also *sĕmĕjak* and *sĕmĕnjak*.

سجق sĕjok. Coolness, cold; a pleasant lowering of the temperature. *S. hati* : calmness; freedom from care, to have a quiet heart; Ht. Abd., 79. *Sĕjok dingin sĕlamat sĕntosa* : (literally) coolness, cold, peace and security; (by metaphor) freedom from cares, peace and security; Ht. Abd., 473; Sh. Sing. Terb., 63.

Jawa s. : a name occasionally given to the handle of a *kĕris*.

Mĕnyĕjokkan : to give coolness to. *M. hati* : to calm or pacify; Ht. Ind. Nata.

سجل sijil. [Arab. *sijl*.] A roll of parchment to write upon; a diploma; a brevet.

سجود sujūd. Arab. Bowing the head to the earth in reverence. *Sujūd-lah iya sampai ka-tanah kĕpala-nya* : he bowed until his head touched the earth; Ht. Abd., 314. *Sĕmbah s.* : bowing before a person and touching his hand with your head; Bint. Tim., 24 January, 1895.

Sujutan : the act of bowing in reverence and salutation; Sh. Panj. Sg. : = *sujudan*.

سجوهان sajahuhana. A variant of *saujana*, or *sayojana*; v. *yojana*.

سجهترا sajahtĕra. [Skr. *jaitra*.] Peace, tranquillity, ease. *Sĕlamat s.* : id., intensified; peace and tranquillity. *Satĕlah sĕlamat dĕngan sajahtĕra-nya daripada sĕgala bĕhaya bĕrsalin* : when she had passed in safety through all the dangers of child-birth and had been eased of her pain; Ht. Abd., 17.

سچيرق sĕcherek. *Akar sĕcherek* : (Malacca) a plant; *gnetum neglectum*.

سچين sĕchina. A variegated pattern of colouring in white or grey with black markings; Kl.

سحر sihir or seher. [Arab. *sihir*.] 'Ilmu s. : the Black Art. 'Ilmu *sihir ya'ni 'ilmu ghaib* : the art of sorcery, that is to say, the Secret Art; Ht. Mar. Mah.

سحل sahal. [Arab. *sahl*.] Ready money, cash down.

سخالat sĕkhalat. A variant of *sakhlat* and *saklāt*, q. v.

سخواوة sakhāwat. Arab. Generosity, liberality. *Bĕrbuwat s.* : to practise liberality; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 12.

سخت sakhlat. [Pers. سنلات .] Broadcloth; Ht. Abd., 85, 231, 247, 273, etc.

سخي sakhī. Arab. Kind, mild, gentle, beneficent.

سداب sadāb. Arab. Rue (the plant); *ruta graveolens*.

سدار sudara. [Skr. *sodara*.] Brother or sister; born of the same parents. Better *saudara*; v. *سودار*.

سداوي sĕdawi. *Akar sĕdawi* : a plant, *smilax calophylla*.

سدت sĕdut. Vexation of feeling, suppressed anger. *Hati tĕrsĕdut* : id.

سدر sĕdar. Consciousness, to be conscious of anything, to recover consciousness. *Bĕlum sĕdar akan diri-nya dalam kĕbodohan* : unconscious that they were steeped in stupidity; Ht. Abd., 54. *Apabila di-lihat uleh Sultān akan wang itu bĕharu-lah sĕdar Sultān sĕrta mĕnyĕsal akan diri-nya* : when the Sultan saw the money he came to his senses at last and repented of what he had done; Ht. Abd., 333.

Bintang di-langit dapat di-bilang,

Tiyada sĕdar muka-nya arang :

they can count the stars in the heavens, but cannot see that their own faces are smutted; instructed but not educated; learned but not wise; Prov., Marsd. Gr., 211; cf. also J. S. A. S., XI., 42.

Ikan siyakap dari Bangka,

Si-Tuwah mĕlarikan dulang ;

Hĕndaĕ mĕngambil nĕgĕri Mĕlaka,

Tiyada sĕdar jiwa pun hilang :

he wished to capture the town of Malacca and did not realize that he would only lose his life; Sh. Raj. Haji.

Sĕdar daripada biyus : to come to oneself after a spell of unconsciousness (produced by a stupefying drug); Ht. Hamz., 55. *Sĕdar daripada bĕradu* : to awake from sleep.

Sĕdarkan : to be conscious of. *Tiyada sĕdarkan diri* : to be unconscious; Sh. Ik. Trub.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 92.

Mĕnyĕdarkan : to awake, to rouse, to bring to consciousness; Ht. Abd., 24.

Nyĕdar : to awake; Ht. Gul. Bak., 49.

Tĕrsĕdar, and *tĕrsĕdarkan* : to be roused to consciousness; to be made conscious of anything. *Maka Sang Samba pun tĕrsĕdar-lah akan suwara dewi Januwati itu* : Sang Samba became conscious that it was the voice of Yajnowati; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sadikit tĕrsĕdarkan adeĕk dan kakak* : she remembered her sisters and brothers for a space; Sh. Bid., 95.

سدرهان sĕdĕrhana. [Skr. *su* and *dharana*.] The even mean, the proper average, neither too large nor too small. *Tuboh-nya s.* : his body was of medium size; he was of average height; Ht. Abd., 86. Cf. also Ht. Abd., 110, 328.

سدري **sědĕři.** (Kedah.) Celery; (Riau, Johor.) *sĕladĕri*, from (Dutch) *sĕlderij*.

سدس **sadas.** Arab. The sixth.

سدسر **sĕdĕsar.** *Akar s.:* a medicinal plant (unidentified).

سدغ **sĕdang.** The proper size; neither too large nor too small; intermediate; during, while. *Dudok sĕdang, bĕrdiri sĕdang:* to sit is good, to stand is also good; any course is pleasant; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Bunga s.:* a flower at its best; Ht. Koris. *Sĕdang bĕrkata dĕngan sa-orang kawan-nya:* while talking to one of his friends; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. *Buwah-nya sĕdang masak:* its fruit was just ripening; Ht. Mash., 66.

Sĕdang and (more commonly) *sĕdangkan* are also used idiomatically with the meaning "even though," "although." *Maka patek pun malu pula sĕdang iya pĕrĕmpuwan lagi sĕtiya dĕngan tuwan-nya:* your servant was put to shame in that she, even though she was only a woman, was still faithful to her mistress; Cr. Gr., 52. *Sĕdangkan binatang lagi sa-kiyan iya bĕrkaseh-kasehan laki bini istimewa pula kita manusiya:* when even they, being mere beasts, showed such conjugal love how much more should we, being human beings, harbour affection; Ht. Abd., 90.

Akar s.: a climber, *parameria polyneura*.

Pokoĕ s.: a scandent shrub, *salacia flavescens*.

سدف **sĕdap.** Pleasurable sensation; pleasant to the senses. *Sĕdap-lah bunyi-nya:* its sound is pleasant; Ht. Abd., 140. *Badan-ku tiyada sĕdap rasa-nya:* I do not feel well; Ht. Abd., 23. *S. hati:* contentment; Cr. Gr., 63. *Sĕdap dahulu sakit kĕmudiyan:* pleasant at first but followed by pain; vicious pleasure; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 142. *S. malam:* a fragrant liliaceous plant (unidentified); cf. *sundal malam*.

سدق **sĕdak.** I. A tree (unidentified).

II. *Tĕrsĕdak:* to be afflicted with a kind of choking hiccough, as when a person drinks water hastily or carelessly and swallows too large a gulp.

سدكال **sĕdĕkala.** [Skr. *saddakāla*.] Always, at all times, immemorial. *Ādat s.:* immemorial usage, customary law. *Tĕmpat s.:* accustomed place, usual situation. *S. malam:* the whole night.

This word is often pronounced *sadiya kala* by a mistaken etymology.

سدگوري **sĕdaguri.** A shrub, *sida rhombifolia*: also known as *sĕlĕguri* and *china guri*.

سدل **sĕdal.** Drying clothes on a clothes line inside a house.

سدلگم **sĕdĕlinggam.** [Tamil: *sadalinggam*.] Vermilion; red-lead.

سدن **sĕdan.** A short catch of the breath or sob. *Tĕrsĕdan-sĕdan:* hiccoughing or sobbing; Sh. Abd. Mk., 140. Cf. *sĕdu*.

سدو **sĕdu.** Hiccoughing or sobbing; short broken sobs. *Badan pun kurus sa-laku sĕdu:* his body was thin as though he was mourning; Sh. Sri Ben., 52.

Sĕdu-sĕdu: continuous sobbing; Ht. Sh., Ht. Ind. Meng. *Tĕrsĕdu-sĕdu:* id., (the more common form); Sh. Bur. Nuri, 3; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 1, 6; Sh. Ik. Trub., 11; Sh. Abd. Mk., 42; Ht. Gul. Bak., 91. *Tĕrsĕdu-sĕdu-wan:* id., Sh. Abd. Mk., 58.

Sĕdu katak: short quick breathing after violent exertion.

سدوایه **sĕduwayah.** A medicinal plant (unidentified) the Balinese *sidawayah*.

سده **sĕdeh.** The desire to weep, mournful feelings impelling one to weep; sorrow. *Sĕdeh hati mĕninggalkan nĕgĕri-nya:* sad at heart at leaving their country; Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895. *Tiyada bĕrasa sĕbab tĕrlalu sĕdeh-nya:* with feelings deadened by extreme sorrow; Ht. Abd., 285. *Tangis dan sĕdeh:* weeping and the desire to weep; Ht. Ind. Nata, 48. *Mĕnahani sĕdeh:* to keep down the desire to weep, to restrain one's feelings of sorrow; Ht. Si Misk., 77.

Tĕrsĕdeh-sĕdeh: sobbing (better, *tĕrsĕdu-sĕdu*); Ht. Si Misk., 83.

سده **sĕdoh.** *Mĕnyĕdoh:* to soak, to infuse in water, to prepare beverages such as coffee, tea, or cocoa.

سده **sudah.** [Skr. *vishuddha*?] Completion, accomplishment, termination, fulfilment, end; a word used also to express that a thing is over and done with. *Sudah-lah kitāb itu:* the book was completed; Ht. Abd., 39. *Kalau ada orang banyak bĕkĕrja lĕkas sudah:* if many work at it, it will soon be over; Ht. Abd., 256. *Rumah sudah pahat bĕrbunyi:* the house is built but the chisel is still heard; re-opening questions which have long ago been decided; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 137.

Putus bĕnang, dapat di-hubong;

Patah arang, sudah sa-kali:

if a thread is broken, the ends may be tied together again; if a piece of charcoal is broken, all is over, nothing can be done;—there are quarrels which can be made up and offences which are beyond forgiveness; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 147.

Apa-tah sudah-nya: how will it all end? What is this leading up to? What is the use of going on like this?

Sudah-lah: all right; have done with it; that is settled; say no more about it.

Sudah is also used in some expressions with the sense of "after." *Sudah sa-jam lama-nya*: after an hour or so. *Sudah itu*: after that, next, then.

Sudahkan: to treat as past and over, to recognize as done with, to finish off.

Tēmpat ludah sēhaya ludahkan,
Makan sireh charek bērcharek;
Yang sudah sēhaya sudahkan,
Kita mēngaku adek bēradek:

what is finished, I will definitely finish off; let us be to each other in future as brother and sister; *i. e.*, let us amicably terminate this connection of ours since each has lost love for the other.

Bērsudah: to have an end. *Jangan bērsudah*: never stop, do not put an end to the practice; *Bint. Tim.*, 8 January, 1895.

Kēsudahan: ending, termination; *Ht. Abd.*, 10. *Apa-tah kēsudahan-nya*: = *apa-tah sudah-nya*; *v. supra.* The form *sudahan* also occurs; *Sh. B. A. M.*, 2.

Mēnyudahi: to put an end to. *Bētaapa hāl aku mēnyudahi akan anak raja-raja itu*: how can I put an end to those princes; *Ht. Ind. Nata*, 205.

Pēnyudah: the winding up or culmination of anything; the last. *Ini-lah pēnyudah bonda susukan*: this is the last time your mother gives you suck; *Sh. Abd. Mk.*, 78. *Ini-lah tuwan ta'bīr pēnyudah*: this, sir, is the last interpretation I give you; *Sh. Tab. Mimp.*, 17. *Tuwan-lah sa-orang pēnyudah kaseh*: in you alone my love finds finality, *i. e.*, you are my dearest and will be my last.

سدي **sadiya** or **sēdiya**. [*Skr. sadhya?*] Ready, prepared, in readiness. *Bēkal bēlayar sudah-lah sēdiya*: the stores for the journey were all ready; *Ht. Abd.*, 122.

Sēdiyakan: to get ready; to prepare; *Ht. Abd.*, 31, 350, 477; *Sh. Sing. Terb.*, 4. *Pēr-sēdiyakan*: *id.*; *Ht. Gul Bak.*, 35, 70, 138.

In older writings *sēdiya* is used in the sense of "former," "ancient," "original." *Jangan di-ubah 'adat yang sēdiya*: don't alter ancient customs; *Ht. Koris.* *Lalu iya mēmulangan rupa-nya yang sēdiya itu*: he then resumed his original form; *Ht. Sg. Samb.* *Tuhan yang sēdiya*: God who is from the Beginning; *Ht. Isk. Dz.*

Sēdiya-kala: (1) former time; (2) regular, customary, wont. *Rupa-nya sēdiya-kala*: his regular form, or his original form. Cf. *sēdēkala*.

سدیغن **sēdingin**. A common succulent herb, *bryophyllum calycinum*.

سدیکت **sadikit** or **sēdikit**. A little; a small quantity; see *dikit*.

سر **sar**. (Onom.) A hissing sound; the sound of rushing wind or rushing water.

سر **sēr**. Eng. Sir, as a prefix to the names of knights.

سر **sir**. I. (Onom.) A hissing sound, somewhat sharper than that described by *sar*, *q. v.*

II. An aiming-post in some games; *Kl.*, *Pijn.*, *v. d. W.*

III. Arab. Secret. *Di-dalam siru'l-ḳalab*: in the secret depths of his heart.

IV. Lust; the promptings of lust; lascivious feelings. *S. bērahi*: *id.* *Tiyada-lah iya sir kapada pērēmḡuean itu*: he had no desire for the woman; *Ht. Ind. Nata*. The word is common in formulæ for use with love-philtres.

سر **sur**. (Onom.) A hissing sound rather duller than that expressed by *sar*, *q. v.*

سرا **sēra**. I. Hasty and confused motion; running wildly here and there. *Tērsēra-sēra*: *id.*, frequentative; *Sh. Sg. Kanch.*, 45; *Sh. A. R. S. J.*, 13; *Sh. Put. Ak.*, 28.

II. Brightening up; = *sēri?* *Tērsēra*; lit up, brightened. *Kēlihatan muka-nya tērsēra-lah sapērti bulan pēnoh pēnama paras-nya*: his face was looking radiant, in beauty like the full moon; *Ht. Sh. Kub.* Also of the look of *Sēri Panji*; *Ht. Sh.*

III. A midge; *J. S. A. S.*, III., 88.

سرابت **sērabut**. Shaggy, fibrous in the exterior or edge; in shreds, of the border of an old mat or carpet; coarse, ragged, of a fibrous body such as a coco-nut husk; oozing out, of the contents of an over-full receptacle. Cf. *sabut*.

سرائی **sērabai**. A kind of cake made of flour and coco-nut milk.

سراتغ **sēratong**. (Johor.) A small tree with showy white flowers, *tabernaemontana corymbosa*.

S. padi: (Johor) a shrub, *ixora pendula*.

سرائی **sarati**. [*Skr. sārathi*.] An elephant-driver; a mahout.

سرائی **surati**. The adjective of *Surat*, a town in Western India; *v. سورانی*.

سرادغ **sēradong**. Hooking one's ankle in anything, as when a man is walking through the jungle and gets caught in a trailing liana. *Tērsēradong kaki-nya sadikit maka lalu jatuh*: his foot got caught somewhat and he fell; *Ht. Ind. Nata*. Also *sērandong*.

سراس **sērasa**. A name sometimes given to *sireh*; *Kl.*, *v. d. W.*, *Pijn.*

سراسه **sĕrasah.** I. Rubbish, dung, manure, filth; Ht. Hamz., 99.

II. A black compound for staining the teeth.

III. Pers. A species of linen or cotton cloth from the Coromandel Coast.

سراسي **sĕrasi.** Hitting it off, suitable; v. *raḥsi*.

سراط **sirāt.** Arab. Way, road, street.

سراغن **sarangan.** Jav. A generic name for the trees better known to Malays as *bĕrangan*, q. v.

سرافه **sĕrapeh.** To have a piece torn off or scratched off; to be grazed or injured by friction. *Maka iya-pun luka-lah kĕna sĕrapeh batu itu*: he was wounded, being scraped by the stone; Ht. Sh. Kub.

سرافه **sĕrapah.** [Skr. *shapa*.] A curse, an imprecation. *Sumpah sĕrapah*: id., Ht. Best., Ht. Koris.

سراك **sĕraga.** *Bantal sĕraga*: a flat, square-sided State cushion.

سرام **sĕrama.** [Skr. *shrama*?] In time, in measure. *Gĕndang s.*: a peculiar drum one side of which is beaten with a stick and the other with the hand.

Mĕnyĕrama: to keep time. *Masing masing pun mĕmbuwangkan sĕnjata-nya mĕnyĕrama*: they all cast their weapons in unison; Ht. Mar. Mah.

سران **sĕrana.** I. [Skr. *charana*?] Fashion, style, beautiful effect. *Sa-paras, sama sĕrana*: one in beauty, similar in style; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. Pining away. *Pagi pĕtang dudok mĕnyĕ-rana*: sitting pining day and night; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 22. *Lĕmah-lah badan 'akal pun sĕrana*: with weakening body and fading mind; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. also *rana*.

سرانه **sĕranah.** Curse, cursing; the imprecation of curses. *Lambat bĕkĕrja kĕna sĕranah*: to work slowly and incur abuse; Sh. Jur. Bud., 26. *Soraḥ s.*: wild cheering; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Sumpah s.*: cursing and swearing; Ht. Best.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 12.

سرائي **sĕrani.** [Arab. نصراني.] A Nazarene Christian; a name usually given to Roman Catholics and Portuguese. *Igama s.*: the Catholic religion. *Orang s.*: a Catholic; a Eurasian.

Kĕmĕnnyen s.: (Kedah) a name for the gutta of the *rukam*.

Rumput s.: the club-moss, *lycopodium cernuum*.

سراو **sĕrawa.** A kind of fritter made of banana strips and flour.

سراوس **sĕrawas.** A plant, *fagraea racemosa*.

سراوق **sĕrawak.** Sarawak.

سراون **sĕrawan.** A complaint something like sprue in children. *Pokoḥ s.*: a plant, *erycibe* sp.

Akar s.: a plant, *roucheria griffithii*.

S. kubang: a little white flowered herb, *ebermacira setigera*.

سراهي **sĕrahi.** [Arab. صراحي.] A wine bottle, a decanter or flagon; a receptacle for *sĕreh*. *S. kacha puteh*: a flagon of plain glass; Ht. Sri Rama. See also Ht. Kal. Dam., 224; Marsd. Gr., 210; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

سرای **sĕraya.** I. With, while, along with, during. *Bĕrkata sĕraya tĕrsĕnnyum*: to say with a smile. *Raja-raja sĕnuwa-nya sujād sĕraya memeloḥ kaki baginda*: the princes bowed low and embraced the king's feet; Marsd.

II. A generic name for a number of trees belonging to the genera *shorea* and *hopea*. These trees yield a timber much used in furniture making.

III. [Skr. *ashraya*.] Appealing or calling for help; asking for or commanding assistance. *Tiyada lagi si-apa di-sĕraya*: there is no one else of whom help may be asked; Sh. Bid., 111.

سرای **suraya.** [Skr. *surya*.] *Bintang suraya*: the Sun; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 12.

سرب **sĕrba.** [Skr. *sarwa*, all, complete.] All, of all sorts, various, all kinds of. *Sĕrba bangsa*: all sorts of races; Ht. Abd., 11. *Sĕrba buroḥ*: all sorts of rags; Sej. Mal., 133. *Sĕrba merah*: all shades of red; Ht. Abd., 113. *Sĕrba sadikit*: some small smattering of, some proficiency in; Ht. Abd., 20.

Sĕrba neka, sĕrba nega, sĕrba sĕrbi, and sĕrbas-sĕrbi: all kinds and sorts of, a frequentative of *sĕrba*.

Sĕrba salah: puzzled, in doubt, on the horns of a dilemma; Ht. Abd., 43, 198, 403, 405.

سربت **sĕrbat.** [Arab. شربة.] A cooling drink, sherbet; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Ind., Meng.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 234.

Nobat bĕrbunyi dinihari,

Akan pĕngulit Maharaja Pĕri;

Sĕrbat di-minum bukan-nya khiyali,

Sa-hingga pĕngubat hati bĕrahi:

this drink, if you take it, will not the more inflame you, but will even prove a medicine for a heart inflamed with love; Ht. P. J. P.

سربت **sĕrbet.** [Dutch *servet.*] A serviette, a napkin. The word is known at Riau but not in the Straits.

سربس **sĕrbas.** *Sĕrbas-sĕrbi*: (Kedah) all sorts and conditions of,—a variant of *sĕrba sĕrbi*; v. *sĕrba*.

سربق **sĕrĕbok** or **sĕrbok.** Powder, dust, very fine powder. This word is used especially in the sense of a thing being crushed to the smallest of atoms. *Jadi sĕrĕbok sakaliyan-nya*: they were all crushed to atoms; Ht. Mar. Mah. *S. kikir*: the filings in a brazier's work.

See also *abok, rabok, abu*, etc.

سربن **sĕrban.** I. [Pers. *sarband.*] A turban; Kam. Kech., 11; Ht. Abd., 113. *Taroh pada sĕrban*: to wear in the turban; Muj., 38. *Mĕmakai s.*: to put on a turban; Sh. Pr. Ach., 15. *Sĕrbankan*: to wear (a cloth) wrapped round the head like a turban; Sh. Ul., 32. *Bĕsĕrban*: to have a turban on; Ht. Gul. Bak., 62.

II. Numbed, insensible; loss of perception of pain.

سربو **sĕrbu** or **sĕrĕbu.** Impetuous onslaught, dashing forward, charging. *Sĕrbuwi*: to attack, to storm; Sh. Abd. Mk., 110.

Mĕnyĕrbukan diri: to throw oneself impetuously against the enemy's ranks; to charge. *Sĕma-sama iya mĕnyĕrbukan diri-nya di-dalam rayat jin*: they hurled themselves together against the ranks of the evil spirits; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

سربه **sĕrbah.** *Sĕrbah-sĕrbeh*: shaking out the sarong, holding it out fan-wise and shaking it.

سربه **sĕrbeh.** See *sĕrbah*.

سربي **sĕrbi.** *Sĕrba-sĕrbi*: (Riau, Johor) a frequentative variant of *sĕrba*, q. v.; all sorts and conditions of, all kinds of; Ht. Abd., 216; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 2. Also (Kedah) *sĕrbas-sĕrbi*.

سرت **sĕrta.** [Skr. *sartha.*] With, together with, accompanying, while, as, and. *Rajin sĕrta usaha*: diligent and industrious. *Sĕrta dĕkat salam di-bĕri*: as he approached, he bowed; Sh. I. M. P., 19. *Sĕrta di-lihat-nya nakhoda itu maka kata-nya*: when he saw the captain he said; Ht. Abd., 44.

Sĕrta-mĕrta: immediately, on the spot; Sh. K. G. T., 3.

Bĕsĕrta: along with, together with, in company with. *B. dĕngan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 125.

Mĕnyĕrtai: to co-operate with; to join with; to assist; Ht. Abd., 6, 129, 438, 460; Sej. Mal., 103.

سرت **sĕrat.** I. Jammed in an opening or interstice, held fast. Cf. *rat* and *jĕrat*.

II. (Kedah.) At once, immediately, without delay.

سرت **sĕret.** Combing out.

سرت **sĕrot** or **sĕrut.** I. (Onom.) A scraping sound.

II. Motion rearwards, retreat, giving way.

سرتف **sĕrĕtup.** Closing, shutting; Ht. Gul. Bak., 116.

سرج **sĕrja.** A woollen cloth of some sort; serge?

سرجن **sĕrjan.** Eng. Sergeant; J. I. A., I., 82.

سردادو **sĕrdadu.** (Riau, Johor.) A soldier, [Port. *soldado.*] Sh. Ik. Trub., 19; Sh. Lamp., 9; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *soldadu*, and (Kedah) *sĕri dadu*.

سردار **sardār.** Pers. A commander-in-chief, a Sirdar.

سردغ **sĕrĕdang.** A tall fan-palm; *livistona cochin-chinensis*.

سردق **sĕrĕdak.** Very fine dust such as collects on furniture which is not frequently dusted; the dust into which neglected articles crumble.

*Layang-layang bĕrsarang di-guwa,
Mari di-cholek dĕngan pĕradak;
Kaseh tidak ambil pĕturuwa
Lama-lama jadi sĕrĕdak:*

love that refuses to hearken to wise counsels sooner or later will turn into dirt.

سردم **sĕrĕdam.** A native flute or fife of bamboo; Sh. Sri Ben., 74; Ht. Raj. Sul., 6; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 334.

سرده **sĕrĕdeh.** *Tĕsĕrĕdeh*: projecting of the stomach or chest when a man sits loosely down and does not hold himself stiffly erect.

سردی **sardi.** [Pers. and Hind.] A cold in the head; (in horses) glanders.

سردی **surdi.** Grinding down, filing down; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10. Better *sĕrodi*, q. v.

سرسر **sarsar.** Confusion of mind; muddled, dazed; v. *sasar*.

سرسه **sĕrĕsah.** Rubbish, dung, manure, filth. Also *sĕrasah*.

سرطان **sartân.** Arab. The sign Cancer in the Zodiac.

سرغ **sĕrang.** I. Onslaught, assault, attack, charging. *S. raja Kĕra*: the onslaught of the Monkey King; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Di-nanti-nanti-nya sĕrang langgar gĕroda itu*: they awaited the attack of the Garuda; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Kĕsĕrang-sĕrangan: charging on both sides, a mĕlée; Ht. Mas Ed.

Mĕnyĕrang: to attack. *Datang-lah todaĕ mĕnyĕrang Singapura*: the saw-fish came to attack Singapore; Sej. Mal., 82.

II. A "serang" or petty officer on a ship; Sh. Pr. Ach., 20.

III. Wavy and deceptive of colouring; changing hue according to the state of the light. *Sĕrang-mĕnyĕrang*: id.

سرغ **sĕring.** I. Stiff, of woven or twisted stuff; stiffly interwoven of silk thread; stiff of paper.

II. The feeling that one's hair is standing on end; a peculiar rush of feeling through a startled person, causing "goose-flesh." *Sĕring sĕram*: id., intensified.

III. The humming of a bee or insect. *Sĕring-lah tĕriyak sĕgala yang pĕnakut sapĕrti riyang-riyang*: the cries of all the cowards hummed like the sound of the cicadas; Ht. Mar. Mah.

*Anak China mĕmotong kayu,
Anak Kĕling bĕrjuwal ragi;
Sĕhaya ĕmpama bunga yang layu,
Kumbang tiyada bĕrsĕring lagi:*

I am like a faded flower round which the bees will hum no more.

IV. *Tali sĕring*: (Kedah) a string used in spinning a top.

V. [Jav. *asring*.] *Sĕring kali*: occasionally, frequently.

سرغكق **sĕrangkak.** A girdle of thorns put round the trunk of a tree to prevent thieves climbing it.

سرغك **sĕrangga.** I. [Skr. *sārangga*.] An insect, a bee.

II. (Kawi.) The peak or horn of a mountain. Cf. *chĕranggah*, etc.

III. Jav. A musical instrument, Ht. Koris. Also (Kedah) *sĕrangga mangi*.

IV. The name of a tree (unidentified).

سرغك **sĕrengga.** [Kawi?] *Rawi sĕrengga*: "sun-beam," a name sometimes given in romances to Panji to match that of his betrothed, *Chandra-kirana*, or "Light of the Moon."

سرغكغ **sĕranggong.** *Mĕnyĕranggong*: to sit with one's elbows on a table or to lean over a table while resting one's elbows on it; to squat with one's knees sticking out. Cf. *ranggong*.

سرغكغ **sĕronggong.** Cross-beams used in tin-mining.

سرغكه **sĕranggoh.** *Mĕnyĕranggoh*: to sit with one's chin resting one's hands and one's elbows wide apart; (sometimes) to stand with one's hands resting on one's knees; also (in this latter sense) *tongkat lutut*.

سرغم **sĕrĕngam.** Excess of anything usually found in small quantities and objectionable when found in larger; excess of hair all over the body or in the nostrils; an excessive amount of ants in sugar. *Makan s.*: gluttony, unmannerly haste in eating. *Bĕrsĕrĕngam*: hairy, of a man.

سرف **sĕrap.** Absorption, sponging up. *Makan s.*: to "sponge" upon a person for meals. *S. dawat*: to put raw silk into an inkstand. *Ēmbun di-sĕrap panas*: dew absorbed by heat; Ht. Sh.

سرفا **sĕrĕpa** or **sĕrpa.** Blessing; a benediction or expression of goodwill. *Dĕngan bĕrkat sĕrĕpa istĕri zāhĭd*: by virtue of the blessing invoked by the hermit's wife; Ht. Best. *Sĕrĕpai*: to bless; Ht. Best.

سرفه **sĕrĕpeh.** Chipping, breaking off a piece from the main body: *mĕngata ka-dulang paku sĕrĕpeh*: the chipped nail abuses the tray (for being chipped); the pot called the kettle black; a proverbial equivalent for its rhyming explanation: *mĕngata ka-orang sĕndiri yang lĕbeh*: to abuse others for what one possesses in greater measure oneself.

*Kalau tuwan mĕnĕbang jati,
Biyar sĕrĕpeh, tumbang jangan;
Kalau tuwan mĕnchari ganti
Biyar lĕbeh, korang jangan:*

if you, sir, are felling a teak-tree, lop it in strips, do not let it fall in a mass; if you wish to effect an exchange, exchange for more but never for less; Prov.

Also *sĕrĕpai*.

سرفي **sĕrĕpai.** Chipping, lopping off; a chip. *Patahan sĕrĕpai-sĕrĕpai kayu itu*: the lopped-off fragments of the tree; Ht. Sh. Kub.

سرق **sĕrak.** I. Mixed phlegm and saliva in the throat and chest; the effects of a bad cold; hoarseness. *Sĕrak-lah sudah suwara 'abdĭ*: the voices of the slaves became hoarse; Ht. Sh. *Orang tĕrtawa pun sampai sĕrak-sĕrak*: men laughed till they were hoarse; J. I. A., (1847). *Bĕrtĕriyak-tĕriyak sampai-lah sĕrak*: shouting till they became hoarse; Sh. Sing. Terb., 34.

Burong sĕrak: a bird with a hoarse harsh cry; a kind of owl; Kl.

II. A little loose, of a fastening or winding.

III. *Sĕroĕ-sĕrak*: (Onom.) A sound of cracking tree-branches in primeval jungle; v. *sĕroĕ*. *Sĕrak-sĕreĕ*: v. *sĕreĕ*.

سرق sĕrek. I. To be frightened off; to give up a bad or risky practice in consequence of fright or warning. *Ta'-akan sĕrek luka makan di-tajak esok ka-bĕndang juga kita*: we must not be frightened away by wounds from the scythe, we must go to the *padi*-fields just the same to-morrow; the dangers attendant on earning a livelihood cannot frighten us away from earning one; Prov., see J. S. A. S., I., 96. *Supaya sĕrek yang lain*: that the others may be frightened off; Ht. Best.

II. (Onom.) A sharp cracking sound. *Sĕrak-sĕrek*: the noise made by the cracking of the joints of the ankle or thumb.

III. (Kedah.) The stick on which a fishing line is wound.

سرق sĕrok. I. A measure of capacity representing about ten *gantang*.

II. (Onom.) A cracking sound, duller than *sĕrak* or *sĕrek*. *Sĕrok-sĕrak*: repeated crackling noises of varying intensity, e. g., heard either in the jungle when branches crack and fall under the force of the wind or when a number of people are cutting their way through the forest.

Tĕngah malam anjing mĕnyalak,

Sĕrok-sĕrak di-dalam hutan;

Sudah tinggal kĕlopaĕ salak,

Sa-saga barang tidak di-badan:

at midnight, the dogs bark and cracking noises are heard in the jungle.

III. *Makan sĕrok*: (Kedah) to eat insufficient food, to rise somewhat hungry from a meal.

سركف sĕrĕkap. A cup-shaped fish-trap or hen-coop. This trap has a handle to it and is used in very shallow water, being thrust down over a fish to prevent it escaping. As a coop it is placed over fowls which cannot escape from it until it is lifted up. *Tiyada dapat Bakuwali ini di-sĕrĕkup dĕngan sĕrĕkap jarang*: you won't catch this girl, Bakuwali, with a trap that has interstices (she will always find a loop-hole for escape); Ht. Gul. Bak., 98.

سركف sĕrĕkup. Catching under a domed or cup-shaped surface; catching under a *sĕrĕkap*, q. v.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 98.

سركه sĕrĕkah. Split apart, of things naturally united; torn away, of a bough of a tree or any similar object, when not entirely dis-united from its parent body.

سركي sĕrĕkai. Rinsing out, wringing out, squeezing the liquid out of anything.

سرك sorga or surga. [Skr. *swarga*.] The heaven of Indra; heaven generally; the abode of the blessed. Also *shurga*.

سركت sĕrĕgut. I. (Kedah.) Hasty, hurried, rough.

Kĕrja sĕrĕgut jangan di-gagah,

Sĕsal-nya tidak dapat fā'idah;

'Ādat dunya tĕlah sudah,

Sa-orang makan nangka, sa-orang

kĕna gĕtah:

do not hurry on work that is being done hurriedly, you will only regret that you get no profit out of it; the way of the world has always been that one man eats the jack-fruit and another gets smeared with its sap; Prov.

II. A game played by children.

سركف sĕrĕgap. *Mĕnyĕrĕgap*: to attack suddenly and unexpectedly; to surprise by a sudden onslaught.

سركم sĕrĕgam. Standing out, in relief, conspicuous. This word is only used of an object being conspicuous among others of nearly similar appearance or colour, e. g., of a black cloud against a gloomy sky.

سركه sĕrĕgah. *Mĕnyĕrĕgah*: to startle any one with a sudden sound or movement; Ht. Ind. Meng.

سرل sĕrul. Loose, not sticking together, (of grains of boiled rice).

سرلڠ sĕrĕlang or sĕrĕling. A pit-fall, a trap on the principle of the pit-fall. *Kĕlak tĕrmasok di-dalam sĕrĕling*: he perhaps will fall into the trap; Ht. Gul. Bak., 17. *Sĕrĕlang* in Kedah; *sĕrĕling* in Riau and Johor.

سرلم sĕrĕlum. (Kedah.) Slipping bracelets over one's hands on to one's wrists; putting on a coat from below and thrusting one's arms into the sleeves; slipping into a *sarong* by holding it over one's head and dropping its folds round one, in contradistinction to stepping into it (*sarok*).

سرله sĕrĕlah. White, glowing white. *Bulan pun tĕrbit tĕsĕrĕlah sapĕrti muka pĕrĕmpuwan yang baik paras*: the moon rose glowing white like the face of a lovely woman.¹

سرم sĕram. To stand on end, of the hair; to stiffen, of the muscles; to thrill, of the skin; —usually as the result of fear. *Di-tĕngkok hamba pun sĕram rasa-nya*: my neck feels stiff; Ht. Gh. *Tĕrlalu sĕram rasa-nya bulu roma-ku tĕngkok-ku ini*: my hair and neck are quite stiff (with fright); Ht. Koris.

¹ Cf. also the *pantun*:

Sĕrĕlah pŭtch bulan tĕrang,

Pĕndĕkar bĕrgĕlar tĕmĕnggong jaksā;

Apa nak salah mata mĕmandang?

Bahu yang mĕnaungong mĕnŭmpa rasa.

Siti bĕrkata : jangan ka-mari,

Tĕngkok sĕram bulu roma bĕrdiri :

the lady said : don't approach me ; my neck is stiff (with fear of you), my hair is standing on end ; Sh. Peng., 5.

Sĕring-sĕram : very stiff, a wave of thrilling sensation passing over the skin.

Bĕrsĕram : to cause the mane and tail to stand out ; to arch its tail, of a horse ; Ht. Ism. Yat., 115.

سوماغن sĕrmangin. A musical instrument ; Kl. ; (Kedah) *sĕrangga mangi*.

سرميغ sĕrombong. A funnel, a hollow cylinder.
Pahat s. : a round chisel.

سرمبش sĕrĕmbap. Projecting forward at the breast ; the attitude of a man who leans forward slightly when walking instead of holding himself erect.

سرمبن sĕrĕmban. I. A game played by children.

II. The name of the seat of Government of the Negri Sembilan ; the capital of Sungei Ujong.

III. Wearing a *sarong* or waist-cloth of any sort high in front and low at the sides, so as to cover the breasts but not the shoulder-blades.

سرمبي sĕrambi. An outer gallery or verandah in a native house ; Ht. Jay. Lengg. ; Ht. P. J. P. ; Sh. Ul., 19.

S. jatoh : this verandah when its floor is on a lower level than the floor of the rest of the house.

Pintu s. : the door connecting this verandah with the central portion of the house.

Tiyang s. jatoh : the outer pillars upon which the *sĕrambi jatoh* rests.

سرمفخ sĕrampang. A trident for spearing fish ; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 90.

سرمفق sĕrĕmpak. I. Hasty and ill-considered of work ; undertaken without sufficient thought and carried out without sufficient care.

Isi bĕras dalam cheper,

Jangan isi dalam chĕpu ;

Kalau tidak habis pikir

Kĕrja sĕrĕmpak kĕna tipu :

if you do not give full consideration to what you buy, you will be taken in with hasty and bad work.

II. Alike ; equally suitable for ; in harmony or similarity with ; see *rĕmpak*.

سرمفق sĕrĕmpok. Broken pottery in heaps or quantities.

سرمفن sĕrampin. I. The pith of the sago-palm.

II. *Pokok sĕrampin :* (Kedah) a tree, unidentified.

سرمفو sĕrĕmpu. A long narrow log roughly hewn into the shape of a boat and affixed to the bottom of a sampan, in contradistinction to a regular keel (*lunas*) which is affixed to a *tongkang*, a *pĕrahu*, or to a European boat.

Jalor s. : an almost flat simple dug-out.

سرمه surmah. Pers. A collyrium made of antimony or ore of lead.

سرنا sĕrĕna. (Penang.) Cursing, the imprecation of curses ; a variant of *sĕrĕnah*, q. v.

سرنت sĕranta. Advertising a fact, publicly notifying anything ; letting people know ;—used especially of a man letting the people of his village know that he intends to kill a buffalo and is willing to sell its flesh.

سرنت sĕrĕnta. With, along with, simultaneously with ; a variant of *sĕrta*, q. v. This variant occurs in Java only.

سرنتن sĕruntun. *Akar sĕruntun :* a medicinal plant (*lepidagathis longifolia* ?) ; also called *akar putarwali*.

سرنجان siranjana. *Payong siranjana :* a State umbrella, used (in Kedah) by the Raja Muda.

سرنجغ sĕrĕnjang. Standing straight up, of a pole or mast ; not inclining to any side ; perfectly perpendicular.

سرنجغ sĕrunjong. I. A wooden lance ; Kl.

II. *Mĕnyĕrunjong :* (Kedah) to clutch at anything towards which one has to leap ; to clutch, *e. g.*, at boughs which are out of reach except by leaping.

سرنديب sĕrandib or sĕrĕndib. [Pers. *sarandib*.] Ceylon ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 116 ; Adam's Peak in Ceylon.

Also (in the first sense) *pulau selan*.

سرنديت sĕrindit. A small green parroquet ; *psittacus galgulas* ; Ht. Sh. Kub. ; Sh. Raj. Haji ; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 6 ; Sh. Sri Ben., 28.

سرنديغ sĕrandang. I. A prop formed by two sticks fastened to one another near one extremity but having their other extremities wide apart ; a sort of trestle.

II. The name of a tree, unidentified.

سرنڱ **sěrandong**. I. (Riau, Johor.) Tripping or stumbling over; getting one's foot caught in a liana or hole and so stumbling; Ht. Abd., 79; Sej. Mal., 45; J. S. A. S., XI., 45. Cf. *sandong*.

II. *Ikan sěrandong*: (Kedah) a fresh-water fish (unidentified). It is something like the *sělangat*.

سرنڱ **sěrendeng**. Heeling over on one side, of a boat; leaning to one side, of a basket. Cf. *sendeng*.

سرنڱ **sěrunding**. I. A Javanese dish made of finely ground coco-nut and other minor ingredients.

II. *Akar sěrunding*: a creeping plant, (*dioscorea laurifolia*?)

سرنده **sěrëndah**. A name given to a special variety of *banana* and to a special variety of *padi*. Probably from *rëndah*, low in height.

سرندي **sěrindai**. I. An evil spirit, believed (Kedah) to haunt the deeper and broader reaches of rivers. According to Dutch authorities, a ghost attacking women in labour.

II. Animated, of the voice; Kl., v. d. W.; Pijn.

سرنف **sěrēnap**. The name of a bird (unidentified).

سرو **sarû**. Arab. The cypress-tree.

سرو **sěrau**. I. Opened out, net-like, celluloid, of textile material; celluloid tissue in bones or in the horns of a deer.

II. Noisy, creating a disturbance; (by extension) accursed.

III. *Akar sěrau*: a plant, *parameria glandulifera*.

S. lipis: a shrub with white flowers, *pavetta indica*.

سرو **sěru**. I. Exclamation, calling out or shouting out, crying out to, appealing to, calling for. *Maka tēlinga Amīr Husain di-sěru baginda rasūl Allah dēngan bang*: the Prophet of God shouted out the call to prayer in the ear of Amir Husain; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 77.

Běrsěru: to call out loudly; Ht. Abd., 294, 455. *Běrsěru-sěru*: to keep shouting, to utter many cries; Sej. Mal., 106. *Běrsěrukan*: to call out to, to loudly invoke; Sh. A. R. S. J., 10. *Běrsěru-sěrukan*: to keep invoking with loud cries; Sh. A. R. S. J., 12. *Naga bērsěru*: see *naga*.

Měnyěru: to cry out; Sh. Jub. Mal., 9; Sh. Ibl., 5.

Měnyěrukan: to invoke loudly; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 20. *Měnyěru-nyěrukan*: to invoke loudly and continually; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

II. [Skr. *sarwa*.] All. *Yang mēnjadikan sěru sakaliyan 'alam*: who created all the worlds; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Tuhan sěru samista sakaliyan*: God of all; Ht. Kal. Dam., 137. The reading *sarwa* would be more correct etymologically, but *sěru* is universal. The word *sěrba* is a variant of this.

سرو **sarwa**. See *sěru* II.

سروال **sarwāl**. Arab. Trowsers; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 78. The form *sěluwar* is more commonly met with colloquially.

سروه **sěrobeh**. Dishevelled, of the hair; disarranged or disorderly, of clothing;—used especially to describe the appearance of a lunatic. *Maķ s.*: a nickname for eccentric or half-witted old women.

سروت **sěruwit**. A kind of harpoon with a single barb.

سروج **sěroja**. [Skr. *saroja*.] The lotus, *nelumbium speciosum*. The native word *těratāi* is more commonly met with in this sense in colloquial language, *sěroja* being somewhat high flown. *Sěroja biru di-dalam taman Bětara Guru*: the blue lotus in the garden of Siva; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Měngapa, wel! malah kuntum sěroja*: how comes it, alas! that the lotus-bud is withered; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8. The word also occurs: Ht. Ism. Yat., 114; Ht. Gul. Bak., 79; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 4.

The word is also used descriptively of a peculiar garment (*baju s.*) and of a betel-nut tray.

سروڊ **sěroda**. A belt of thorns put round a tree to prevent fruit-thieves from climbing it. *Sapěrti mēmanjat tērkěna sěroda*: like climbing a tree and getting caught in the thorns; undertaking a thing and then finding oneself unable to escape from it; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 65.

Also *sěrangkaķ*.

سروڊي **sěrodi**. Grinding down, filing down (of precious stones); Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Sri Ben., 13, 61. Also *surdi*.

سروقه **sěrupeh**. A splinter; Maxw.

سرونٲ **sěronot**. *Měnyěronot*: to creep for protection into a hole or under anything.

سرونق **sěronok**. (Kedah and Penang.) Pleasant, agreeable.

سروني sērūnai. [Pers. سرنی.] A native clarionet or trumpet; a musical instrument forming part of a royal band and often mentioned in romances; Sej. Mal., 93; Cr. Gr., 44; Cr. Hist. J. A., I., 334.

Rokoḡ s.: a yellow-flowered plant found near the sea, *wedelia biflora*.

سروي sēruwi. Shrunk, of a swelling; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W. See *sēroh*.

سره sērah. Bestowal, surrender, handing over, yielding up, making over. *Bahwa nēgēri Mēlaka ini tēlah di-sērahkan uléh Sēri Maharaja Inggēris kapada Sēri Maharaja Holanda:* this city of Malacca has been made over by H. M. the King of England to H. M. the King of Holland; Ht. Abd., 194. See also Ht. Abd., 192, 197, 209, in all of which cases *sērah* is used of the restoration of Malacca to the Dutch.

Sērah is also used of the charge of an office or house being temporarily handed over to another; Ht. Abd., 180, 446; and of a bride being given away or conveyed to her husband; Sej. Mal., 36; Ht. Gul. Bak., 44.

Sērahkan diri: to submit to the control of another, to give oneself up absolutely to another. *Mēnyērahkan diri:* id.; Ht. Abd., 400, 460, 466. *Sapērti onta mēnyērahkan diri:* as the camel gives himself (to the burden); a type of absolute submission; Prov., Sh. Raj. Haji, 183; J. S. A. S., XI., 38.

Sērahkan jiwa: to put one's life in the power of another, to engage in a desperate enterprise from which loss of life is almost certain to result; Ht. Abd., 468; Pel. Abd., 12. *Mēnyērah nyawa:* id., Ht. Gul. Bak., 91. *Mēnyērahkan nyawa:* id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 60.

Bērsērah: in a state of abandonment to the power of any person or thing; in a state of submission. *Bērsērah bērkēhēndaḡ hati, kata bēnar tiyada bērturut:* in submission to his own desires,—give him true counsel and he will not follow it; when a man has set his heart on a thing and asks your advice, it is no use advising him against it; Prov. *Kapada Allah bērsērah:* in submission to God,—the motto of the present Sultanate of Johor. *Kapada Tuhan anak-ku bērsērah:* may my child be ever submissive to God; Sh. Nās., 14.

Tērsērah: surrendered to, handed over to, under the control of; Ht. Abd., 198.

سره sēroh. Allayed or reduced, of inflammation; shrunk, of soil; J. S. A. S., III., 88.

سري sērai. Citronella grass, *andropogon schænanthus*. *Lampau sērai dalam gulai tēntu maung:* if there is too much lemon-grass in the curry, it is sure to be nasty; if one element preponderates, the combination is sure to lead to disagreement; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 155.

S. bukit: a tall sedge, *gahnia javanica*.

سري sēri. I. [Skr. *shri*.] Charm, glory, splendour; the pick or best part of anything; illustrious, splendid (used as an honorific); the Hindu divinity *Shri*. *Ada-pun sēri nēgēri Mēlaka itu-lah kota itu:* the Fort was the glory of Malacca; Ht. Abd., 65. *Sēri istana:* the Light of the Palace, a term of endearment used by a king to his queen; Sh. Bid., 5; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sēri mahaligai:* id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. *Sēri Kana'an:* the Pride of Canaan; a name given to Joseph; Ht. Gul. Bak., 103.

(1.) As an honorific, *sēri* is used as a prefix to the office or title held by the person spoken of, *e. g.*, *Sēri Maharaja Inggēris*, His Majesty the King of England; *Sēri Bopati*, His Lordship the Bopati; *Sēri Paduka ṣaḡābat beta*, our illustrious friend; etc.

(2.) As the pick or best part of anything, *sēri* is used in various expressions, *e. g.*:

S. balai: the centre of the hall of audience; the focus of the assembly-room; Sej. Mal., 92;

S. taman: the heart of a garden, the centre round which a garden is laid out; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 4.

Tiyang s.: the central pillars round which a house is built up.

(3.) By an extension of these meanings, *sēri* is used of a bee taking the honey or best portion out of a flower. *Kuntum di-sēri kumbang:* a bud sucked by a bee; Sh. Lail. Mejn. *Mēngambil sēri:* to suck the honey out of a flower; Ht. Kal. Dam., 101. *Mēnyēri:* id.; Ht. Abd., 79; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 1. *Tērsēri:* deprived of its honey, of a flower; Sh. Lail Mejn., 23. The word is also applied to the humming of bees round a flower, and is almost always figurative, really referring to the attentions of a lover to his mistress.

(4.) *Sēri* is also used of embryonic life; Sh. I. M. P., 5. Cf. *jauhar* and *manikam*.

(5.) As a Hindu deity, *Sēri* is referred to especially as the presiding genius of one of the Five Ominous Times (*kētika lima*); Sh. Rej., 6, 9; Sh. Sri Ben., 44. She is also considered the protectress of the rice-crops and her name occasionally occurs in formulæ connected with the *sēmangat padi* ceremonies.

(6.) The word also occurs in a number of names of plants, and idioms, *e. g.*:

S. gunong: distant mountains;

S. muka: the light of the countenance;

S. bumi: a little wild heliotrope, *heliotropium indicum*;

S. ēnggang: a plant, *hyptis brevipes*;

S. hutan: another name for *hyptis brevipes*;

S. kaya: the "bullock's heart" fruit, *anona squamosa*;

S. kaya bēlanda: the soursop, *anona muricata*.

(7.) Also in the names of cakes; *e. g.*:

S. muka: a cake of *jawi* flour, and coco-nut milk;

Pulut s. kaya: a preparation of *putut* rice.

(8.) *Sĕri* is also used of a game being drawn. *Sĕri-lah* : it is a drawn game.

(9.) *Bĕrsĕri* : to light up, of the countenance; to be brightened, as a house is brightened by the presence of a good wife; Marsd. Gr., 210; to lose a look of discontent.

II. *Sĕri dadu* : (Kedah) a soldier; better *sĕrdadu*, from Port. *soldado*.

سرياني *suriyânî*. Pers. A Syrian; Syrian; Muj., 35.

سرياون *sĕriyawan*. Ulceration of the mouth and tongue in sprue and other diseases; Ht. Ind. Nata. Cf. *sĕrawan*.

سريت *sĕriyat*. I. The cessation of a heavy down-pour of rain; the intervals between very heavy showers.

II. Anæmia; debility or wasting away in children when unaccompanied by actual disease.

سريدغ *sĕriding*. I. A salt-water fish (unidentified).
II. The side of anything; the fringe of a wood or lawn.

سريغي *sĕringai*. *Mĕnyĕringai* : to distort the features, to make faces; to grin, of apes.

سريف *sĕriyap*. (Kedah.) A bird with a long neck and brownish feathers (unidentified).

سريكاي *sĕrikaya*. The "bullock's heart" fruit *anona squamosa*; see *sĕri*.

سريكت *sĕrikat*. The joint earnings of husband and wife.

سريگال *sĕrigala*. I. A jackal.

II. *Daun sĕrigala* : a herb, *hedyotis glabra*.

سرين *sĕriyan*. *Pokoĕ sĕriyan* : a plant, *kibara coriacea*.

سريو *sĕriyau*. The unpleasant feeling excited by certain scratching and other sounds which seem to set the teeth on edge.

سريوا *sĕriwa*. Part of the full title of the *Bĕndahara*, who is called *Bĕndahara sĕriwa raja*. Von de Wall derives the word from *sĕri*, lustre, and *wa*, the arm.

سريونغ *sĕriwang*. *Daun sĕriwang* : a medicinal herb.

سس *sas*. The crupper, in harness.

سساكن *sĕsagun*. A cake of flour and coco-nut.

سساوي *sĕsawi*. *Biji sĕsawi* : mustard seed; Muj., 49; J. S. A. S., XI., 63. Also *sawi-sawi*.

سسست *sĕsat*. Straying from the right way or path; losing one's way; astray. *Ada-pun pateĕk ini orang sĕsat dan tiyada bĕrkĕtahuwan ka-mana pĕrgi-ku* : I am a man who has lost his way and who does not know whither he is going; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Malu bĕrtanya sĕsat jalan* : if you are ashamed to ask questions, you will only lose your way; certain things entail certain courses; Prov. *Sĕsat di-hujung jalan baleĕ ka-pangkal jalan* : if you lose your way at the end of the road, return to your starting-point; Prov.

Sĕsat barat : confusedly, higgledy-piggledy; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. K. G. T., 9.

Sĕsatkan : to cause to go astray, to mislead; Sh. Ibl., 3. *Mĕnyĕsat* : id.; Sh. Rej., 6.

Di-pĕrsĕsat : led astray, misled; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 45.

سسسترا *sastĕra*. [Skr. *śāstra*.] Sacred books; (by extension) astrological tables, books of divination.

سسستراون *sastĕrawan*. [Skr. *śāstrawant*.] A man versed in the Sacred Books, a sage; (by extension) an astrologer, an astrological book. *Panji Samerang 'arif sastĕrawan* : Panji Samerang, wise and devoutly learned; Sh. Panj. Sg. The form *sĕtĕrawan* also occurs; Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Berm. Shahd.; Cr. Gr., 47.

سسسر *sĕsar*. I. Pushing aside; shoving a thing away from its proper place. *Yang hidop sĕsarkan mati* : the living displace the dead (only themselves to die in their turn); Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 39.

II. *Sĕsaran* or *sasaran* : a target; from *sasar*?

III. A variant of *sasar*, I, q. v.

سسستف *sĕsap*. Supping up water,—used of animals drinking.

Sĕsapan burong : a pool where birds collect to drink in dry weather. *Pokoĕ sĕsapan burong* : a tree (unidentified).

سسسق *sĕsak*. Close pressure, tightness, packing tightly. *Pĕnoĕ sĕsaĕ* : full to crowding; Cr. Gr., 42; Ht. Abd., 34, 113. *Sĕsaĕ dada* : a feeling of pain or tightness about the heart; feeling as though one's heart would burst; Ht. Gul. Bak., 76, 129.

Sĕsaĕ is also used by metaphor of narrow means or of a man being "being in a tight place;" Ht. Abd., 328, 329.

سسسكن *sĕsĕkan*. A bird (unidentified); Kl.

سسسل *sĕsal*. Regret, sorrow, repentance. *Sĕsal dahulu pĕndapatan, sĕsal kĕmudiyan apa gunanya* : repentance in time is profit, but of what use is repentance when too late; Prov., Ht. Gh.; cf. also Ht. Abd., 132, 240, 334.

Sēsalkan: to regret any one or anything; to treat as a matter of regret; Ht. Abd., 42, 67, 279.

Měnyēsāl: to feel sorrow or regret; to be repentant. *Jangan mēnyēsāl hari kēmudiyan*: do not give yourself cause for regret in future days; Ht. Koris; Sh. Sri Ben., 58.

سسا **sēsēma**. [Sk. *salema*.] A cold in the head.

سسپٹ **sēsumpit**. (Kedah.) A small purse or packet; (Riau, Johor) *sumpīt-sumpīt*.

سسوات **sa-suwatu**. Each one, every one; see *suwatu*.

سسورق **sēsorok**. (Kedah.) An insect (unidentified) which destroys *padi*; (Riau, Johor) *sorok-sorok*.

سسون **susunan**. See *susun*, II.

سسہ **sēsah**. Striking or beating with a long thin flexible cane or rod; thrashing with a rattan; Ht. Abd., 80, 269, 410; beating wet clothes against a stone or other hard surface in laundry work.

سسہون **susuhunan**. Jav. The title borne by the ruler of Surakarta in Java. See *susun*, II.

سطح **satah**. Arab. A terrace, a flat roof, the deck of a ship; a superficies or surface in geometry.

سטר **satar**. Arab. A writing, a stroke, a line; Sh. B. A. M., 8.

سعادة **sa'adat**. Arab. Fortune, happiness; Highness, Majesty, as a title. *Baginda sa'adat*: H. M. the King; Sh. Laili Mejn., 7. *Dāru's-sa'adat*: Constantinople.

سغ **sang**. I. A prefix (usually honorific) attached:

i. To the names of minor divinities, demigods, and heroes, such as Arjuna (*Sang Ranjuna*), Hanuman, Nila Utama, etc.

ii. (In the expression *Sang yang* only) to the names of major divinities, such as *Sangyang Tunggal*, "the One God"; *Sangyang Guru*, Siva; *Sangyang Mahabisnu*, Vishnu; *Sangyang Kēsoma*, the God of Love; *Sangyang Kuwasa*, the God of Might, Sh. Panj. Sg.; *Sangyang Bērhamma*, Brahm, etc. The form *Sang-raja Guru* also occurs for Siva; Ht. Ind. Meng.

iii. To the titles of kings in a number of honorific expressions, such as *Sang-nata*, the Holy Lord (Ht. Mas. Ed.; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Ht. Gul. Bak., 129); *Sang Aji*, the Holy King; Sej. Mal., 155; *Sang-olon*, *Sang-ratu*, and *Sang-kaningrat*, Javanese titles; Ht. Mas Ed.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 53.

iv. To the names of animals in fables, e. g., *sang-kanchil*, *sang-nyamok*, *sang agas*, *sang-harimau*, *sang-tupai*, etc.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 8, 27; Ht. Raj. Don., 38. In the case of fish *dang* is used, but the prefix *sang* also occurs, e. g., *sang-yu*, the shark; Ht. Si Misk., 58.

II. *Mēngēsang*: (Onom.) To blow the nose; see *ēsang*. The forms *sing* and a still more onomatopœic form, *si^h*, are also met with colloquially.

III. [Pers. سنگ .] A stone.

سغ **sing**. (Onom.) Blowing the nose; v. *sang*, II.

سغاج **sēngaja**. Deliberate intention. *Sēhaya tahu diya ada wang sēngaja iya tiyada mahu bayar*: I know he has money, he deliberately refuses to pay; Ht. Abd., 244. *Maka sēngaja aku jadikan sakit banyak*: I intentionally exaggerated my sufferings; Ht. Abd., 23. *Dēngan sēngaja-nya*: intentional; Bint. Tim., 23 February, 1895. *Tiyada patek sēngaja*: I did not do it intentionally; I did not mean to do it; Ht. Gh.

The word *sēhaja* (usually translated "only") is a connected form of the same root, and has really the same meaning.

سغاجي **sangaji**. Jav. Prince, ruler; Sej. Mal., 155. From *sang* and *aji*.

سغارٹ **sēngarat**. A fish (unidentified) found in fresh-water ponds and swamps; J. S. A. S., VIII., 120.

سغارغ **sēngaring**. I. The name of a tree (unidentified).

II. The name of a salt-water fish (unidentified).

سغت **sēngat**. The sting of an insect. *Di-sēngat lipan yang garang*: stung by a savage centipede; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 16. *Di-sēngat uleh nyamok*: "stung" by a mosquito; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 36. *Sēngat* is not, however, usually applied to non-venomous bites or to mosquito bites.

Lēmbing sēngat pari: a spear with three barbs, one behind the other.

Mēnyēngat: to sting; Sh. Bid., 112; Ht. Koris.

Pēnyēngat: a wasp; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5.

سغت **sēngit**. I. Pungent and disagreeable, of odour. *Mēnyēngitikan hidong*: to curl up the nostrils at an offensive smell.

II. A species of fly or tick infesting buffaloes.

سڠسار **sangsara.** [Skr. *sangsāra*, the misery of life.] Pain, torture, misery; Ht. Abd., 15, 142; Sh. Sing. Terb., 22, 49. 'Adzab s.: id., intensified; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30. *Seksa* s.: id., Ht. Ind. Meng. *Susah* s.: id., Sh. Panj. Sg.

سڠست **sengsat.** Fastened up, of a *sarong*, so as to give freer play to the limbs.

سڠسڠ **sengseng** or **singsing.** Turning up or rolling up the sleeves of a garment; tucking up; (by metaphor) rolling away the darkness, of daybreak. *Di-sengseng-nya tangan baju-nya*: he rolled up his coat-sleeves, Sej. Mal., 139.

Měnyengseng: to roll up or tuck up; to roll up one's sleeves (of an angry warrior preparing to fight); Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 81. *Měnyengsengkan*: id., Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Fajar mēnyengseng: (poetic) daybreak; dawn; Sh. Sri Ben., 24; Sh. Sing. Terb., 35; Sh. A. R. S. J., 4; Ht. Gul. Bak., 105.

The word is pronounced *sengseng* in the Riau-Johor dialects and *singsing* in Kedah.

سڠسڠ **songsang.** Reversal, turning upside down, topsy-turvy. *Bagai aur di-tarek songsang*: like a bamboo pulled the wrong way, i.e., so that the branches get caught by stumps and obstacles; difficult through want of tact and management; see J. S. A. S., XI., 57. *Bertapa songsang*: to do penance by standing eternally on one's head (of ancient Brahman devotees); Ht. Sg. Samb.

S. kělalak: topsy-turvy, in confusion, with neither head nor tail.

سڠسڠ **songseng.** A native ornament; a piece of jewellery; Kl., v. d. W.

سڠسڠ **songsong.** Dashing against anything. *S. harus*: facing or making head against the tidal current; a name given to a peculiar shell, *murex ternispina*. *Měnyongsong*: to dash against, to oppose oneself to; Sh. Sri Ben., 40. *Bagai lang mēnyongsong angin*: as the fish-eagle soars against the wind; swaggering; see Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 66.

سڠسي **sengse.** [Chin. *sien-sen*.] A Chinese doctor.

سڠسڠ **sěngangkang.** A kind of swallow; Kl. *Sěngěngkang*, id.; v. d. W.

سڠف **sěngap.** Quiet, to hold one's tongue, of a child.

سڠك **sangka.** I. [Skr. *shangkā*.] Thinking, suspecting, believing, fearing; anxiety, anxious thought, suspicion. *Sangka sadikit di-dalam hati*: slight suspicion; Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Keras sangka dan ketakutan*: strong suspicion and fear; Ht. Abd., 62. *Yang di-sangka tidak mējadi*; *yang diyam boleh ka-diya*: the expected does not happen; the man who stirred not wins the prize; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 41.

Sangkakan: to suspect or think (anything); Ht. Abd., 114, 165, 240; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Měnyangkakan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 48; Sh. Sing. Terb., 54. *Měnyangka-nyangkakan*: id., frequentative; Muj., 38.

Měnyangka: to think (intransitive), to entertain suspicions, to be suspicious;—but the word is sometimes used transitively; = *měnyangkakan*.

Itu-lah orang 'akal-nya korang,

Měnyangka diri-nya pandai sa-orang:

it is a man of low intelligence who fancies that he alone of men is learned; Sh. Nas., 9.

II. [Skr. *shangkha*.] A triton-shell, *chama gigas*; a sort of conch shell used as a trumpet.

Sangka-kala: the last trump; the trumpet with which the Archangel Israfil is expected to wake the dead on the Day of Judgment. The form *sanggakala* is, however, more common colloquially.

سڠكار **sěngkarut.** *Běrsěngkarut*: interlaced, intertwined;—of lianas, roots, etc.; Ht. Abd., 344; heavily involved, of a man in debt; mixed, of language interspersed with terms of abuse.

سڠكال **sěngkala.** A variant of *sěngkēla*, q. v.

سڠكالن **sěngkalan.** A flat slab of wood with a grinder of coco-nut shell. It is used for grinding up chillies in cookery. *Sapěrti sěngkalan ta'-sudah*: like an unfinished pounding-block,—a proverbial simile for an ugly face; Sh. Peng., 9; Sh. Put. Ak., 30.

سڠكام **sěngkamit.** (Kedah.) The name of a tree (unidentified).

سڠكاي **sěngkayan.** A waterspout, resembling the ordinary waterspout (*puting bēliyong*) but rather longer in shape and swifter in rotation.

سڠكت **sangkut.** Stopping, hindering, obstructing. *Sangkutan di-dalam hati*: a thing that sticks in the mind; a thing not easily forgotten; Ht. Abd., 459.

Pěnyangkut: a hat-rack, a row of pegs for hanging clothes or hats on. *P. kain*: id.

Těrsangkut: attached. *Těrsangkut-lah hati-nya kapada raja Jamshīd*: he became heartily attached to King Jamshīd; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Pipit hěndaq tēlan jagong,

Tēlan ta'-lēpas, mati těrsangkut:

the sparrow wanted to swallow the maize, but he could not get the grain down and died choked; the man who attempts too much comes to grief; Prov.

سڠكت **sengkat** or **singkat.** Short to excess; too short; limited; succinct.

Singkat pada badan-nya: short of stature. *Tangan-nya singkat*: short in the arm; Ht. Abd., 337. *Singkat pêngétahuwan 'ilmu-nya*: limited in knowledge; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Usiya-nya singkat*: short-lived; Ht. Kal. Dam., 36.

Ikan s.: a fresh-water fish (unidentified).

سڠكت **songket** or **sungkit**. I. *Kain songket*: a flowered cloth made of silk and gold thread; a rich fabric worn on special occasions; Ht. Abd., 419; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 10. Pronounced *sungkit* in Kedah, *songket* in Riau-Johor Malay and in Javanese.

II. *Menyungkit*: to wrest open, to wring open.

سڠكر **sangkar**. I. A cage, especially a bird-cage. *Sangkar*: id.; Ht. Abd., 76, 77. *Laksana burung diyam di-sangkar*: like a bird in a cage, a proverbial description of a man tied down by circumstances. *Satu sangkar duwa burung*: two birds in one cage; rival wives of the same man; Prov. *Sangkar ayam*: a hen-coop.

II. A ring or ferrule on a knife; Kl., v. d. W.; a case for a knife, in contradistinction to a sheath.

III. Diameter, a line drawn down the centre.

IV. *Lari sungkor-sangkar*: hasty and precipitate flight; v. *sungkor*.

سڠكر **sangkor**. A bayonet. *Mata s.*: id. *S. sum-pitan*: a species of blow-pipe with a spear-point attached to it.

سڠكر **səngkar**. A cross-bar connecting the sides of a boat; J. S. A. S., VIII., 130.

سڠكر **singkir**. Putting aside or out of the way; to tread a hen, of a cock; to provide a substitute.

سڠكر **singkur**. Pushing aside, kicking with the side of the foot.

سڠكر **sungkor**. Rooting up earth with its snout, of a pig; ladling up mud with a sort of spoon; falling upon the ground so that the face scrapes the earth.

Sungkor-sangkar: sprawling over and over, a frequentative of *sungkor*. *Lari sungkor-sangkar*: the flight of a man who is bundled precipitately out of a place.

S. gèragau: drawing one's hand through the mud in catching a kind of prawn.

S. sembam: grovelling in the earth; falling or lying on one's face; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Nyior sungkoran: a young coco-nut before its top becomes hard; a stage in its growth at which its contents can be easily scraped or ladled out.

Měnyungkor: to lower the head to earth, as a man prostrating himself very low (Sh. Abd. Mk., 13), or as a bull presenting his horns to his foe; Ht. Kal. Dam., 117.

Těrsungkor: fallen face downwards; Ht. Abd., 79, 245, 407; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 16.

سڠكڠ **səngkang**. Cross-bar, cross-beam, thwart, diameter; a short piece of wood used to keep the thole-pin in position; a stick fixed so as to keep the mouth of a dead snake or animal open. *S. bərbajang*: a Maltese cross. *S. pintu*: a bolt, a cross-bar; Ht. Abd., 435.

Těrsəngkang: sticking across, as a fish bone sticks in the throat.

Pohun dudor di-tanah lěmbah,

Sudah bértumas tiyada bərbachabang;

Bujor lalu, lintang patah,

Jikalau di-tělan tiyada těrsəngkang:

that which goes through lengthways passes through, that which goes through abeam gets broken (and pushed through); nothing that he swallows ever sticks in his throat;—all is fish that comes to his net; Prov.

سڠكڠ **seng kang**. Inequality of length in the lower limbs; unevenness of walk.

Tanah rata, tanah yang pamah;

Kalau tinggi jadi pėrmatang;

Sakit anggota baik di-děmah,

Kiyat sa-bělah jalan měnyengkang:

if your leg is paining you will do well to foment it; stiffness in one leg will make you walk like a cripple.

سڠكڠ **songkong**. Propping up; a variant of *sokong*, q. v.

سڠكت **singkap**. The opening, lifting or drawing apart of curtains, mosquito-nets, etc. *Di-singkap baginda tirai pėraduwan*: the King drew aside the curtains of the bed; Sh. Abd. Mk., 69.

Měnyingskap: to open, lift up or draw aside a curtain; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris, Ht. P. J. P. *Měnyingskapkan*: id., Ht. Sh. Kub.

سڠكت **sungkap**. Torn or pulled apart, of objects that ought to adhere; pulled loose, of things that ought to be sticking tightly together; broken, but not completely severed.

Sungkap sěnjata kěna tangan,

Pėrang měnjadi sərba salah:

the weapons are struck back so as to hurt the hands that grasped them, the battle becomes a *mélée* in which no one knows what to do.

Kuku těrsungkap: a finger-nail or toe-nail which has got torn from the quick.

Jalan gopoh, kaki těrtadong,

Kuku těrsungkap kěna batu:

if you hurry too fast you will bruise your feet and tear your toe-nails against the stones.

سڠكف **sungkup**. Covering under a hollow bowl or vessel.

سڠكف **sangkak**. I. Obstruction, resistance, hindrance.

Raja 'ādil, raja di-sēmbah;

Raja ta'-'ādil raja di-sangkaḥ:

a just prince is a prince to be revered, an unjust prince is a prince to be resisted; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 42.

Sangkaki: to obstruct, to hinder, to resist. *Pēsān-ku jangan abang sangkaki*: brother, do not resist my commands; Sh. Sri Ben., 55.

'Ilmu pēnyangkaḥ: sorcery to prevent the accomplishment or occurrence of anything.

II. *Pēsangkaḥ*: (Penang) a large cooking-pot of earthenware.

سڠكف **sēngkak**. The nausea which follows too generous a meal; an inclination to vomit.

سڠكف **songkok**. A small white cap in shape resembling a shallow flower-pot; Ht. Gul. Bak., 85.

سڠكل **sangkal**. Disavowing, denying, refusing to acknowledge, affecting ignorance of.

Sangkalī: to disavow, to pretend not to know; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 12. *Sangkalkan*: id.

Yang di-harāmkan anak-ku kēṛjakan,

Hadīth nabī anak-ku sangkalkan:

my child, you are doing what God has declared unlawful, you are repudiating the traditions of our Prophet; Sh. Nas., 13.

سڠكل **sangkil**. Immersion to the load-line of a ship; the achievement of anticipated results; the successful curing of a man by medicines of known efficacy.

سڠكل **sēngkal**. Thwart, cross-beam. Cf. *sēngkang*. *Sēngkalan*: a plank or flat piece of wood on which chillies are pounded; see سڠكال.

سڠكل **sēngkil**. Edge, brink. *Dudok tērsēngkil*: to sit on the very edge of anything.

سڠكل **sēngkol**. (Riau, Johor.) A pleasant feeling of coolness.

سڠكل **sengkol**. Difficulty in swallowing, due to inflammation in the throat or any similar cause. *Tali bērsengkol*: a twist or loop in a loose piece of string.

سڠكل **singkil**. I. "On edge,"—the peculiar sensation experienced by the teeth when very acid food is eaten. *S. gigi*: teeth on edge.

II. *Tali singkil*: a cord to fasten up curtains.

سڠكل **sungkal**. *Mēnyungkal*: to root up, to turn up as a ploughshare turns up the earth. Cf. *mēnchungkil*, from *chungkil*, q.v.
S. bajaḥ: the ploughshare.

سڠكلا **sēngkēla**. [Skr. *shrēngkhala*.] Shackles, heavy wooden fetters used to confine the movements of a man or animal; a heavy wooden block tied to the foot of an elephant to prevent him running away any great distance. *Sapērti gajah dēngan sēngkēla-nya*: like an elephant with his hobbles; J. S. A. S., XI., 62. *Bērsēngkēla kaki-nya*: with fettered feet; Ht. Kal. Dam., 100. *Saudagar itu bērsēngkēla*: the merchant was put in irons; Ht. Ism. Yat., 101.

سڠكلت **sēngkēlat**. [Pers. سفلات.] Heavy broadcloth; a variant of *sakhlāt* or *saḥlāt*.

سڠكلت **sēngkēlit**. A peculiar strap worn on the feet and twisted round a tree so as to facilitate climbing.

سڠكلغ **sēngkēlang**. I. Crossed, of the arms; a cross-beam or pole laid athwart a road. Cf. *sēngkang* and *sēngkēling*.

II. (Kedah.) A kind of itch or eczema affecting the testes.

سڠكلغ **sēngkēling**. Crossing the legs, of a man lying on his back and laying one leg over another.

Tidor jangan sēngkēling kaki,

Malangan siyal putus razkī,

Hidop sa-bagai burong kēdidi

Bērtēlor di-pantai ombak pēlari:

when you sleep, never cross your feet, bad is the luck which that habit brings you and you will find your daily bread exhausted; your life will be like that of the sandpiper which has to lay its eggs on the beach over which the waves will play.

سڠكلف **sēngkēlap**. Sudden and inexplicable disappearance of articles seen a moment before; sneak-thieving, petty theft.

سڠكم **songkom**. *Nyongkom* or *mēnyongkom*: to bury one's face in a mother's lap, of a weeping child or of a weeping girl burying her head on her arms; Sh. Panj. Sg.

سڠكن **sangkun**. Firm; steadfast; Kl.

سڠكنت **sēngkēnit**. A tick, a louse.

سڠكو **sangku**. A large metal bowl or basin; Ht. Koris; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8; Sh. Bid., 46. *Di-mandikan-nya* (or *di-siramkan-nya*) *di-dalam sangku mas*: they washed him in a golden bath; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Mas Ed.

- سڱكوڠ **sĕngkuwang.** The yam-bean, *pachyrrhizus angulatus*. *Ubi s.*: the tuberous root of this plant, which is used medicinally. *Bĕlum tuwarang panjang buwah sĕngkuwang sa-bĕsar bĕtis*: before the drought has lasted any time the yam-beans are as big as the calf of the leg; before any foundation has been given for report, exaggerated reports are flying about; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 99.
- سڱكوڤ **sĕngkuwap.** A canopy; a dome-shaped canopy with a fringed edge suspended from the roof over a *raja* sitting in State.
- سڱكي **singke.** [Chin. *sin-kheh*.] A coolie fresh from China; (contemptuously) a new-comer of any sort.
- سڱكيت **singketa.** Legal proceedings; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W., Marsd.
- سڱكليت **sĕngkelat.** With the dirt only half washed off; filthy, dirty. Used especially of careless performance of ablutions after evacuation.
- سڱكيلڠ **sĕngkelang.** A slanting cross, an irregular cross; lines that do not harmonize; irregularity; (by extension) work that cannot be put straight, bad work.
- سڱك **sangga.** Bearing up, supporting, protecting, propping; a prop, a support. The word is also used of protecting oneself from a blow by seizing and holding up the arm striking it, and so (by metaphor) of being able to stand or support some danger or task.
S. bunoh: a charm against being killed in battle.
S. buwana: "Prop of the Universe," the name of a mountain in Java.
S. layar: small supports on the mast to hold the booms in position.
S. lotong: a name for the *pulasan* fruit, *nephelium mutabile*.
S. mara: a bar or projection on the blade of some weapons. *Galah sangga mara*: a boat hook.
S.-sangga: officers attending a prince at his meals.
Penyangga: a prop, projection or support.
P. payong: the catch on an umbrella. *P. sĕnapang*: a musket-rack.
- سڱك **singga.** Until; an abbreviation of *sa-hingga*.
- سڱك **sungga.** Jav. A spur, a goad. *Patahan sĕnjata itu mĕnjadi sapĕrti sungga*: the broken ends of the weapons became like spurs; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mĕnyungga*: to spur on, to goad on,—used of love goading on a person; Sh. Panj. Sg.
- سڱگار **sĕnggara.** Attending to, looking after. *Dato' Sĕri Sĕnggara*: a Kedah title.

- سڱگام **sĕnggama.** [Skr. *sanggama*.] Union, comingling, confederation.
- سڱگايوت **sĕnggayut.** *Bĕrsĕnggayut*: dangling in the air, of a man supported by his hands only.
- سڱگت **sanggat.** Running aground, of a boat.
- سڱگت **sanggit.** I. Rubbing two hard bodies one against another; touching, of two surfaces such as the side of a ship and the wharf. *Mĕnyanggit*: to touch, to rub against. *M. gigi*: to grind the teeth. Also *sengget*.
 II. Jav. A court-damsel or maid of honour.
- سڱگت **sengget.** A variant of *sanggit*, q. v.
- سڱگت **senggut.** A sidelong blow with the horns; a sidelong blow against a gong in the *gamĕlan*; cf. *siku*, *sigong*, etc. *Jangan buwat kĕrbau tandok panjang hendak senggut ka-mana-mana*: do not play the long-horned buffalo, which goes butting everywhere; don't go about picking up quarrels; Prov.
- سڱگت **singgat.** Until, as far as; = *singga* or *sa-hingga*.
- سڱگت **songget.** A variant of *songket*, q. v.
- سڱگار **sanggar.** Jav. A small shrine or temple.
- سڱگار **sanggor.** [Pers. سنګور.] A kind of market-basket of rattan.
- سڱگراه **sanggĕrah.** I. [Port. *sangrar*.] To bleed; to slaughter by bleeding to death.
 II. *Pĕsanggĕrahan*: a rest house in Java, Sh. Panj. Sg.; = *pĕrsinggahan*.
- سڱگسان **singgasana.** [Skr. *sinhāsana*.] A throne; properly, the dais on which the throne is set. *Dudok di-atas singgasana kĕrajaan di-atas pĕtĕrana yang bĕrtatahkan pĕrmata*: sitting on the royal dais on a throne studded with gems; Sej. Mal., 125. As an emblem of royal power it is, however, often used where the figurative word "throne" would be used.
- سڱگڠ **sanggang.** Propping up; a variant of *sagang*, q. v.
- سڱگڠ **singgang.** I. Fish cooked in salt; a dish of fish prepared in a certain way; Ht. Gh.
 II. To squat down on one's haunches and then stand up again.

سڠگڠ **songgeng**. I. Depicting; picturing flowers or other objects by way of ornament on a vase or other surface. *Bĕrsonggeng ayer mas*: with a pattern in gold paint; Ht. Sh.

II. Putting tobacco between the lips and teeth and working it up into a little quid.

سڠگڤ **sanggup**. Acknowledging, accepting responsibility for; Ht. Best. *Jikalau ěnche' anu lari atau tiyada sanggup mĕmbayar wang itu*: if Mr. So-and-so runs away or no one accepts responsibility for the payment. *Pa' sanggup*: a man who acknowledges himself the father of a child conceived out of wedlock, e. g., a man who marries a woman already with child declaring the child to be his own.

سڠگوك **sĕnggok**. Nodding with sleep or weariness; waving the head from side to side.

Sĕnggokkan: to seize a boy or man by the scruff of the neck and knock his head against a wall or table. *Di-pĕgang nya kĕpala budak itu di-sĕnggok-sĕnggok di-tanah*: he seized the boy's head and kept banging it on the floor; Ht. Best.

سڠگل **sanggul**. The binding up or dressing of the hair; the coils or masses of plaited hair on a woman's head. *S. tĕrlĕpas*: dishevelled hair-coils; Sh. Peng., 15. *Jika pĕrĕmpuwan ditaroh pada bawah sanggul-nya*: in the case of a woman, if (the charm is) placed under her head-dress; Muj., 39.

Mĕrak anggoĕ-anggoĕ
Anggoĕ di-atas kota,
Bĕrgĕrak hujung sanggul
Naik sĕri muka:

when the loose end of her braided hair trembles new beauties arise in her face; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., II., 48.

The different ways of arranging the hair have different names, e. g., *sanggul lintang sangkut*, s. *lintang lipat pandan*, s. *bulat*, s. *kĕlong*, etc.

Chuchoĕ s.: hair-pins.

سڠگل **singgul**. A blow with the side of the head. Cf. *sigong*, *siku*, *senggut*, etc.

سڠگم **sanggam**. Borrowing articles or implements for temporary use, in contradistinction to money loans.

سڠگار **sanggamara**. See *sangga*.

سڠگن **sanggan**. A metal bowl with a rough milled edge.

سڠگن **singgan**. Until, as far as; a variant of *singga*, *sa-hingga*, etc.

سڠگو **sanggu**. (Kedah.) A fine kind of sea-weed (*agar-agar*) used in making jelly; (Riau, Johor) *sangu*.

سڠگو **sĕnggau**. Rising on one's toes and clutching at anything (but not springing at it); quietly seizing; surreptitiously putting out one's hand and pilfering while the owner is looking the other way.

سڠگوكٹ **sĕnggugut**. A discharge from the uterus; a generic name for a number of diseases in women classified according to the appearance of the discharge. *S. bangkai*, s. *bunga*, and s. *kulit*: varieties of this class of diseases.

سڠگوکو **sĕnggugu**. A small prawn from which *bĕlachan* is made.

سڠگولڠ **sĕnggulong**. A peculiar millipede that rolls itself up into a ball when touched.

سڠگه **singgah**. Touching at, stopping at; (of a ship) putting into a port on its way to another port; (of a man) to break a journey by stopping anywhere. *Singgah-lah iya di-tanah Kĕling di-nĕgĕri Nagor*: he broke his journey by residence in India at the town of Nagore; Ht. Abd., 7.

Singgah mĕnyinggah: continually stopping at places, as a pedlar hawking goods from house to house.

Singgahi: to break a journey, to make a stop, to touch anywhere; Sh. Sri Ben., 35.

Pĕrsinggahan bumi: a measure of length often met with in old romances, possibly a *parasang* (Pers. *farsang*); Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Hamz., 58; Ht. Gul. Bak., 24, 65. *Pĕrsinggahan* is also used of a rest house or temporary place of abode on a journey; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Ht. Ind. Jaya. The kindred word *pasang-gĕrahan* is the Javanese and more common form of this word.

سڠگهسان **singgaḥsana**. [Skr. *sinhāsana*.] A royal dais; a variant of *singgasana*, q. v.

سڠل **sĕngal**. Rheumatic or gouty twinges of pain.

سڠلر **sanglir**. *Sanglir sari*: a name given to a *padi*-spirit (possibly *Sĕri*), and (in old romances) used as a term of endearment; Ht. Mas Ed.

سڠلڠ **sangling**. Jav. *Mĕnyangling*: to polish metal.

سڠلڠ **sanglong**. Miscarriage, premature bearing, in animals; v. *sanglok*.

سڠلک **sanglok**. (Kedah.) Premature bearing; miscarriage, in animals; = *gugor*, of human beings. *Sanglong* according to Maxwell. The *k* is pronounced.

سڠم **sĕngam**. *Mĕnyĕngam*: to guzzle, to eat huge quantities, to eat gluttonously; Kl., v. d. W. In Kedah *makan sĕrĕngam*.

سغو **sĕngau**. I. A nasal intonation; talking through the nose.

II. Pecking at anything but failing to reach it, of a bird; darting towards some object but failing to reach it.

سغوغت **sĕngongot**. A fresh-water fish (unidentified).

سغولن **sangolon** or **sangulun**. Sacred headship, Godhead, divinity; a title equivalent to our "Sacred Majesty" as applied to earthly potentates; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 38; Sej. Mal., 53; Ht. Sh. See also s. v. *sang*.

سغیغ **sangyang**. Holy God, a title given to major divinities such as Brahma, Vishnu and Siva; v. *sang* and *yang*.

سفره **sufrah**. Arab. A white tablecloth used at a funeral feast (*khandūri*).

سف **sap**. A name given to a piece of cloth or cotton rag put into an ink pot. Also (Kedah) *sĕrap-kartās sap*: a name sometimes given to blotting-paper.

سف **sup**. [Dutch. *soep*.] Soup; broth; Ht. Abd., 177; Ht. Ind. Nata.

سفانو **sĕpatu**. [Port. *sapato*.] Shoes. *Tukang s.*: a shoemaker; Ht. Abd., 169. *Tiyada bĕrsĕpatu*: shoeless, barefooted; K. G. T., 18.

سفارو **sĕparo**. Jav. A half, half; = *sa-paro*.

سفاهی **sipāhi**. [Pers. and Hind.] A sepoy, a soldier of a modern army; Ht. Abd., 57, 253.

سفای **supaya**. In order that; = *sa-upaya*. *Supaya tuwan tahu*: that you may know. *Katakan-lah supaya kita dengar*: say it that we may hear.

سفت **sĕpat**. I. *Ikan sĕpat*: a fresh-water fish, *colera vulgaris*. *Bodoh bodoh sĕpat, naĕ makan panching mas*: his folly is that of the *sĕpat* which likes to be caught on a golden hook; the folly of a toady who ruins himself in trying to mimic the great; Prov. This fish is mentioned: Ht. Abd., 313; Ht. Koris.

II. Bitter,—in one expression *kachang sĕpat* or *kachang sĕpet*, a species of bean; Muj., 47.

سفت **sĕpet**. A variant of *sepet* or *sĕpit*, q. v.

سفت **sĕpit**. Nipped, confined, squeezed between two surfaces. *Kuweh sĕpit*: a favourite wafer-like cake or biscuit much affected by Chinese. *Tolong anjing di-sĕpit*: to help a dog whose tail has got jammed (and who will probably bite you in his rage when released); to nurse a viper; Prov.

Bĕrsĕpit: possessed of claws or nippers like a crab.

Tĕrsĕpit: jammed, nipped. *Bila tĕrsĕpit chari kita*: when he is in a tight place he looks us up; a friend who only makes use of us in difficulties and forgets us in prosperity; Prov. *Kĕra bĕrmain baji kayu, baji tĕrchabut ekor tĕrsĕpit*: when monkeys play with a wooden wedge, the wedge gets pulled out and their tails get jammed in; Prov.

Pĕnyĕpit: the tongs used by a brazier for getting the mould out of the furnace.

سفت **sĕput**. Dull, of colours.

سفتبر **septembar**. Eur. September; Ht. Abd., 462.

سفر **sĕpĕrba**. *Sang sĕpĕrba*: the title of the mythical descendant of Alexander the Great who appeared on Mount Mahameru and founded the Malay Empire. This name and that of another (or possibly identical) hero of the same house, *Nila Utama*, are both names of heavenly nymphs, though *sĕkĕrba* is more common than *sĕpĕrba* in this latter sense.

سفرت **sapĕrti** or **sĕpĕrti**. Like, similar to, in accordance with, as regards, as for, with reference to. *Sapĕrti raboĕ dĕngan api*: like touchwood and fire; Prov. *Sapĕrti chĕmbul dĕngan tutup-nya*: like a vessel and its cover (fitting each other exactly); Prov. In these and similar proverbs *sapĕrti* is the commoner word in use in Singapore and Malacca and *bagai* in Penang. *Ku pĕrbuwat-lah sapĕrti surohan bapa-ku*: I did it in accordance with my father's orders; Ht. Abd., 32. *Maka sapĕrti Sultān Husain Shah dan Tĕmĕnggong itu sakali-kali tiyada-lah lagi bĕrkuwasa*: as for Sultan Husain Shah and the Temenggong, no power whatever was left them; Ht. Abd., 333.

Dĕngan sapĕrti-nya: in the way it ought to be done; appropriately; in proper style; Sej. Mal., 39.

Sapĕrtikan: like, as though about to; = *sapĕrti akan*.

سفری **sĕpĕrai**. [Dutch *sprei*.] Counterpane, coverlet.

سغ **sĕpang**. *Pokoĕ sĕpang*: a thorny tree with yellow flowers, the "sappan" tree; *asalpinia sappan*.

سفق **sĕpak**. (Onom.) A blow with the flat of the hand, a slap, a blow with a racquet in tennis; Bint. Tim., 13 March, '95. *Mĕnyĕpak*: to slap; Ht. Mar. Mah.

سفق **sĕpik**. The axle of a wheel; Kl.

سفق **sĕpok**. Thrusting or throwing aside carelessly; putting away a napkin without folding it up; throwing down one's clothes without arranging them tidily on a seat or table for further use.

شکو sěpěku. An epiphytic shrub, *heptapleurum venulosum*.

سم sěpam. A large wild mango with edible fruits, *mangifera maingayi*.

سفن sěpan. A tree, *dialium patens*. Better known as *kěranji*.

سفتن sapantun. Like, as, resembling; = *sa-pan-tun*. See s. v. *pan-tun*.

شوكل sapukal. *Kěris sapukal*: a variety of the *kěris*, q. v.

شوله sěpuleh. *Akar sěpuleh*: a plant; *fragra racemosa*, or *ophioxylon serpentinum*.

سفوي sěpuwi. Softly blowing, of the wind. *Sěpuwi-sěpuwi*: id., Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Sing. Terb., 52. *Sěpuwi-sěpuwi basah*: even more gently blowing; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87.

سئه sěpah. A quid of chewed betel-leaf, often passed by a lover to his beloved as a sign of affection, e. g., Sh. Bur. Nuri, 26.

S. bulan: a hazel-worm or filbert-worm.

S. putěri: a name given to a bird (unidentified) and also to a big timber tree, *pentace triptera*.

S. raja: a name sometimes given to the bird of paradise.

سئه sěpoh. Giving a gloss to anything, polishing gold, glazing earthenware, enamelling. *Sapěrti mas bėharu di-sěpoh*, or *sapěrti mas yang sudah těrsěpoh*: like polished gold, a simile for a beautiful white-yellow complexion; Ht. Koris; Ht. Mash., 34. *Hilang sěpoh nampak sėnam*: the gloss is gone and the black background is seen; a proverbial expression describing the self-revelation of a hypocrite in his true colours when time begins to show him up.

سفي sěpai. Scattered about, of the broken fragments of anything.

سفي sěpi. Jav. Still, quiet, calm.

شېكه sěpegoh or sěpiguh. A marine shell-fish yielding pearls of little value.

سق sak. (Riau.) Pocket, from Dutch *zak*; (Straits Settlements) *saku*.

سك sek, sik, sok. (Onom.) Rustling sounds of various intensity. *Sok-sik*, or *sok-sek*: to rustle.

سكتي sakti. [Skr. *shakti*.] Supernatural power; talismanic or wonder-working powers vested in an individual or in a weapon. *Dewa yang s.*: a wonder-working deity. *Anak panah yang s.*: an arrow endowed with magical properties; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Saktikan: to endow with magical or supernatural power.

Kěsaktiyan: the supernatural power possessed by an individual or weapon; the exercise of that power; an article invested with that power, a talisman. *Mėngadu k.*: to contend, magic against magic. See Ht. Abd., 154; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb.; etc.

سكس seksa or siksa. [Skr. *shiksa*.] Punishment, tribulation, torment, vexation, agony. *Sėhaya sudah rasa banyak seksa tětėkala mėmbaiki injil*: I experienced much tribulation when I was revising the Gospels; Ht. Abd., 184.

Seksakan: to torment, to torture, to pain; Ht. Abd., 305. *Mėnyeksa*: id., Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mėnyeksakan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 61, 62, 117; Sh. Sri Ben., 58.

سكسام saksama or seksama. [Skr. *ksama*?] Diligent enquiry, investigation. *Dėngan 'ādil dan morah dan seksama*: with justice, mercy and careful investigation; Sej. Mal., 106. *Mashhūr dėngan seksama*: famed for diligent search for the truth; Sh. Jub. Mal., 9.

Hėndak-lah anakanda jagakan nama

Mėndirikan hakh dėngan seksama:

may you, my son, guard your name and bring out the truth by careful enquiry; Sh. Nas., 4.

سكتي saksi. [Skr. *sāksi*.] Witness, evidence. *Kėrana tiyada saksi yang mėnunjokkan baik jahat atau salah bėnar-nya*: there was no evidence to show whether it was good or bad, true or false; Ht. Abd., 25.

سكلات sakalāt. Pers. Heavy fine broadcloth such as the cloth of which dress uniforms are made. Also *saklāt*, and *sakhlāt*.

سم sokma. [Skr. *suksma*.] The soul in contradistinction to *raga*, the body, both, however, being used in the old Indian theological sense and not in the modern Muhammadan sense. *Sang yang sokma*: the Word-soul, the Universal soul from which individual souls derive their origin. *Sokma* also occurs as a mere complimentary epithet, e. g., *putěri sokma* (Ht. Gul. Bak.), *nujām sokma* (Sh. Sri Ben., 47), etc.

سكاتي sėkati. A musical instrument (obsolete); Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sej. Mal., 144.

سکاتون **sĕkatimuna.** *Ular sĕkatimuna:* a fabulous serpent of monstrous size, slain by Sang Sĕpĕrba's sword *Chura Simandang Kini*. This sword (with the notches resulting from this encounter) is often mentioned among the regalia of Mĕnangkabau.

سکار **sĕkara.** A flower. Only used in very poetical language.

سکارغ **sĕkarang.** Now, at this time. *S. ini:* at this very moment.

سکت **sĕkat.** I. Being in the way, obstructing, intercepting, interposing oneself in a man's way, blocking, barring the passage. *Di-sĕkat uleh Shah Mĕngindĕra Ratĕnalagam:* his passage was barred by Shah M. R.; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sĕgala parit habis di-sĕkat:* all the drains were blocked; Sh. Bah. Sing., 5.

Sĕkatan: a bar, an obstruction to traffic; Sh. Nas., 10.

Mĕnyĕkati: to bar a man's passage. *Pĕnglima Nara Gunong mĕnyĕkati amok raja:* Pĕnglima N. G. stood in the way of the King's charge; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Bilek bĕrsĕkat: a room partitioned off from another.

II. A clod of soil turned over by the plough.

سکت **sĕkot or sĕkut.** I. Narcotic compounds or charms used by thieves to facilitate their work by putting their victims to sleep.

II. Greedy, covetous.

سکچیت **sukachita.** [Skr. *sukha-chitta.*] Joy; v. *suka* and *chita*.

سکدف **sĕkĕdup.** [Arab. ?] The litter-like saddle on a camel's back.

سکدمب **sĕkĕdomba.** A large marine fish, Kl.; a fresh-water fish (Kedah). Unidentified.

سکدودق **sĕkĕdudok.** A generic name for a number of shrubs (e. g., *marumia muscosa*); Ht. Abd., 196. Also called *sĕndudok* and (Kedah) *kĕdudok*.

سکیدی **sikudidi.** (Daik.) The common sandpiper; *rhyacophila glaeola*. Also *kĕdidi*.

سکر **sĕkar.** Jav. A flower. Also (more poetically) *sĕkara*.

سکر **sukar.** [Pers. *shagar.*] Sugar.

سکرب **sakarba or sĕkĕrba.** I. [Skr. *sagarbha.*] Full brother.

II. [Skr. *suprabhā.*] One of the fairest nymphs of Heaven, mentioned as having been given to *Bhauma* by *Indra* in token of the former's victory over the Gods; Ht. Sg. Samb. By extension, her name, like that of her companion *Nila Utama*, has become a royal title in *Sang Sĕpĕrba*, and is used in the sense of "king"; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 3, 28.

سکرناری **sĕkĕrĕtari.** Eur. Secretary; Ht. Abd., 11.

سکرف **sĕkĕrup.** [Dutch: *schroef.*] A screw; a screw-nail (not the screw of a ship); Ht. Abd., 301. *Pĕmulas s.:* a screw-driver.

سکس **seksa or siksa.** See سنس .

سکسي **saksi.** See سنسي .

سکف **sĕkop.** [Dutch: *schop.*] A spade, a shovel.

سکل **sĕkul.** A coco-nut shell (with a small aperture but no handle) used as a receptacle for liquids. *Sa-tĕlah tĕrbit-lah ayer anggor itu maka di-taroh-nya dalam sĕkul-nya:* when the wine ran out, he collected it in his coco-nut flask; Ht. Hamz., 81.

سکلين **sakaliyan or sĕkĕliyan.** All; see *kali*.

سکم **sĕkam.** *Padi-husk, chaff. Sudah mĕnjadi sĕkam:* he (or it) has become chaff, i. e., worthless; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 38.

Kalau ku simpan, jadi ma'nikam;

Kalau ku buka, jadi sĕkam:

kept, it is a jewel; shown, it is worthless chaff;—a secret.

Api di-dalam sĕkam: fire in a heap of chaff; i. e., smouldering and outwardly invisible, but always there and ready to burst into flame at any moment; Prov.

سکند **sĕkanda.** A flower; a variant of *sĕganda*, q. v.

سکندر **sĕkandar.** [Arab. *iskandar.*] Alexander; Sh. Sri Ben., 17.

سکنه **sakinah.** Arab. Calm, rest, peace.

سکوتو **sakutu or sĕkutu.** Partnership; united; a mate, a partner. *Tĕrikat tĕgoh sakutu:* joined in firm union; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Pĕrsakutu:* a partnership; Ht. Abd., 314.

سکونه **sĕkotah.** Completeness. *Sĕkotah-nya tahu:* to the best of his knowledge.

سکوحی **sĕkochi.** [Dutch: *schuitje.*] A boat, a gig, a ship's cutter; Ht. Abd., 113, 191, 209, 284.

S. Mĕlaka: a peculiar native vessel with a raised cabin and ports in its centre, a platform (*dandan*) at the bows, and a rudder of European type.

سكوفڇ **sĕkopong.** [Dutch: *schoppen.*] The suit "spades" in playing cards. *Main s.:* to play at cards generally; Ht. Mar. Mah.

سكوك **sĕkuwik.** (Bugis.) *Naga sĕkuwik:* a talisman worn by women after childbirth. Also *sĕkuwi.*

سكونر **sĕkunar.** Eng. Schooner; Ht. Abd., 217.

سكوي **sĕkowi** or **sĕkuwi.** I. Italian millet, *panicum italicum.*

II. See *sĕkuwik.*

سكه **sikkah.** Arab. The impression of the mint; the die giving a coin its claim to acceptance as a medium of exchange, the stamp of value. *Rupiyah sikkah,* the "sicca" rupee; Ht. Abd., 108. *Suratkan nama raja pada sikkah dirhamnya:* to write the name of a prince upon the die of his coins; Ht. Isk. Dz.

سكه **sĕkah.** Broken, but not altogether severed from the parent tree, of a branch or bough.

سكهاتي **sukahati.** Joy; v. *suka* and *hati.*

سككي **sĕkiki.** *Ikan sĕkiki:* a fresh-water fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 18.

سكين **sakiyan.** So much, so. *Sa-kiyan jauh,* so far. See *kiyan.*

سكين **sĕkin** or **sikkĭn.** [Arab. *sikkĭn.*] A knife; Ht. Sult. Ibr., 3; Ht. Kal. Dam., 245.

سكا **sĕga.** Smooth; shining on the surface, as paper. *Rotan s.:* the common rattan of commerce. *Rotan s. badaḡ:* a variety, *calamus ornatus.*

سكار **sĕgara.** I. [Skr. *sāgara.*] The ocean. *Gĕlombang di-tengah sĕgara:* the waves in the midst of the sea; Bint. Tim., 14 March, 1895. *Ombaḡ sĕgara tĕrlalu bĕsar-nya:* the waves of the ocean were of enormous size; Ht. Sh. *Sĕgara kidul:* the Southern Ocean, the Indian Ocean, as viewed from Java; Ht. Mas Ed.

Sĕgara madu, or *madu sĕgara:* an expression significant of great sweetness, but differently interpreted by Malay writers, some of whom take *sĕgara* to mean "ocean" and others "sugar." *Sĕgara madu pantai-nya gula:* an ocean of honey with a beach of sugar; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. [Pers. *shagar.*] Sugar. *Lautan madu bĕrpantarkan sĕgara:* a sea of honey with a beach of sugar; Ht. Koris.

III. [Jav. *sĕkar.*] A flower; Ht. Sh., Ht. Mas Ed. Also *sĕkara.*

سكال **sĕgala.** All. Usually spelt سكل, q. v.

سكر **sĕgar.** The feeling of health and strength; fitness. *Sĕgar-lah tuboh-nya:* he felt strong; Ht. Abd., 467. *Maka Jaya Lĕnggara itu-pun bĕrasa-lah sĕgar tuboh-nya sakit itu:* Jaya Lĕnggara felt health returning to his body weakened by disease; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

سكرا **sĕgĕra** or **sigĕra.** [Skr. *śīghra.*] Speedily, quickly, without delay, promptly. *Barang suwatu pĕrbuwatan-nya itu bĕrlambatan tiyada dĕngan sigĕra:* everything he did was slow, it was not done promptly; Ht. Abd., 337. *Sigĕra di-usir-nya:* he promptly chased him; Ht. Gul. Bak., 4. *Mĕnyigĕrakan:* to hurry up, to expedite. *M. sĕmboh:* to expedite recovery; Muj., 22.

سكرب **sĕgarba.** A variant of *sĕkĕrba*, q. v.

سكرف **sĕgĕrup.** All together, at once, in one motion, in harmony or unison.

سكو **sĕgak.** Large, strong,—of a fire; Kl., v.d.W., Pijn.

سكل **sĕgala.** All, the whole, the entire. *S. tuboh:* the whole body; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Hikāyat sĕgala kĕhidopan-ku:* the story of my whole life; Ht. Abd., 3.

From Tamil; v. d. T.

سكلغم **sĕgĕlinggam.** [Tamil: *sadalinggam.*] Vermilion, red-lead. Better *sĕdĕlinggam.*

سكن **sĕgan.** Slow to move, slow, idle. *Bĕrchĕmar duli jangan-lah sĕgan:* do not be slow about dirtying your feet; do not hesitate to walk for fear of dirtying your feet; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 19. *Sĕgan bĕrkayoh pĕrahu hanyut:* if you are slow to paddle, your boat will be borne away by the current; Prov. *Sĕgan bĕrtanya sĕsat jalan:* if you are slow to make enquiries you will only lose your way, Prov. These proverbs also occur with the word *malu* taking the place of *sĕgan.*

Pĕnyĕgan: sluggard. *Jangan di-bĕri iya-nya pĕnyĕgan:* do not allow him to be a sluggard; Sh. Nas., 8. The form *pĕsĕgan* also occurs; Ht. Koris.

سكنتڠ **sĕguntang.** The Sacred Mountain from which *Sang Sĕpĕrba* descended; a mountain in the interior of Palembang; Sej. Mal. Often called *sĕgantang* by Peninsular Malays.

سكندا **sĕganda.** [Skr. *gandha:* fragrance.] A name or introductory name ("the fragrant") given to a number of flowers, e. g., *sĕganda puri*, (Sh. Sri Ben., 25), *sĕganda mala* (Ht. Sri Rama). See *ganda.*

سكورو **sĕguro.** [Port. *seguro.*] Franked, free of postage,—of a letter.

سكه **sĕgah.** An unpleasant feeling of inflation of the stomach; fullness after meals.

سكي **sĕgi**. Side, corner, angle. *Ēmpat s.*, or *Ēmpat pĕsĕgi*: square. *Intan bĕrsĕgi-sĕgi*: a diamond with many facets, Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sa-putar 'alam pĕsĕgi*: round every side of the earth; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Mĕsĕgi: (Kedah) square; four-sided, of a piece of land; = *Ēmpat pĕsĕgi*.

Sĕgi is also used of a kind of scaling ladder formed by notches cut into a long log; Ht. Mar. Mah.

The form *sagi* also occurs.

سل **sel**. Eng. Sail.

سلا **sĕla**. I. Interval, intervening body, space between. *Tiyada bĕrsĕla*: continuous, unbroken; Sej. Mal., 90; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 18; Sh. Bid., 12. *S. pukang*: the fork, the point where the lower limbs meet; Sh. Panj. Sg.

S. batu: a shell, *pholas*.

Cf. *chĕlah*, *sĕlang*, *sĕlat*, etc.

II. *Ular tĕdong sĕla*: (Kedah) the hama-dryad, *ophiophagus elaps* or *naiia bungarus*; Ht. Mar. Mah. Better *tĕdong sĕlar*.

سلان **sĕlatan**. The South; the side on which the Straits are, *i. e.*, the South, from the Malay Peninsula; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 311. *Jauh ka-sĕlatan*: far to the South; Ht. Gul. Bak., 17. *Sa-bĕlah sĕlatan*: in a Southern direction; Ht. Mar. Mah. See *sĕlat*.

سلاح **silāh**. Arab. Arms, weapons.

سلاد **sĕlada**. I. [Port. *salada*.] Salad.

II. The name of a tree, unidentified.

سلادري **sĕladĕri**. [Dutch: *selderij*.] Celery.

سلادغ **sĕladang**. I. The large wild ox of the Malay Peninsula, the "Indian bison" or gaur; *bos gaurus*: Sh. Sg. Kanch., 17; Sej. Mal., 118.

S. muda: a children's game.

II. On the same elevation or floor,—of two rooms.

سلار **sĕlara**. I. Fine thorns, like thistle-down, to be found on the stems of some plants; the shed skin of the sugar-cane.

II. *Anak sĕlara*: the young of the *sĕmbilang* fish; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn. In Kedah, a separate and fresh-water fish.

سلارغ **sĕlarong**. A path made by elephants and rhinoceros beating their way through the jungle; a wild-beast track.

سلاره **sĕlaroh**. Always obtainable, of goods.

سلاس **sĕlasa**. [Arab. *thalātha*.] *Hari sĕlasa*: the third day of the week, Tuesday.

سلاسر **sĕlasar**. A side gallery or verandah in a house. *Dudok di-sĕlasar balai*: to sit in the side galleries of a public hall; Sej. Mal., 92. *Pĕnoh tumpat sĕrambi sĕlasar*: the verandahs and side galleries were all crowded; Sh. Peng., 14. *Maka tuwan putĕri kĕduwa pun kaluwar-lah dudok di-sĕlasar mahaligai mĕnanti Shah Kubād*: the two princesses came out and sat on the verandah of the palace awaiting Shah Kubad; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Orang tuwa mĕgat sĕlasar

Tinggi dudok daripada bĕrdiri:

the old man, the lord of the verandah, who is taller when sitting than when standing up; a dog; Prov.

سلاسه **sĕlaseh** or **sulasih**. [Skr. *tulasi*.] A kind of mint, basil, *ocymum basilicum*. The word often occurs in pantuns as a mechanical rhyme for *kaseh*: *e. g.*, J. I. A., II., 182; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Koris; etc.

Mabok bunga sĕlaseh: an expression signifying that a person is very drunk indeed; but it is not clear whether it means that a person is as drunk as though he had been eating this mint, or whether he is so drunk as to sway from side to side as the flower of the sweet basil. The words occur: Ht. Gul. Bak., 11; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Hamz., 52; etc. The flower of the sweet basil can also be used as a complimentary simile:

Laksamana pĕrgi ka-Acheh,

Anak China jadi utusan;

Tuwan laksana bunga sĕlaseh,

Bau-nya tidak bĕrputusan:

you, Sir, are like the sweet basil which keeps its fragrance for ever; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

S. dandi: a common little shrub with blue flowers, *stachytarpheta indica*.

S. hutan: another plant, *hyptis suaveolens*.

سلاسي **sĕlasi**. The sweet basil; a variant of *sĕlaseh*, q. v.

سلاتين **salātīn**. Arab. Sultans; the plural of *sultān*. *Tāju's-salātīn*: the Crown of Kings; the title of a Malay work. *Bustānu's-salātīn*: the Garden of Kings; the title of another work.

سلاغت **sĕlangat**. A fresh-water fish (unidentified).

سلاغر **sĕlangor**. The name of a State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula; (Kedah) the name of a kind of ant.

سلافت **sĕlaput**. Any thin filmy or gauzy covering, if an unnatural growth. *S. mata*: the film that forms over the eye, in cataract; Ht. Haiw. Cf. *saput* and *sĕlupat*.

سلاك **sělaka**. I. A bamboo frame like an inverted basket used for smoking garments, etc., over a low fire of fragrant wood and so imparting a fragrance to the garments.

II. Jav. Silver. *Mas sělaka*: gold and silver; Sh. Panj. Sg.

سالة **sulâlat**. Arab. Extraction, descent. *Sulâlatu's-salâtîn*: the "Descent of Kings," a name for the Malay Annals.

سالو **sělalu**. Always; = *sa-lalu*.

سلام **salâm**. Arab. Peace; salutation. *As-salâm 'alaikum*: peace be with you!

سلامة **salâmat** or **sělamat**. Arab. Peace, security, safety. *Raja pun salâmat-lah sampai ka-Mělaka*: the Governor reached Malacca safely; Ht. Abd., 78. *Salâmat sampai*: may you arrive safely!—a courteous farewell wish to a traveller. *Salâmat jalan*: bon voyage! *Salâmat tinggal*: a farewell from a traveller to one who stays behind.

Salâmatan: safety; Sh. A. R. S. J., 27. *Kěsalâmatan*: id.; Sh. Jub. Mal., 2. *Běr-salâmatan*: in safety, with safety, safely; Sh. Sri Ben., 84.

سلاي **sělaya**. A small pigeon or dove (unidentified).

سلايت **sělaiut**. A scarecrow worked with strings, the movements of which frighten birds away. *Tali sělaiut chiyak*: the string for working one of these scarecrows.

سلاير **sělajer**. A very large fish (unidentified).

سلاين **sělaiyun**. A scarecrow frightening birds by its noise rather than by its appearance and movements; cf. *sělaiut*. It is worked by strings.

سلبو **salbu** or **sělěbu**. *Laut salbu*: the Great Ocean, the Indian Ocean.

سلبى **sulbî**. [Arab. صلبى.] *Tulang sulbi*: the coccyx.

سלט **sělat**. A strait; an arm of the sea separating two pieces of land. *S. Singapura*: the Straits of Singapore. *S. těbėrau*: the Straits between Singapore Island and the mainland.

By extension, *sělat* is a name often given to the Settlement of Singapore; Ht. Abd., 4, 215.

See also *sělatan*. Cf. *sěla*, *sělang*, *chělah*, etc.

سليت **sělit**. I. Thrust, stuck or jammed between two surfaces,—as a pistol or dagger is stuck between belt and body; Ht. Koris.

Těrsělīt: stuck or jammed between.

*Mayat di-bawa ka-Tanjong Palas,
Lalu těrsělīt di-chělah batu*:

the body was borne to Tanjong Palas and then was thrust into a hole among the rocks; Sh. Raj. Haji, 186. *Těrsělīt kaki*: to have one's foot jammed in an orifice; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 21. *Těrsělīt di-něgėri orang*: caught (i. e., "stranded") in a foreign country; Ht. P. J. P. *Těrsělīt di-da'irah Kampong orang*: id., Ht. Sh. Kub. *Těrsělīt* is sometimes used by itself in this sense.

Anak Kėling dalam masjid

Chuchi tangan dalam timba;

Sěhaya dagang lagi těrsělīt,

Lagi těrchampak di-hutan rimba:

I am a stranger stranded and cast away in a desolate jungle.

II. [Dutch: *besluit*.] End, conclusion, close, termination.

III. *Sampan sělīt*: a peculiar boat with a movable bulwark or side to it.

سلت **sělut**. Soft, yielding, clammy, as mud; slush, mud with a large admixture of water. *Jijak sělut kaki těrbėnam*: if you tread on mud, your foot will be buried in it; if you tell a lying story, you will find it hard to keep consistent; Prov.

سدادو **soldadu**. [Port. *soldado*.] A soldier; Ht. Abd., 191. Also *sėrdadu*, and (Kedah) *sėri dadu*.

سلدري **sěldėri**. [Dutch: *selderij*.] Celery. Also *sěladėri* and (Kedah) *sėdėri*.

سلدی **suldi**. [Arab. خلدي.] *Buwah suldi*: Adam's apple (in the throat). Literally: "the fruit of Paradise" or of Eden.

سلر **sělar**. I. Branding, burning with red-hot iron. *Sělar dęngan bėsi*: id. Sh. Abd. Mk., 73.

II. Creeping along the ground like a snake. *Mėnyėlār*: to so creep. *Ular tėdong sėlār*: (Kedah) the hamadryad, *naia bungarus*. *Ikan s.*: a fish (unidentified).

سلساري **silasari**. *Baju silasari*: a coat of an unknown pattern mentioned in romances; Ht. Ind. Meng.

سلسلة **silsilat**. Arab. Chain, pedigree, genealogical tree. *Ini-lah silsilat asal pėnghulu Naning*: this is the pedigree showing the descent of the rulers of Naning; Ht. Abd. 395. *Nama-ku itu ada di-antara silsilat raja-raja*: my name is to be found in the genealogies of kings; Ht. Gul. Bak., 123.

In colloquial language this word is usually pronounced *salsilah*, or *sila-silah*, or (Kedah) *sala silah*.

- سلسا **sĕlasĕma**. A cold in the head; = *sĕsĕma*, q. v.
- سلسي **sĕlĕsai**. Settlement, termination, finish, winding up. *Sudah sĕlĕsai daripada pĕkĕrjaan itu*: when that business was finished; Ht. Abd., 333.
Sa-tĕlah sĕlĕsai daripada aku bĕlajar mĕngaji Kurĕn: when I had finished my study of the Koran; Ht. Abd., 52.
Sĕlĕsaikan: to settle, to wind up, to put an end to. *Sĕlĕsaikan pĕkĕrjaan itu jangan lagi bĕrtanggoh-tanggoh*: settle that business, do not go on postponing it; Ht. Abd., 256.
- سلسيله **salasilah** or **silasila**. [Arab. *silsilat*.] Pedigree, genealogy; see *silsilat*.
- سلطان **sultĕn**. Arab. Sovereign, Sultan, Emperor; (properly) an independent sovereign recognizing no suzerain or paramount power; a title assumed by several native princes and recognized by Great Britain without regard to its meaning.
- سلطاني **sultĕnĭ**. Arab. Appertaining to a Sultan; imperial. *Raja* s.: an imperial prince; Sh. Bid., 3. *Rayat* s.: subjects of the (Turkish) empire; Sh. Pr. Turki, 10.
- سلطانة **sultĕnat**. Arab. Sultanate, sovereignty, empire.
- سلغ **sĕlang**. I. Placed at intervals; placed in alternation; having one between; an interval, an interstice; in the interim. *Sĕlang tiga ĕmpat bulan lagi datang-lah pula surat-surat*: after an interval of three or four months, more letters arrived; Ht. Abd., 347. *Sĕlang sa-pintu*: every second door. *Intan di-sĕlang dĕngan podi*: diamonds alternating with small gems; Ht. Sh. Kub.
Sĕlang-sĕli: pointing alternately in one direction and in the other; e. g., as weapons arranged so that the point of one is just above the hilt of the next, and *vice versa*.
Sĕlangi: to alternate, to place in alternate places; Sh. Bid., 6.
Bĕrsĕlang: alternating, at intervals. *Tidak bĕrsĕlang*: without a break; Sh. Panj. Sg., Sh. Sri Ben., 47. *Bĕrsĕlang-sĕlang hari*: every alternate day or every second day; Ht. Abd., 168.
Cf. *sĕla*, *chĕlah*, *sĕlat*, etc.
- II. *Sĕlangkan*: although, even though, even when, Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Jaya; = *sĕdangkan*, which is the commoner form.
- سلغ **sĕling**. I. Jav. Glazed earthenware, porcelain.
II. [Eng. *shilling*.] A twenty-cent piece (in Kedah).
III. Eng. A sling used in loading cargo.

IV. Eng. *Papan sĕling*: (Province Wellesley) a ceiling.

- سلغ **sĕlong**. *Angin sĕlong bubu*: an eddy, a whirlwind; better *angin sĕlĕmbubu*.
- سلغك **sĕlangka**. *Tulang sĕlangka*: the collar bone.
Kĕna s.: to be put to death by the *kĕris*: to be executed in the manner known by the term *salang*.
- سلغكر **sĕlongkar** or **sĕlungkar**. I. *Mĕnyĕlongkar*: to search a man's belongings for anything, e. g., for stolen property; to turn everything upside down in searching; Ht. Best.
II. *Akar sĕlongkar*: a climber (unidentified).
- سلغكغ **sĕlongkang** or **sĕlungkang**. Debased, falsified (of metals); bad, of coin.
- سلف **sĕlap**. Unconscious; loss of sensation; insensible. This insensibility is attributed by Malays to the influence of evil spirits. Also *sĕlip*.
- سلف **sĕlip**. (Penang.) A variant of *sĕlit*, q. v.
- سلق **sĕlup**. I. See *sĕlap*.
II. Eng. Sloop; Ht. Abd., 226.
- سلفا **sĕlĕpa**. A small receptacle for *sireh* or tobacco; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 8. This receptacle is of metal. In Kedah, the whole set of *sireh* requisites would be called *bĕkas pinang*, the little metal boxes making up the set would be each known as *sĕlĕpa*. The form *chĕlĕpa* also occurs.
- سلنت **sĕlĕpat**. Smeared, daubed with matter or paint; stuck together, of the eyelids, by coagulated matter.
- سلغ **sĕlĕpong**. *Bĕrsĕlĕpong*: filthy, dirty, daubed with dirt. Cf. *sĕlĕpat*.
- سلق **sĕlak**. I. The bolt fastening of a door; the stick holding the *tajok* in position in a boat; any sort of cross-bar holding two bodies apart. Cf. *sĕla*, *sĕlat*, *sĕlang*, etc.
II. Insatiable; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.
- سلق **sĕlok**. Groping after something unseen, e. g., putting the hand into the pocket in search of money; Pel. Abd., 106. *Alang-alang mĕnyĕlok pĕkasam biyar sampai ka-pangkal lĕngan*: when you are groping with your hand into the fish-tub, you may as well thrust the arm in to the elbow; you may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 41.

سلگوري **sġlġguri.** A shrub or small tree with yellow flowers; *clerodendron disparifolium*.

S. padang: a common small shrub found in open country; *sida rhombifolia*.

Akar s.: a little creeping plant with small pink flowers; *desmodium parvifolium*.

Also *chġlġguri*, *chinaguri*, etc.

سلم **sġlam.** Diving; the diver's art. *Apa-bila di-angkat kġpala-nya daripada sġlam-nya*: when he lifted his head (above water) after his immersion; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89.

Juru s.: a diver; Ht. Gh.

Sġlamkan: to immerse (a person) in water; to "duck" him; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 17.

Menyġlam: to dive, to go under water. *Orang mġnyġlam mutiya*: a diver after pearls; Ht. Kal. Dam., 370. *Sambil mġnyġlam sambil minum*: to dive and drink at the same time; to burn the candle at both ends; Prov., Ht. Abd., 146.

سلمب **sġlamba.** I. Unabashed, brutal. *Mġngġlu-warkan kata dġngan sġlamba-nya*: to speak out brutally; Sh. Ul., 14. *Muka s.*: a brutal face; Ht. Koris.

II. A lump of faecal matter.

سلمبان **sġlġmbana.** *Mġnyġlġmbana*: to lay to, of a ship.

سلمبايغ **sġlġmbayong.** A projecting post or arm resting on the pillar at each end of the *pġntas* in a princely dwelling and used for suspending ornaments from at great festivities; a similar projecting yard arm used for ornamental purposes on a state-ship or barge.

سلمبر **sġlimbar.** A large wild gambier, *uncaria sclerophylla*.

سلمبر **sġlumbar.** Long nail-like thorns, as those on the *nibong*.

Ayer mati mġmanġhing kurau,

Singgah di-bġting kutip agar-agar;

Buta larang tġrgagan-gagan,

Jari hantu di-tikam sġlumbar:

the dim-sighted man went groping about until his middle-finger was pierced with *nibong* thorns;—a man learns by experience but the lessons are painful; Prov.

سلمبو **sġlumbu.** (Kedah.) The slough of a snake; (Riau, Johor) *sġlomo*, q.v.

سلمببو **sġlġmbubu.** (Riau, Johor.) A whirlwind, an eddying wind; = (Kedah) *sġlong bubu*.

سلمت **sġlampit.** I. (Kedah.) A travelling reciter of stories; a rhapsodist; (Riau, Johor) *pġng-lipor lara*. *Sġlampit* is properly the name of a mythical hero whose exploits are celebrated by these story-tellers and after whom they have therefore been named.

II. A plait of rope or hair.

سلمت **sġlimpat.** Wickerwork, plaited work. *Awan s.*: a guilloche pattern resembling wickerwork; a pattern of interwoven bands; Sh. Pant. Shl., 2; Ht. Koris. *Bunga s.*: the flower of a small aroid, *piptospatha ridleyi*; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14. *Ular s.*: a snake (unidentified). *S. ayer*: a small aroid, *aglaonema minus*.

سلمت **sġlumput.** Touchy, ill-tempered.

سلمرت **sġlompġret.** Eur. Trumpet; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 334.

سلمشغ **sġlempang.** Cross-wise, cross-shaped; wearing in cross-shape.

Sġlempangkan; to wear a garment (e.g., a *sġlendang*) cross-wise over the chest; Ht. Abd., 424.

سلمشوري **sġlampuri.** (Riau, Johor.) *Kain sġlampuri*: Serampore-made cloth; (Kedah) *kain silampuri*.

سلمشوكو **sġlġmpukau** or **silampukau.** A bird (unidentified); Kl., Pijn., v. d. W. A plant (unidentified) (Kedah).

سلمشي **sġlampai.** I. A fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 18.

II. Wearing suspended over the shoulder. *Mġnyġlampai*: to wear in this way; Sh. Sri Ben., 40; Sh. Bid., 86. Used especially of the way in which the *tġlampai* is worn.

Cf. *samġpai*, *apai*, *rapai*, *gġrapai*, *chapai*, etc.

سلمندت **sġlundat.** A salt-water fish (unidentified).

سلمندغ **sġlendang.** A kind of shawl made of almost the same material as the *sarong* and worn by women over the head and hanging about the shoulders; Kam. Kech., 11; Sh. Sing. Terb., 21; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Di-ambil pula sġlendang-nya sġlubongkan diri-nya*: she took her shawl and covered her head (veiled herself in it); Bint. Tim., 22 February, 1895.

سلمندغ **sġlindong.** Hiding, covering oneself by anything, placing oneself behind anything so as to conceal oneself.

Tinggi tinggi Bukit Gġdong,

Tampak dari Bayan Lġpas;

Jangan tuwan nak sġlindong,

Kġpala di-tutup, kaki ta'-lġpas:

do not try to hide yourself, your head may be covered but your feet do not pass out of view; (do not play the ostrich which hides its head in the sand and imagines it cannot be seen). Cf. *lindong*.

سلوڤ **sĕlubong**. Veiling, covering; the material or veil used for covering. *Menarek* s.: to pull the veil over one's features, to veil oneself; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng. *Sĕlubongkan diri*: to veil oneself; Bint. Tim., 22 February, 1895. *Bĕrsĕlubong*: veiled; under a veil; wearing a veil; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 61; Sh. Bid., 58.

سلودڤ **sĕlodang** or **sĕludang**. The sheath or outer covering of any palm blossom or of a flower like the rose. *S. mayang*: id.; Sh. Bid., 6; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sapĕrti sĕlodang mĕnolakkan mayang*: as the palm sheath shoots forth its flower; to declare oneself, or (of a debutante) to burst on the world in her beauty; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 63. *Sapĕrti mayang tanggal dari sĕlodangnya*: like a flower fallen from its sheath; Ht. Sh. Kub.

سلودف **sĕludip**. The sheath or outer covering in which a young palm tree is enveloped at the commencement of its growth.

سلودو **sĕludu**. (Kedah.) A fish (unidentified) ¹.

سلور **sĕluwar**. [Arab. *sarwāl*, Pers. *shalwar*.] Trowsers, breeches; Ht. Abd., 89, 231, 310; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43. *Sa-hĕlai* s.: a pair of trowsers, Ht. Abd., 314. *S. bulat*: pyjamas, Sh. Sing. Terb., 15. *S. China*: Chinese trowsers. *S. sampak*: trowsers worn by Malays in the *padi*-fields. *S. panjang panjut*: long trowsers worn tight about the ankles and calf. *S. kotong*: short loose trowsers.

سلورو **sĕloro**. (Kedah.) Farcical, comical, droll; (Riau, Johor) *sĕluroh*.

سلوره **salorah** or **salurah**. Every district of, the whole of. *Salurah tanah Jawa*: in every district of Java, Sej. Mal., 52; *sa-da'irah tanah Jawa*. Colloquially the word is often pronounced *sĕluroh*.

سلوره **sĕluroh**. I. (Riau, Johor.) Comical, odd, farcical, quaint, droll; (Kedah) *sĕloro*.

II. All, the whole of; see *salorah*.

سلوري **sĕlurai**. A kind of vermicelli.

سلوسه **sĕlusoh**. A generic name for all drugs, medicines and charms used for facilitating delivery in childbirth; Muj., 39. *S. bĕranak*: id. *S. anak mĕlintang dalam pĕrut ibu-nya*: a remedy for a delivery complicated by transverse presentation. *S. uri*: a medicine to expedite the removal of the after-birth.

¹ This fish is mentioned in a well-known pantun:

*Niyat hati mĕngail sĕludu,
Gĕrut-gĕrut bĕrnama ikan;
Bukan mudah tinggal ibu,
Sĕbab pĕrut sihsa badan.*

سلوڤ **sĕluwang**. A freshwater fish; Ht. Kal. Dam., 71; Sh. Ik. Trub., 12, 15. *Ta'sunggoh sĕluwang mĕlaut balek iya ka-tĕpi juga*: it is not true that the *sĕluwang* goes to sea, he is always returning to the edge of the stream; a proverbial hit at stay-at-home people; J.S. A.S., I., 91.

Chuchoĕ s., or *chuchoĕ mata* s.: black art used to blind an unknown thief. This charm is so called from the sorcerer's poking out the eye of one of these fish with a needle. When a man is blind without apparent injury to the eye it is attributed to this black art.

سلوڤت **sĕlupat**. A thin outer membrane or natural skin; a film. This word is used of natural growths such as the skin under an egg-shell; unnatural growths (as a film over the eye) are called *sĕlaput*, q. v. *Sĕlupat* is also used of the (natural) shed skin of the *aur duri*.

سلوڤك **sĕloka**. [Skr. *shloka*.] Verses, rhyming couplets especially when humorous; ironical or satirical poetry; merriment and humour generally. *Sa-barang-barang madah sĕlokanya kapada kita*: whatever quips and couplets he addressed to us; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mandong bĕrsĕloka*, or *mĕndong b.*: a name for the cock. *Mĕnyĕloka*: to utter quips in ironical verse, to jest in rhyme, to make couplets.

سلوڤك **sĕlokat** or **sĕlukat**. A musical instrument forming part of the *gamĕlan*; Sej. Mal., 144; Ht. Mas Ed. *Mĕmĕteĕ* s., or *mĕnyĕlukat*: to play on this instrument; Ht. Mas Ed.

سلوڤڤ **sĕlukang** or **sĕlukong**. A long shield; Kl., v. d. W.

سلوڤڤ **sĕlulup**. Jav. Steeping, immersing;=*chĕlup*.

سلومر **sĕlumar**. A tree with yellow flowers with one lobe of the calyx produced into a large white petaloid limb; *mussĕndopsis beccariana*.

سلومر **sĕlomor**. The sloughed skin of a snake; Ht. Haiw. Better *sĕlomo*.

سلومن **siluman**. Evil spirits haunting marshy pools. From Jav. *silum*, invisible.

سلومو **sĕlomo** or **sĕlumu**. (Riau, Johor.) The slough (e.g., of a snake); (Kedah) **sĕlumbu**. *Menyĕlumu*: to slough off, or peel off,—of skin.

سلوي **sĕluwi**. A kind of quail; Kl., v. d. W.

سله **sĕlah**. Intervening space; Better *sela*, q. v.

سلي **sĕli**. *Sĕlang-sĕli*: arranged alternately of objects such as daggers so that the point of one may be above the hilt of the next and so on; pointing alternately one way and the other.

سليتر saletar, salitar or sĕlitar. All round; = *sa-kĕliling*.

*Anak chichak lalu sa-malam,
Mati di-panchong Pĕndekar Tandi;
Alang-kah gĕlap saletar 'Ālam,
Apa sĕbab-nya hujan ta'-jadi:*

is it not gloom spreading all over the earth, how does it come then that the rain does not fall?

By extension *s.* 'Ālam has come to mean "the universe" and "the ruler of the universe" or "the universal." *Kĕlam yang amat sĕletar* 'Ālam: darkness which was very universal, *i.e.* very terrible; Ht. Best. *S.* 'Ālam is a title very commonly given to evil spirits in Black Art invocations and is especially the title of the *Hantu Raya*. *Orang s.*: a Singapore tribe of Orang Laut.

سليدر sĕleder. Jav. Dissolute, negligent, slovenly.

سليدر sĕledor. A musical instrument; Ht. Sh. *Mard*.

سليدق sĕlidek. Making diligent search or enquiry; trying to find out intelligently; Sh. *Bid.*, 20. Cf. *sidek*.

سلير sĕlera or sĕlira. I. Appetite, sense, enjoyment of eating. *Darah pun kĕring, sĕlera tiyada*: the blood dried up, and appetite was lost; Sh. *Lail. Mejn.*, 6. *Tĕpok pĕrut tanya sĕlera*: pat your stomach and ask what your appetite is like; look before you leap; *Prov.*

II. [*Skr. sharira*.] Body; a very poetical synonym of *tuboh* or *badan*. *Tĕrlalu dĕhaganya rasa sĕlera patek ini, tuwan-ku*: I feel extremely thirsty, my lord; Ht. *Ind. Meng*.

سليرت sĕlirat. Interwoven, intermixed; ordered entanglement. Cf. *sirat*.

سليرت sĕleret. *Rumah sĕleret*: (Kedah) a long Malay house; a house of great length as compared with its breadth.

سليرن sĕliran. Seam, hem.

سليره salerah or sĕlerah. (Kedah.) All round, all about, all over; an equivalent, in a general sense, of *salurah* and *sĕletar*.

سليري sĕliri. A seat or stool mentioned in old romances only.

سليس sĕlesa. Uncramped, freely open; "space to breathe in." Used of a ship which has few passengers on some one trip, or of a hostess congratulating herself on returning to peace and quiet after the crowding of a festival.

سليسير sĕlisir. I. Walking round the edge or skirts of anything but keeping on the inside and not on the outside; walking round a ship; walking round a fenced-in field, keeping within the fence. *Susor* is to walk round outside. Cf. *sisi*.

II. (Kedah.) Lockers for clothing, in a boat.

سليسق sĕlisek. The process of picking out fleas or lice from the hair; "lousing;" scratching, of birds. *Sapĕrti kutu boleh di-sĕlisek*: like catching a flea,—not as easy as it looks; *Prov.*, cf. *J.S.A.S.*, XI., 67. *Tuwan, sĕlisek-lah kĕpala abang ini*: will you kindly clean my head of lice; Ht. *Koris*.

Mĕnyĕlisek: to "louse," to clean the head of fleas; to preen; to pick or scratch its feathers, of a bird; Ht. *Ind. Jaya*; Ht. *Sh. Kub*.

سليسه sĕliseh. Want of harmony, not hitting it off, not coming together properly; missing each other, of people who set out to find each other; disagreeing, of people discussing a question; to have a dispute or quarrel; to be out of joint, of a limb. *Tiyada di-sukakan rayat sĕliseh*: he did not like the people to quarrel, Sh. *Peng.*, 25.

Bĕrsĕliseh: to quarrel; Sh. *Ibl.*, 10. *Mĕnyĕliseh*: *id.*, Sh. *Peng.*, 25.

Pĕrsĕlisehan: a quarrel, a dispute, a falling out. *Tĕntukan p.*: to set a dispute at rest; Ht. *Abd.*, 196. *Tĕrpadam p.*: the quarrel was extinguished; Ht. *Best*.

سليغ suliyong. [*Chin. chóa-pái*.] A Chinese card game; Sh. *Sing. Terb.*, 48.

سليث sĕliyap. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

سليفر sĕlipar. Eng. Slipper.

سليثغ sĕlepang. Throwing over the shoulder, as a coolie throws an empty gunny-bag over his shoulder (*sĕlepangkan goni*); a kind of shoulder-cloth, bandolier or plaid.

سليق sĕliyok. Harping on one note; the prolongation of a note; a continued uniform sound, such as that of a steam-whistle. Cf. *liyok*.

سليكر sĕlekor. I. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

II. The number 21; *v. lekor*. Better *sa-lekor*.

سليكه sĕlekeh. A stain; a splash of dirt; a blemish upon cleanliness; dirty, as mud-splashed feet and clothes; or as plates after use at a meal.

سليكه sĕlekoh. (Riau, Johor.) A change in direction, of the trend of a range of hills; a twist or turn; a bastion, in a fort; (Kedah) *sa-lengkoh*, a change of trend; *tĕlengkoh*, a bastion.

سليگت **sĕligut.** I. Moving amongst each other in different directions, of people in a crowd; confused motion of the whole caused by independent action on the part of the items.

II. (Kedah.) A game played by children.

سليكي **sĕligi.** A light dart or javelin of wood; Ht. Abd., 312; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 5; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sh. K. G. T., 23. This dart is used as a proverbial simile for long sharp slender bodies. *Datang-lah api itu saperti sĕligi*; the fire came leaping out in darts; Sh. Sing. Terb., 29.

Chandu chĕlaka jangan di-tuli,

Tulang rusok sapĕrti sĕligi :

do not become devoted to accursed opium or your rib-bones will stand out like wooden darts.

S. tajam bĕrtimbal : a dart pointed at both ends. *S. tajam bĕrtimbal, tidak hujung pangkal mĕngĕna :* a dart pointed at both ends, if one end does not get you the other end will; a double-edged policy or argument; Prov. This kind of dart is especially used with the *alir* or floating line for crocodiles; the reptile, taking the bait, gets pierced with the *sĕligi*.

Nyĕligi : (Jav.) to use the *sĕligi* as a dart; Sh. Panj. Sg.

سليمان **sulaimān.** Arab. A proper name, Solomon; often colloquially contracted to *leman*. *Ta-pak S. :* the pentacle; the 5-pointed star-fish; the seal of Solomon; the name of a plant. *Nabi S. :* the great Solomon.

سليمت **sĕlimut.** Sheeting; enfolding or unwinding; a shroud, a sheet, a covering for the body. *Kain s. :* a sheet, Ht. Abd., 486.

S. pĕsujutan : a praying mat, from *sujud*. Better *sajadah*.

Sĕlimuti : to wrap up in a sheet, to tuck away in a bed; Sh. Bid., 77. *Sĕlimutkan :* to use as a sheet; Sh. Sri Ben., 15. *Bĕr-sĕlimutkan :* id. *Bĕrtikarkan bumi, bĕrsĕlimutkan langit, bersulohkan bulan :* with the earth for a sleeping mat, the sky for a sheet, and the moon to light one to bed; the lot of the pauper; Prov., Ht. Sh.

سلينف **sĕlinap.** The process of tearing off the skin of the *bĕmban* in making *atap*-thatch; tearing off the skin of a fowl, feathers and all, to save oneself the trouble of plucking it.

سليوغ **sĕleweng.** A gossip, a busybody, a loiterer for the purpose of talking.

سم **som.** I. *Akar som :* a Chinese medicine used as a tonic to fatten and strengthen people.

II. A sweetmeat made of sugar, milk, flour and banana.

III. *Tulang som :* a pubic bone. *Jijak som :* the name given to the completion of the actual delivery of a child, in childbirth.

IV. *Buwat som :* (Penang) to pull a long face; to look sulky.

V. A ship, of a type no longer known; Sej. Mal., 117.

سأ **samâ'.** Arab. Heaven; the firmament of heaven.

سا **sĕma.** *Sĕma-sĕma :* a cold in the head. Better *sĕsĕma*, from Skr. *salema*.

سات **sĕmata.** [Skr. *samatā*.] Likeness; just like; almost exactly. Often written *sa-mata*; v. *mata*.

ساج **sĕmaja.** But, only; a variant of *sĕhaja*, q. v.

سارغ **sĕmarang.** Samarang, a well-known port in Java; Ht. Abd., 361.

سارم **sĕmaram.** A large timber tree; *payena leerii*.

ساغت **sĕmangat.** The spirit of physical life; vitality, in contradistinction to the immortal essence or soul (*nyawa*); the breath of life; health. *Sĕmangat* also survives as the old primitive form of the belief in the soul, which among the ancient Malays was believed to be a bird residing in the stomach. This theory survives in many old-world ceremonies; but *sĕmangat*, in this sense, should not be confused with the modern Muhammadan idea of the soul (which lives immortally in heaven) or with the old Malayo Hindu idea of the soul (which passed into other bodies)¹.

Ambil s. : to capture another person's (e.g. a girl's) *sĕmangat*, and so to render that person mentally captive to your will.

Arwāh s. : a synonym for *sĕmangat*, *arwāh* or *rūh* being the Arabic for spirit of life. *Rāh s.* id.; Ht. Raj. Don., 55.

Bĕrtukar jiwa dengan sĕmangat : to exchange the soul for the spirit of life; a losing deal; Prov., Ht. Sh. Kub.

Buwah s. : special *padi*-stalks used as a sort of offering at the *sĕmangat padi* festivals in Kedah.

Hilang s. : the loss of vitality; the loss of consciousness whether temporarily (Ht. Gul. Bak., 49) or permanently in death; e.g. :

Jikalau suka mĕlēbehi sa'at.

Akhir-nya datang hilang sĕmangat :

¹ For the bird-like character of the *sĕmangat* see van der Toorn's article: "Het Animisme bij den Minangkabauer der Pandangsche Bovenlanden," Bijdr. T. L. V., 1890, p. 53. See also Maxwell's articles in the Journal of the Straits Asiatic Society. The following charm given me by a Pawang in Province Wellesley distinctly speaks of the *sĕmangat* as a bird:

"Hai anak aku, Dang Sĕri Tani? 'Ālam, bĕravah bĕrusong mari ka-aku, bĕrduhong bĕrkilek mari ka-aku, di-matahari naik di-matahari jatoch mari ka-aku, di-hulu di-hilir mari ka-aku, di-laut di-darat mari ka-aku. Mari, sĕmangat ayah, mari ka ayah. Mari, burong ayah, mari ka-ayah. Jangan jangan mu kĕchil hati. Jangan jangan mu kĕchil rasa." This prayer is to call back the *sĕmangat* when the speaker is dazed. The bird is the *pingai*.

even though you wish to lengthen your hours (on earth), yet, in the end, the loss of life must come; Sh. Nas., 15.

Korang s.: diminution of the spirit of life, resulting in faintness and a general sense of ill-health. *Lĕmas s.*: id.; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 10.

Kur s.: the expression used in addressing the *sĕmangat* because of its bird-like character or form; see *kur*. *Kur s.* is also used as a term of endearment; "my life," "my soul"; Sh. Sri Ben., 15; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 33; Sh. Bid., 7; Sh. Abd. Mk., 78; etc.

Tĕrbang s.: the flight of the spirit of life resulting in temporary loss of consciousness; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 81.

S. padi: vegetable life in the *padi*; the vital essence to which offerings are made by *padi*-planters to induce it not to leave their seed and so render it unfertile at next year's crop. *Kayu s. padi*: a fine soft wood good for cabinet work.

Bĕrsĕmangat: full of physical life and vigour; full of vitality. *Tiyada bĕrsĕmangat*: lassitude, faintness; unconsciousness in a swoon or fainting fit; Ht. Abd., 363; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Sh. Sing. Terb., 13. *Hukum-nya inggĕris yang bĕrsĕmangat*: the Law of England is a living law; Sh. Jub. Mal., 8.

ساغو *sĕmangu*. A tree (unidentified).

ساغي *sĕmangi*. (Kedah.) A water-cress; (Riau, Johor) *semanggi*.

سارغ *sĕmawang*. (Kedah.) A tree, *kayea ferruginea*; (Riau, Johor) *sĕmbawang*.

ساوي *samāwī*. Arab. Heavenly, celestial.

سام *sĕmayam*. Sitting enthroned; an expression used either to describe the actual sitting in state of a *raja* in the presence of his Court (Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4), or, by courtesy, as an equivalent of *dudok* (sitting, dwelling, or residing), when speaking of a prince; Ht. Abd., 46. *Bĕrsĕmayam*: to sit enthroned, to dwell.

سمباو *sĕmbawa*. I. The island of Sumbawa.

II. (Kedah.) An informal invitation to dinner; "pot-luck."

سمباوغ *sĕmbawang*. (Riau, Johor.) A tree, *kayea ferruginea*; (Kedah) *sĕmawang*.

سمبت *sambat*. I. Splicing together; binding two sticks together by laying them (over some part of their length) side by side and winding a string repeatedly round both.

II. *Bĕrsambat*: to ask for voluntary assistance or co-operation.

سمبت *sambut*. The reception, by a stationary person or object of a person or object coming to it, *e. g.*, as a host receives a guest or as a house receives its new occupants. *Surat raja China itu di-sambut dengan isti'adat kĕrajaan*: the Emperor of China's letter was received with royal honours; Sej. Mal., 36. *Tiyada harus orang yang di-sambut uleh orang lain bĕrjalan dahulu, mĕlainkan yang mĕnyambut mĕmbawa jalan*: it is not fitting that the person received (the guest) should walk in front, but rather that the person receiving (the host) should lead the way; Cr. Gr., 33.

Gigi s.: overlapping lower teeth,—an expression used to describe the case of persons born with the teeth of the lower jaw shutting down outside the teeth of the upper jaw, instead of the reverse which is usual. This peculiarity is deemed a mark of distinction, if not a beauty, by Malays.

Sambutan: junction.

Sambuti: to receive. *Di-sambuti pula uleh bĕlukar yang bĕrisi bĕrbagai-bagai ular*: he was next received into a forest full of all kinds of snakes; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30.

Bĕrsambutan: adjoining, in conjunction with. *Taman bĕrsambutan dengan-nya balai*: a pleasure-ground with its own pavilion attached to it; Sh. Sri Ben., 48. *Bulan dengan bintang bĕrsambut-sambutan*: the moon exchanging meetings (*i. e.*, visits) with the stars; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 6.

Mĕnyambut: to receive. *M. tangan*: to accept a proffered hand; Ht. Abd., 109. *Mĕnyambutkan*: to receive; Sh. Abd. Mk., 128.

Pĕnyambut: a prop placed below a house when the pillars or flooring-planks are weak and further support is necessary.

سمبت *sĕmbat*. Casting with a backward drawing motion as one casts a casting-net to make it spread.

سمبت *sembat* or *simbat*. I. A snare for rats and mice; Ht. Abd., 207.

II. *Mĕnyembat*: to whip something forcibly up the sleeve.

سمبت *sumbat*. Corking or stopping up, a cork, a stopper; the closing of a hole or orifice. *Tĕrsĕnnyum mulut di-sumbat*: smiling with the hand before the mouth; hidden mirth; Sh. Peng., 4. *Tĕrtawa mulut di-sumbat*: laughing in the same way; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26.

Sumbatkan: to put a stopper into anything, to close up anything with a stopper. *S. pada lobang tĕlinga*: to put (something) into the ear to close it to hearing; Ht. Koris.

سمبر sambar. I. Carrying off as a bird or beast of prey carries off its victim in its mouth or talons; pouncing and carrying off; seizing and carrying off; snatching and pulling away, as an angry mother seizes a naughty child and drags him away. *Saperti anak ayam di-sambar lang*: like a chicken carried off by a hawk. *Di-sambar anjing uleh burwaya*: the dog was taken by the crocodile. *Di-sambar jérong*: taken by a shark. *Burong terbang di-sambar ikan*: a bird taken in its flight by a fish,—an improbable event; Prov.

Sambaran: a victim of a swoop; the prey carried off by a bird or beast;—but used especially as an insult implying that the person addressed is destined to be carried off by the devil; Sh. Peng., 9; Sh. Sri Ben., 82. *Yu s.*: a man-eating shark.

Mënyambar: to swoop and carry off; to dart quickly; (of lightning) to flash across the sky. *Saperti naga mënyambar*: as a dragon darts on its prey,—a type of rapid action; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Kilat mënyambar di-kaki awan*: the lightning is flashing below the clouds. *Sambar mënyambar*: to tear at each other, as birds of prey or fabulous monsters fighting in the air; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 251.

Pënyambar: a snatcher, a thief, a plunderer; Sh. Sing. Terb., 11.

Sambar is also used of one or more persons being carried off by an angry God (*Bětara Kala*); Ht. Mas Ed.

II. *Sambar-limor*: a variant of *sabor-limor*; see *sabor* I. Also *sambor-limor*.

سمبر sambor. (Kedah.) Confused mêlée; wild scurrying and confusion; (Riau, Johor) *sabor*, q. v.

سمبر sëmbir. I. The edge or rim of a plate; the edge or outer portion if the inner part only is used.

II. To “show wrong,” of the compass.

سمبر sëmbor. Ejection from the mouth; the blowing out or spurting out of liquid from the mouth, as when a thirsty man unwilling to drink in the middle of a journey rinses his mouth with water and blows the water out instead of swallowing it; the forcible ejection of liquid (other than mere saliva) from the mouth, as in the case of certain venomous snakes (*e.g. naia sputatrix*) which are supposed to kill by squirting out venom; the spurting out of fire or venom by a dragon (Ht. Ind. Jaya); the ceremonial spitting of a witch-doctor upon the diseased part of a patient's body, or towards the four cardinal points to drive away evil spirits; the effusion of light over the sky at sunset; the radiation of light from a heavenly body. *Saperti polong këna sëmbor*: like an evil spirit bespattered with the witch-doctor's saliva; frightened to death; Prov., J.S.A.S., XI., 64.

Sëmboran: (of a liquid) ejected so as to bespatter; Ht. Abd., 247; Sh. Sri Ben., 88.

Sëmborkan, or *mënyëmborkan*: to spurt (anything) out from the mouth; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Mash., 23; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Koris. *Sigëra-lah di-sëmborkan upas yang bisa itu dëngan sa-kali sëmbor*: it promptly spat out its venom in a single spurt; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Mënyëmbor: to diffuse light; to be radiant; (of a liquid) to gush forth so as to bespatter,—used of blood gushing out of a wound; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 100.

سمبر simbar. A parasitic plant (unidentified).

سمبر sumbar. Jav. Challenging, reproaching, or reviling each other. *Sama bërsambar sahut mënyahut*: reproaching each other one after another; exchanging terms of reproach; Sh. Panj. Sg.

سمبراني sëmberani. *Kuda sëmberani*: a horse endowed with supernatural power such as that of flying; a Pegasus; Sej. Mal., 23; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 76; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Bësi bërsëmberani*, or *bësi bërani*: magnetic iron. Derivation doubtful.

سمبرف sëmberap. A hexagonal *sireh* box; a set of *sireh*-chewing requisites complete in a hexagonal box.

سمبرف sëmberip. A brass tray or dish with a foot to it. This tray is used especially for holding the rice at a bridal feast.

سمبرن sëmburna. [Skr. *suwarna*.] Gold coloured; (Kedah) *sëmbawarna*.

سمبرس sambas. The name of a State on the coast of Borneo.

سمبرغ sambang. I. Patrolling; to patrol; a round, a watch. *Raja Pangan dan raja Sëmanğ bërsambang bërkëliling di-padang*: the princes of the Pangan and of the Sëmanğ (both aboriginal tribes) patrolled round the plain; Ht. Koris. *Orang yang bërsambang di-mahaligai*: the patrol round the palace; Ht. Sh. Kub. The word also occurs: Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Gul. Bak., 24; and (of a Sikh guard) Sh. Kamp. Boy., 8.

II. An abandoned nest of the honey-bee. *Lilin s.*: wax found in such a nest; J. I. A., I., 308. The word is also used of empty insect cells of all sorts.

Lëbah bërtuwalang di-pohun këriyang,
Baik lëkas chari pawang;
Lalai lëngai nanti terbang,
Manisan ta'-dapat tinggal sambang:

the bees are swarming on the *këriyang*-tree, you will do well to fetch a *pawang* at once; if you loiter and are slow about it, all will fly away; you will not get the honey and will be left with the abandoned nest.

سمبڠ **sambong**. I. Joined on to; lashed to; union with, continuation or prolongation in a separate part. *Ada sambongan-nya lagi*: "to be continued in our next,"—the notice at the foot of a story appearing periodically in a newspaper; Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1895, et seq.

II. A hollow cylinder forming part of the apparatus for preparing rice-spirit.

سمبڠ **sĕmbong**. A strongly scented herb producing the *Ngai* camphor of the Chinese and used by the Malays in native medicine; *blumea balsamifera*.

S. gajah: a village weed with mauve flowers, *adenostemma viscosum*.

S. hutan: *vernonia cinerea*.

S. hutan jantan: *clerodendrum deflexum*.

سمبڠ **simbang** or **sembang**. I. A sea-bird, *procellaria*; Sh. Nas., 13; Sh. I. M. P., 16; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 4. *Simbangan*: id. *Lak-sana simbang*: like a sea-gull (which flies backwards and forwards over the same stretch of sea); showing off; Prov.

II. False, untrustworthy, unreliable. *Musim s.*: the change of monsoon with its variable winds and uncertain weather.

III. *Simbang siyor*: zigzag; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 3. Better *simpang siyor*.

سمبڠ **sombong**. Arrogance, self-assertion, haughtiness, insufferable pride, overbearing manner. *Hĕndaḱ sombong bĕrbini banyak*: if you wish to swagger, keep many wives; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 162. *Sombong anak Pahang*: arrogant are the natives of Pahang; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 115.

سمبڠ **sumbang**. Offending the sight or hearing; objectionable, revolting, improper; incestuous, of intercourse. *Sumbang di-mata salah di-hati*: offending the sight, and known in one's conscience to be wrong. *Mĕnjadi sumbang papan choki ini*: this draughts-board has become such as to offend our sense of beauty; Ht. Koris. *Sapĕrti sumbang mĕlangsi bunyinya*: like a shrill note in the wrong place is its sound; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Pokoḱ sumbangan: (in horticulture) a tree bearing two different flowers, e. g., after grafting.

سمبڠ **sumbing**. Notched, dented, jagged,—of the edge of a cutting instrument; a notch, a dent. *Mata s.*: a notched or dented edge to a blade. *Chura Simandang Kini itu sumbing sa-ratus sambilan puloh banyak-nya*: the sword Simandang Kini had one hundred and ninety dents in it (after the fight); Sej. Mal., 43.

Gĕlak s.: a sickly laugh.

سمبڠ **sĕmbep**. *Pipisĕmbep*: (Kedah) hollow sunken cheeks.

سمبق **sambok**. I. Jav. A whip.

II. [Pers. *sunbūk*.] A dinghy; Sej. Mal., 50. *Mĕnurunkan s.*: to lower a boat (of a ship); Ht. Raj. Don., 13.

سمبق **sĕmbek** and **sĕmbok**. *Sĕmbok-sĕmbek*: hollow and sunken, of the cheeks and face. Also (Kedah) *sĕmbep*.

سمبق **simbak**. An edible salt-water fish (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W.

سمبق **simbok**. I. A small wash-hand basin or finger bowl, of Bugis origin.

II. *Akar simbokan*: a medicinal drug, of unidentified character.

سمبل **sambal**. Spices and other condiments eaten with curry to heighten the flavour; Ht. Abd., 177; Ht. Koris. *S. tĕrasi bĕlachan*: (dried prawns) used as a flavouring for curry; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Ulam mĕnchari sambal*: the curry-vegetables go to the spices; a reversal of the usual order of things; Prov.

سمبل **sambil**. With, together with, simultaneously with, and; an expression signifying that two events are going on at the same time. *Sambil bĕrniyaga sambil mĕngajar orang-orang hulu itu*: trading and teaching the people in that inland village at the same time; combining trading and teaching; Ht. Abd., 8. *Sambil mĕnyĕlam sambil minum*: diving and drinking; doing two things at a time, whether combining business with pleasure or "burning the candle at both ends"; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 67. *Sambil mĕnyĕlam sambil makan ayer*: id.

سمبل **sĕmbul**. Swelling or protruding above the surface; prominent, of the breasts. Used especially of the breasts rising above the *kĕmban* or fastening.

سمبل **sumbul**. Jav. A casket or hamper with a lid. *Sumbul mĕndapat tutup-nya*: the box has found its cover; a proverbial description of wedded happiness or of a suitable partnership of any sort; J. S. A. S., XI., 66. See also *chĕmbul*.

سمبلت **sĕmbĕlit**. I. Indigestion, costiveness, sluggishness of the liver.

II. A purse; Kl., v. d. W.

سمبله **sĕmbĕleh**. To cut the throat of a man or animal; to kill by cutting the throat; to slaughter cattle, etc. *Kambing biri-biri di-sĕmbĕleh orang*: lambs slaughtered by people; Sej. Mal., 34. *Manusiya di-sĕmbĕleh-nya di-hadapan bĕrhala-nya*: they cut men's throats before the idol; Ht. Abd., 481. The word is also used of cutting the throat of a child; Ht. Hamz., 3, 5.

SĚmbĚlehhkan : to cut (the throat). *S. leher* : id.; Ht. Hamz., 5. *Mĕnyĕmbĕleh* : id., Muj., 15; Ht. Abd., 407; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sh. Sing. Terb., 5.

SĚmbĕleh ayam dĕngan pisau sĕmbĕlĕh orang dĕngan kapas : you kill a fowl with a knife and a man with cotton;—an allusion to the little piece of cotton wool through which the executioner's *kĕris* is driven; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 109.

سمبلو
سمبلوه

sĕmbĕlewa or **sĕmbĕlewah**. Half-hearted, of work.

سمبم

sĕmbam. Falling on one's face; the act of falling head-foremost especially from a height. *Sungkor s.* : id. (intensified). *Maka tuwan putĕri pun tĕrsĕnnyum mĕlihat kĕlakuwan sĕgala dayang-dayang itu, masing-masing dĕngan lakunya; dan ada yang charek sĕlĕndang-nya ada yang charĕk kain-nya tĕrjatoh sungkor-sĕmbam di-dalam kolam itu* : the princess smiled to see the behaviour of her maidens, each acting in an original manner, some getting their scarves torn, others getting their skirts (*sarong*) torn, as they fell on their noses into the pond; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Mĕlihat budak-budak itu bĕrĕbut-rĕbutkan bunga jatoh sungkor-sĕmbam, itu-pun tiyada di-pĕrasakan-nya* : to see the children snatching the flower from one another, and (in their excitement) falling on their faces without feeling the worse for it; Ht. Koris.

سمبو

sambau. A grass, the grain of which is used, though rarely, for food. *Bagai sambau di-tĕngah jalan* : like grass in the middle of the road,—always trodden under and raising its head only to be trodden under again; an uncertain and hazardous existence; Prov.

سمبو

sumbu. I. A wick, a fuse, a slow-match. *Yang boleh di-pasang dĕngan tiyada bĕrsumbu* : that can be lit without lamp-wick (*i. e.* gas); Ht. Abd., 355. *Di-masokkan-nya-lah pĕti ubat bĕdil itu sĕrta di-bĕri-nya bĕrsumbu* : they put chests of powder into it and attached a slow-match to them; Ht. Abd., 64.

Apa guna pasang pĕlita,

Jika tidak dĕngan sumbu-nya?

Apa guna bĕrmain mata

Kalau tidak dĕngan sunggoh-nya?

why light a lamp if it has no wick in it? why cast amorous glances if you mean nothing by them? Cr. Gr., 84.

S. kumpai : rush wicks laid in the grave with a dead body.

Leher bĕrsumbu : a fringed collar.

II. *Sumbu badaĕk* : the horn of a rhinoceros.

سمبوج

sĕmboja. *Baulu sĕmoja*, or *buwah ulu s* : a cake like short-bread cut into a peculiar shape.

سمبور

sĕmburit. Sodomy.

سمبورن

sĕmbawarna. (Kedah.) Gold-coloured; (Riau, Johor) *sĕmburna*; Skr. *suwarna*.

سمبوغ

sĕmbuwang. I. A pole stuck in the water and used as a mooring post for boats; a winning post on which the prize is placed.

II. An offering to evil spirits.

سمبولو

sĕmbulu. Rough, of timber, as timber sawn but not yet planed or only roughly planed with a blunt instrument; (by extension) dull, of a man.

Anaĕ s. : a very small fish (unidentified).

سمبولي

sĕmbuli. Rhinoceros-horn; see *sumbu*, which is the usual form.

سمبونى

sĕmbuni. Hiding; a variant of *sĕmbunyi*, q. v.

سمبون

sĕmboyan. An alarm; a signal agreed upon as a note of warning. *Gong sĕmboyan* : an alarm gong; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Koris.

سمبوبي

sĕmbunyi. Concealment, hiding. *Sĕmbunyiĕkan* : to hide; Ht. Abd., 158, 244, 420. *Mĕnyĕmbunyiĕkan* : id.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 26; Ht. Gul. Bak., 53, 88. *Sapĕrti harimau mĕnyĕmbunyiĕkan kuku* : as a tiger hides its claws; a proverbial expression of warning against taking a potentate's deference too seriously; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 8.

Bĕrsĕmbunyi : in hiding; Ht. Abd., 66.

Tĕrsĕmbunyi : hidden; Ht. Abd., 49.

سمبه

sĕmbah. A salutation, a respectful address,—used of the speech of a subject to a *raja*, or of an inferior dignitary to a sovereign prince; a respectful offering; the actual act of salutation or homage consisting in raising the hands to the face. *Dĕmikiĕyan sĕmbah-nya* : he spoke as follows. *Dĕmi di-dĕngar uleh baginda akan sĕmbah ahlu'n-nujĕm* : when the prince heard the words of the astrologers. *Surat s.* : a letter of submission offering or acknowledging homage or allegiance; Sej. Mal., 108. *Mĕmbawea sĕmbah dariĕpada buwah-buwahan* : to bring offerings of fruit; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Sĕmbahkan : to convey (a message) to a prince; to represent (facts) to a prince; to give (something) to the prince as an offering; to give (a daughter) in marriage to a ruler of paramount power; Ht. Gul. Bak., 58. *Pĕrsĕmbahkan* : id.; Sej. Mal., 6; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 327. *Mĕmpĕrsĕmbahkan* : id.; Sej. Mal., 7; Ht. Mash., 72.

Mĕnyĕmbah : to salute, to bow, to lift the hands to the face in token of respect—usually of salutations to idols or princes but even in some cases of any bow in token of respect, *e. g.*, to the learning of a boy; Ht. Abd., 44. *Tundoĕ m.*, or *sujĕd m.* : id. *M. sa-puloh jari* : to salute with closed hands, finger to finger; Sh. Bid., 74; Sh. Sri Ben., 88. *M. bĕrhala* : to worship an idol. *M. matahari* : to worship the Sun; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 66. *Sultĕn M. S. tiyada mahu mĕnyĕmbah ka-bĕnuwa Siyam* : Sultan M. S. did not wish to acknowledge the Suzerainty of Siam; Sej. Mal., 108.

Pěrsěmbahan: an offering to a superior; a gift to a prince from a subject. *Měmbawa pěrsěmbahan itek mas*: to bring a golden duck as a respectful offering; Sej. Mal., 75.

See also *sěmbahyang*.

سمبه **sěmboh**. Recovering, healing; healed, of a wound; ended, of an illness. *Usahkan sěmboh makin bėrtambah-tambah kėsakitan-nya*: so far from leaving him, his disease went from bad to worse; Ht. Gul. Bak., 5.

Sěmbohkan: to heal, to cause an illness to end in recovery; Muj., 4, 7; Ht. Abd., 303. *Měnyěmbohkan*: id.; Muj., 10; Ht. Gul. Bak., 24.

سمبه **simbah**. Sprinkling from above, watering;—used of besprinkling a floor with water to clean it, or of watering a street to keep down the dust on a dry day.

سمبهیغ **sěmbahyang**. [From *sěmbah*, (worship) q.v., and *yang* (divinity) q. v.] Worship, ritual, prayer. *Lěpas sěmbahyang maghrib*: after the evening prayer, after vespers.

Sěmbahyangkan: to cause prayers to be uttered over (anything); e. g., to conduct a funeral service; Sh. May., 5; see also Ht. Abd., 252. *Měnyěmbahyangkan*: id.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 139.

سمبي **simbai**. Smart appearance; the creation of a favourable impression or effect, as when a man carries himself well or looks well in a certain costume.

سمبي **sumbi**. The process of piecing on a fragment where a fragment has been chipped off; repairing a boat by replacing injured portions.

سمبيت **sěmbeta**. (Riau, Johor.) Props to keep a boat upright when hauled up on shore, or in shallow water when there is a heavy surf.

سمبيرغ **sěmberang**. *Tali sěmberang*: a clothes-line. Cf. *sampiran*, from *sampir*.

سمبيغ **sěmbiyang**. A harpoon with one point; Kl.; (Kedah) the name of a fish, and of a climbing plant (both unidentified).

سمبيغ **sěmbilang**. *Ikan s.*: a fish with a very venomous fin; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6; Ht. Ind. Nata. *S. karang*: a variety of this fish. *Kochoġkan s.*: to make a faint splashing in the water (by dabbling the hand in it) in order to induce this fish to bite greedily at the line.

سميلن **sambilan** or **sěmbilan**. Nine; one taken away from ten (*sa-ambilan*); cf. Achinese *sa-korang*, nine. *Něgėri s.*: the name of a confederacy of "Menangkabau" States in the Malay Peninsula.

سميلو **sěmbilu**. A bamboo knife; a sharpened splinter of bamboo. *Di-potong-nya pusat-nya itu dēngan sěmbilu*: they sever the umbilical cord with a sharpened bamboo; Ht. Abd., 386. *Sapėrti di-hiris dēngan sěmbilu*: as if torn by a splinter,—a proverbial simile for intense agony; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 1; Sh. Ik. Trub., 22.

سمت **sěmat**. A long thin piece of wood or bamboo used as a sort of pin for piecing together *atap*.

Patah s.: a peculiar wooden bracelet.

Měnyěmat: to piece *atap* together.

Pěnyěmat: anything serving to pin or piece together. *Jarum p.*: a pin.

Těrsěmat: pinned together.

سمت **sěmut**. An ant; the common small house-ant, as distinct from the white ant (*anai-anai*) or the red tree-ant (*kėrēngga*). *Rasa-nya sapėrti di-gigit sěmut*: it felt like the bite of an ant; Ht. Abd., 301. *Mati sěmut kėna gula*: ants die in sugar; evil passions are killed by kindness; cf. J. S. A. S., II., 136.

Sěmut-sěmutan: the sensation of "pins and needles" in the body.

سمجان **sěmėjana**. Moderate, average, mediocre.

سمجق **sěmėjak**. Since; a derivative form of *sėjak*, q. v. Also *sěmėnjak*.

سمر **sěmar**. I. Jav. The name given to the comic character in a Javanese play; the humourist of a dramatized romance such as the *Sang Samba*. The introduction of this comical element is, however, an interpolation in the story to suit a modern audience, and does not occur in the *Bhauma Kavya* or in older MSS. of the *Sang Samba*.

II. A piece placed on a carrying pole and lashed to it to strengthen it at a weak point.

III. As far as, up to, until. *Di-těrbangkan ka-udara-nya sěmar dēngan awan hijau*: (the God Sarma Dewa) flew off (with the prince) to his region of heaven, that is to say as far as the green sky (one of the 7 folds of heaven); Ht. Berm. Shahd.

سمرق **sěmėrbak** or **sěmėrbok**. Spreading diffusion,—used especially of the diffusion of perfume. *Dan sėgala bunga yang tiyada bėrbau pun sěmėrbak bau-nya*: even the scentless flowers spread a perfume; Ht. Ind. Meng. See also Sh. Bid., 80; Ht. Ism. Yat., 33.

سمردنت **sěmėrdanta**. [Skr. and old Jav. *sumri-danta*.] Very white, of the teeth. Usually in the form *asmara danta* by an incorrect etymology.

سمست **samista, sēmista** or **sēmēsta**. [Skr. *samasta*.] All, entire. *Tuhan 'ālam s.*: God of the whole Earth; Bint. Tim., 14 March, 1895. See also Ht. Kal. Dam., 137; Ht. Isk. Dz.; etc.

سمسر **samsir**. [Pers. شمشیر.] A sword, a bayonet, a scimeter; Ht. Koris. Better *shamshir*.

سمسم **samsam**. The name given to Siamese-speaking Muhammadans in Kedah and its neighbouring districts.

سمسم **sumsum**. [Jav. *sungsum*.] Marrow, pith. *Mēsēra-lah sudah di-sumsum tulang*: it has permeated to the very marrow of (my) bones; Sh. Panj. Sg.

سمسو **samsu**. [Arab. *shams*.] The Sun; Ht. Koris. Better *shams*, q. v.

سمخ **sēmang**. An aboriginal race in the Malay Peninsula; Ht. Koris; Ht. Mar. Mah. The term is sometimes confined by English writers to negrito aborigines in contradistinction to Indo-Chinese aborigines (*Sakai*). This limitation is not, however, very strictly observed by Malays.

سمشک **sēmangka**. The Malay water-melon, *citrullus edulis*; Sh. Pant. Shl., 11. *Saga s.*: water-melon pips; Ht. Raj. Don., 26. The word is, however, comparatively rare in the Straits, the usual terms for water-melon being (Kedah) *tēmbikai*, (Riau, Johor) *mēndikai* and *mēndēlikai*.

سمشکوک **sēmangkok**. A plant, *croton argyratus*.

سمشکه **sēmenggah**. Becoming, proper, decent. *Ta'-sēmenggah*: not nice to look at, improper.

سمشکی **sēmanggi**. (Riau, Johor.) A kind of water-cress; (Kedah) *sēmangi*.
S. gunong: a thin cake.

سمف **sēmep**. (Kedah.) Secret grudging hate, silent hostility suppressed by fear.

سمفاد **sēmpada**. *Kētam sēmpada*: a kind of crab.

سمفادن **sēmpadan**. A boundary, especially a well-defined boundary such as a river, mountain, or fence. *Tāju'l-mulūk sampai ka-sēmpadan nēgēri Bakuwali*: T. arrived at the boundary of the State of Bakuwali; Ht. Gul. Bak., 29. The word is also used of the fence round a garden; ib., p. 34.

سمشان **sēmpana**. Fortunate, lucky, blessed; a name given to a peculiar kind of *kēris*; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 7; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5; Ht. Raj. Don., 13; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 10.

The word is also applied to a snake; *ular sēmpana bērkēpala ēmpat*, Ht. Sh. Kub. Also to a litter; = *jēmpāna*. See *sēmpēna*.

سمث **sēmpat**. Fixed time or opportunity for doing anything; ability to do anything owing to favourable circumstances, as distinct from ability in the sense of skill. *Aku tiyada sēmpat lari sudah tērbakar*: I could not manage to run away and was burnt to death; Ht. Abd., 366. *Tiyada sēmpat kita dudok mēnyēmbah*: we could not manage to pay our respects (to the prince); Ht. Best.

سمث **sēmpit**. Narrow; confined, of space; want of space. *Tēmpat kēdudukan Tēmenggong tērlalu sēmpit*: your residence, Temenggong, is too confined (for a man in your position); Ht. Abd., 254. *Kēsēmpitan bēlanja*: narrowness of means, poverty.

سمث **sumpat**. A salt-water fish (unidentified); Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

سمث **sumpit**. I. The use of a blowpipe; a blowpipe. *Sumpit tērlētak di-bawah pohon*: the blowpipe was lying under the tree; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 8. *Tiyada sēmpat di-sumpit akandiya*: he could not manage to shoot him; Ht. Abd., 388.

Sumpit-sumpit: the well-known fish that shoots water at small insects and knocks them into the river.

Sumpitan: the blowpipe; Ht. Abd., 382, 390. *Sangkor s.*: a blowpipe with a sort of bayonet attached.

Sumpitkan: to kill with the blowpipe; Ht. Abd., 391.

Mēnyumpit: to use the blowpipe, to shoot with the blowpipe; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 8.

II. A small sack or bag; Pel. Abd., 127; Sh. Lamp., 21; Ht. Hamz., 83. Also *sumpit-sumpit*, and *sēsumpit*.

Bantal s.: a cushion closed and plain on all sides.

سمثر **sampar**. A plague, an epidemic; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

S. hantu: a medicinal drug (unidentified).

سمثر **sampir**. I. *Pētiban sampir*: a tribute of respect to a prince; Ht. Mas Ed. *Tiban s.*: id., Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. The upper portion of a *kēris*-sheath; the part of the sheath which covers the *ganja*. *Sampiran kēris*: id.

III. *Sampiran kain*: (Batav.) A row of clothes-pegs, a clothes-horse or rack; Ht. Koris.

سمثر **simpir**. *Mēraḥ simpir*: a gallery on a native ship; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn. *Simpir* is said to mean: "allowing the wings to hang down or droop."

سمثر simpor. A generic name for a number of plants. The *simpor* proper is a large tree with large white flowers, *dillenia indica*. Also (Perak) *dichopsis* sp.

S. ayer : *cleistanthus hirsutulus*.

S. bukit : *cryptocarya griffithiana*.

S. gajah : *randia anisophylla*.

S. hutan, and *s. jantan* : *wormia meliosmæfolia*.

S. paya : *wormia pulchella*.

سمثرن sēmporna or sēmpurna. [Skr. *sampurna*.] Completion, fulfilment, realization, perfection. *S. kētahuwan-nya* : his knowledge is perfect. *S. elok rupa-nya* : of perfect beauty; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 31. *S. pēkērjaan* : the perfection of work; Ht. Sh. Mard. 'Akal-nya korang s. : of deficient intellect; Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1895.

Sēmpornakan : to complete, to perfect, to bring to perfection; Muj., 3; Ht. Gul. Bak., 67. *Mēnyēmpornakan* : id.; Muj., 36. *Mēsēmpornakan* : id.; Muj., 33.

سمغ sampang. I. Paddling.

II. A Malay varnish. *Bērsikat bērminyak sapērti sampang* : combed and oiled as if he had been varnished (of a dandy); Sh. Nas., 12.

سمغ samping. A kind of drum mentioned (along with other musical instruments) as forming part of an ancient band; Ht. Koris.

سمغ sempang or simpang. Crossing; cutting across each other, of roads; a crossing, cross-roads; Ht. Abd., 226, 278. *S. empat* : a crossing where two roads cut across each other. *S. tiga* : a crossing where one road meets and joins another. *S. lima*, *s. enam*, etc. : crossings according to the number of branches in different directions.

S. siyor : zigzag; continually changing in direction, as the progress of a man crossing a swamp; Ht. Abd., 308. Also *timbang siyor*.

Mēnyēmpang : to turn off in another direction, of a man on a journey; Ht. Koris.

Pērsempangan jalan : cross-roads, the place of meeting of two roads; Ht. P. J. P. *Pērsempang-sempangan jalan* : id., but of more roads; Ht. Mas Ed. *Pērsempangan jalan Shurga dan Nuraka* : the place where the roads to Heaven and Hell meet; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2.

سمق sampak. I. The metal ring or band at the base of the shaft of a weapon and serving to keep the haft (*puting*) from splitting the shaft; the horn joint placed at the top of the pounder (*alu*) in a betel-nut crusher (*gobek*) and connecting the handle with the iron chisel-shaped portion which cuts up the betel-nut. *Tombak chabang bērsampak mas* : pronged spears with ferrules of gold (at the junction of the iron spearpoint and wooden shaft); Ht. Mar. Mah.

II. *Main sampak* : heads or tails.

III. *Mēnyampak* : to throw, to cast; Ht. Mar. Mah.; a Kedah word, derived apparently from *sampak* but really from *champak*.

IV. *Saluwar s.* : trousers worn by Malays in *padi*-fields and swamps.

سمق sampok. Intrusion, especially on other persons' business; Sh. Ul., 14. See *sempok*.

سمق sempak. Chipped, notched, injured at the edge.

سمق sempok. *Mēnyempok* : (Riau, Johor) to thrust oneself up against a person, to put oneself in a man's way either literally or metaphorically; to attack a person conversationally; (Kedah) to break in, unasked upon a conversation; to thrust forward one's opinion when no one asks for it. Also *sampok*, and *jampek*.

سمق sompek. Much injured at the edge; saw-edged, of a thing that ought to have a straight edge;—a stronger expression than *sēmpak*.

سمق sompok. (Kedah.) A plant (the wild jasmine?)

سمثل sampil. The bast or husk of the lower portion of a palm-branch.

سمثل sampul. A case, an envelope, a wrapper or covering of any sort, such as a pillow-case, a watch-cover; (sometimes) the caul in which a new-born child is born. *Sa-tēlah sudah surat itu di-sampil dēngan kain kuning* : when the letter was wrapped up in an envelope of yellow cloth; Ht. Abd., 274.

Bērsampil : with a wrapper, envelope, or covering; Pel. Abd., 55.

سمثل sēmpal. Sticking out in part, partly projecting; the stage in the blossoming of the banana at which the *jantong* sticks out. *Pusat tērsēmpal* : a projecting navel, (*bujal* being the special term for this). *Mēnyēmpal* : to stick out.

سمبل simpul. I. A plant (unidentified).

II. Knotting, fastening, tying. *S. mati* : a fast knot; a knot that cannot be easily undone. *S. puleh* : a slip-knot, a fastening that can be easily undone, *e. g.*, as one fastens up shoe-laces; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4. *Sēnnyum s.* : a smile accompanied by a blush; a smile at a joke at one's own expense; Ht. Abd., 221; Ht. Gul. Bak., 106; Ht. Si Misk., 16; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8.

Simpulan : a tying together, a fastening. *Sa-tēlah tēgoh janji simpulan* : when the tie of union had been firmly knit; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Mēnyimpul : to tie, to fasten; Ht. Ind. Meng.

سُمپِل sumpil. Jav. Corking, stopping up an orifice or aperture. *Měnyumpil tēlinga*: to stop up the ears (with cotton wool); Ht. Hamz., 91.

سَمپَلات sēmpelat. Dirty, soiled in patches.

سَمپَلَه sēmpelah. Useless, accursed, good for nothing. *Anak s.*: a bastard; a term of abuse.

سَمپَن sampan. [Chin. *sam-pán*.] A small boat; a "sampan"; Ht. Abd., 132, 482.

S. chedok ikan: a boat, of fair size, in use with fishing-stakes; v. infra.

S. golek: (Penang) the common Chinese sampan plying in the harbours of the Straits.

S. kotak: (Singapore) the common Chinese sampan so called from peculiar lockers in the stern.

S. kudong: (Penang) a short beamy Chinese sampan.

S. mēngail: (Penang) the small canoe-like boat (Singapore *kolek*) used by one or two persons to visit the fishing-stakes but not big enough for the regular fishing work for which the *s. chedok ikan* is used.

S. panjang: a long narrow swift Malay or Tamil boat used in Singapore harbour when speed is important.

S. pukat: a small canoe-like boat used with the *pukat* nets; Pel. Abd., 3.

S. silit: a peculiar small boat with a moveable bulwark.

S. tambang: a boat plying for hire between ships and the shore; Pel. Abd., 12.

S. tunda: a boat of the dinghy type towed behind a small sailing vessel.

سَمپُن sampun. Completion, accomplishment; entire, whole.

سَمپَن simpan. The act of holding or retaining in one's possession; laying by, putting up, keeping in custody. *S. di-hati*: to bear in mind.

Simpanan: the act of possession; the thing possessed. *Ada-pun manikam itu lama di-dalam simpanan raja*: the gem was for a long time in the king's possession; Ht. Mash., 26. See also Ht. Gul. Bak., 50.

Měnyimpan: to keep, to preserve. *M. rahasiya*: to keep a secret; Ht. Abd., 99. *M. diri*: to behave oneself; Sh. Bid., 27.

سَمپَنا sēmpēna. A mark bringing good or bad luck; a lucky or unlucky saying, act or occurrence; = *sēmpana*, q. v.

سَمپُو sampu. I. Gradual decline, sinking emaciation, wasting away. *Dēman s.*: id.

II. *Měnyampu*: to put a stop to a game that is going on.

سَمپُورَس sēmpuras. (Kedah.) Dirt on the face after eating; dirty or greasy with food. *Muka sēmpuras taroh bēdaq, hati siyapa tiyada ingin*: put powder on an unwashed face, and who is there who will not lust after it?—appearances may take in anybody; Prov.

سَمپُولُغ sēmpolong. I. (Riau, Johor.) A mode of dressing the hair rather shorter than that known as *sanggul*.

II. (Kedah.) A disease, ascribed to "wind in the stomach."

سَمپَه sampah. Rubbish, dry dirt, the dregs of dirty water. *Sampah masok mata sēndiri*: the dirt that is in one's own eye (in contradistinction to the mote in a brother's eye); Prov. *Laksana sampah sa-lai (ayam ta'-patok, itek ta'-sudu)*: like a piece of dirt (which fowls will not peck up and ducks will not scoop up); a type of ugly worthlessness; Prov. *Saperti sampah di-kedai China*: like filth in a Chinese shop; a type of abundance; Prov. *Sampah itu ka-tēpi juga*: the scum always finds its way to the side; the poor always get the worst place; Prov., see J. S. A. S., XI., 39. *Saperti mēmandang sampah di-jalan*: like seeing filth on the road; a suggestion of instinctive aversion; Prov. *Di-ambil sampah di-buwatkan rabun*: he collected the rubbish and burnt it (to smoke the house); Sh. Dag., 5. *Rumah di-biyarkan sampah mēlata*: to allow dust to spread all over the house; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 25.

سَمپَه simpoh. A generic name for a number of plants also known as *simpor*, q. v.

سَمپَه sompoh. The act of carrying a person (e. g., a child) on the neck and shoulders.

سَمپَه sumpah. An oath; the swearing of an oath; the use of profane language. *Dengan sumpah dan mēmakan darah*: with oaths and blood-drinking. *Mēmbēri s.*: to administer the oath (to a witness).

Sumpah-sumpah: the Malay "chameleons;" *calotes versicolor* and *calotes cristatellus*.

Bersumpah: to take an oath. *Aku bersumpah dengan nama Allah*: I swore by God's name. *Bersumpah dengan nama nabi Allah Sulaiman*: with an oath in the name of God's Prophet Solomon.

Měnyumpah: to swear, to use bad language; Ht. Abd., 210; Sh. Bid., 79; Sh. Panj. Sg.

سَمپِي sampai. I. As far as, up to; attainment to, reaching to, extending to. *Ada yang tēngah naik, ada yang sudah sampai 'umur-nya bāligh*: some were half grown, others had reached complete maturity; Ht. Abd., 268. *Sudah sampai janji-nya*: he has reached the pre-ordained limit of his life. *Sampai hati sampai rasa*: have you the heart, have you the feelings (to do anything cruel); Ht. Raj. Don.

Sampaikan : (1) to reach to ; even as far as ; = *sampai akan*. *Sampaikan pamor-pamor kĕris itu-pun hĕndaġ di-kĕtahuwi-nya* : he wanted to make his knowledge extend even to such things as the markings on daggers. (2) To cause to extend to ; to cause to reach ; to convey. *S. khabar* : to convey news. Also *mĕnyampaikan*.

Ta'-kĕsampaian : not self-evident, not striking the eye,—of a thing that is, but does not appear to be.

See also *sampai*, II.

II. Hanging loosely over anything as a scarf or shawl ; or as clothes hanging over a clothes-line.

Sampaian kain : a clothes-horse or clothes-line ; Ht. Koris, Ht. P. J. P. *Bĕrsampaian* : hanging loosely over, hung out. *Kain basah bĕrsampaian* : wet clothes hung out to dry ; Sh. Bid., 66. *Bĕrsampaian ranal di-bahunya* : with a kerchief slung over the shoulder ; Ht. Koris.

Cf. *sĕlampai*, *chapai*, *ampai*, *apai*, *rapai*, *ġĕrapai*, etc. *Sampai* I., is only a special use of *sampai* II., i. e., *sa-ampai* : as far as one can reach by groping, as far as the hand will go.

سڤي **simpai**. I. The act of fastening by means of a loop or anything passed round the thing to be fastened,—usually of rattan fastenings and not metal bands or ferrules (*tĕmin*). *S. pahat* : a rattan fastening on a chisel handle. *Rotan s.* : the rattan principally used for these fastenings.

Simpaikan : to fasten, to tie round ; Sh. Pant. Shl., 9.

II. A monkey, *semnopithecus melalophos*. This word (though properly a Bencoolen and not a Peninsular word) is probably the one really meant as the *Rĕġang* of the fifth day of the month ; Sh. Rej., 5, 6.

سڤير **sĕmpĕra**. A dish made of flour, salt, chillies, prawns, coconut, etc.

سڤيڠ **sĕmpiyong**. (Kedah.) A small circular fish-trap of bamboo.

سڤيلي **sĕmpilai**. (Kedah.) A fish, also known as *anak ampit*, or *ikan pĕlaga*.

سڤين **sampeyan** or **sĕmpiyan**. I. Jav. A title used in addressing a prince ; Ht. Sh. ; Ht. Mas Ed. ; Sh. Panj. Sġ.

Naga s. : a fabled dragon ; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Ular s.* : id., Ht. Koris.

سڤي **sĕmak**. Shrub growth ; the growth of brush-wood and undergrowth generally. *Jalan yang s.* : a road that has become overgrown through neglect. *S. samun* : extremely overgrown ; Sh. Bid., 3. *S. dan samun* : id. ; Sh. Peng., 25.

سلاون **sĕmĕlawan**. A forest-tree (unidentified).

سملت **sĕmĕlit**. Indigestion ; dyspepsia ; Hay. Haiw. Better *sĕmbĕlit*.

سمبو **sĕmambu**. *Rotan s.* : the Malacca cane ; *calamus scipionum*.

S. bangkut : a Malacca cane the joints of which occur in two or more cases at exceptionally short intervals ; this peculiarity is deemed to bring luck.

سمڤي **sĕmampai**. Loosely lashed together, of planks, sticks, etc.

سمن **seman**. A Malay proper name, an abbreviation of the full Arabic name '*Uthmĕn*'.

سمنا **sĕmĕna**. *Tidak sĕmĕna* : without why or wherefore ; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895. Often written *tidak sa-mana-mana*, as though from *mana*.

سمتار **sĕmĕntara**. While, during ; for a time ; temporary. *Sĕmĕntara diya lagi kĕchil ini* : while still small ; Ht. Abd., 260. *Hĕl nĕġĕri Singapura ini sĕmĕntara sĕhaja, tiyada akan kĕkal* : the existence of this place, Singapore, is quite temporary, it cannot continue permanently ; Ht. Abd., 217. From *antara*.

سمتڠ **sĕmĕntang**. Although, admitting that, while ; = *sunggo-pun*. *Sĕmĕntang pun tiyada orang di-sini jangan-lah dichapak sangat* : although there are no people present do not be too careless (about exposing your person) ; Ht. Ind. Meng.

سمتڠ **sĕmĕntong**. Blunt, simple, dull-witted.

سمنتن **sĕmantan**. *Nyior sĕmantan* : a coconut at the stage in its growth when the water inside can just begin to be heard on the nut being shaken.

سمنج **sĕmanja**. Intentionally ; only ; a connective form of *sĕngaja* and *sĕhaja*.

سمنجان **sĕmĕnjana**. Mediocre ; a variant of *sĕmĕjana*.

سمنجڠ **sĕmĕnjak**. Since. *Sĕmĕnjak pĕrang China dan Jipun* : since the China-Japan War ; Bint. Tim., 23 February, 1895.

سمند **sĕmĕnda**. The migration of a man from his own house to take up his residence with and unite his fortunes with those of, his wife's family ; the transference of a man's service to his wife's family on his marriage.

سمندر **sĕmandar**. A salamander.

سمندرا **sĕmĕndĕra**. A large species of ant.

سمندراس **sēmēndērasa**. [Old Jav. *sumanasa*, Jav. *sumarsana*.] A name for the *chēmṭaka* flower, e. g., *bunga sēmēndērasa wilis chēmṭaka*: the "green champak," Sej. Mal., 134; see also Ht. Perb. Jaya. *S. jingga*: the "orange champak"; Ht. Mas Ed.

سمندڭ **sēmunding**. A large species of monkey; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

سمندل **sēmēndal**. Mica.

سمو **sēmu**. Deceit by false pretences or appearance; deception by representing oneself as other than what one is.

Unggas bukan, chēntayu bukan,

Kira-nya daun sēlara tēbu;

Acheh bukan, Mēlayu bukan,

Pandai-nya amat bērmāin sēmu:

she is not of Achinese nor is she of Malay race, yet is she deeply versed in the arts of deceit; Mal. Misc., ii. *Sēmu Mēlayu*, Malay deceit, is proverbial.

Tērsēmu: deceived, taken in. *Sudah tērsēmu di-tengah tērang*: to be deceived by appearances in broad daylight; to be easily taken in; Ht. Koris; cf. also Sh. Bur. Nuri, 36. *Tērlalu chērēdek orang Mēlaka ini, tiyada tērsēmu uleh kita*: these men of Malacca are very quickwitted, they have not been taken in by us at all; Sej. Mal., 147.

سمو | **sēmuwa**. [Skr. *samūha*.] All, the whole, every one of. *Sēmuwa-nya*: all of them. *Kēsēmuwa-nya*: the whole lot of them; all of them.

سموچف **sēmuchup**. Love grass; also (Kedah) *tēmuchut*, (Selangor) *chēmuchup*.

سمودرا **sēmudēra**. [Skr. *samudra*.] The Ocean.

سموكت **sēmugut**. A disease resulting in a discharge of matter through the *vagina*; more commonly *sēnggugut*, q. v.

سموم **samûm**. Arab. The Simoom; the parching wind of the Arabian and African deserts.

سمي **sēmai**. The planting of *padi* seed in a nursery; a nursery of young plants, especially of *padi*. *Di-sēmai-nya-lah sēgala macham bijan-bijan*: he sowed all kinds of sesamum; Ht. Gul. Bak., 131. *Sapērti rupa bēneh tērsēmai*: like seedlings in a nursery; Sh. Put. Ak., 20.

سميڭ **sēmiyang**. A harpoon; Kl.; = *tēmiyang*?

سميلر **sēmilir**. *Silir sēmilir*: waving, as the loose end of a garment (e. g., *puncha sabok*) when the owner moves; Ht. Sh.

سميلڭ **sēmilang**. A fish with a poisonous fin; a variant of *sēmbilang*.

سميمه **sēmemeh**. Soiled, befouled,—of the mouth and face after chewing *sireh*.

سميني **sēminai**. A lofty forest tree (unidentified).

سن **sen**. Eng. Cent. In Penang, *duwit* is used.

سنا **sēna**. *Pohun sēna*: the "senna" tree, *petrocarpus indicus*; Ht. Abd., 83. *Daun sēna makkī*: "Mecca senna," the true senna, the leaves of which are imported from Arabia; *cassia angustifolia*.

سناغن **sēnangin**. *Ikan sēnangin*: a salt-water fish; Sh. Ik. Trub., 18.

سناڭ **sēnapang**. [Dutch: *snaphaan*.] A gun, a musket, a rifle; Ht. Abd. 69, 106, 247. *Kalau tiyada sēnapang baik bērjalan lapang*: if you have no gun give your enemies a wide berth; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 37.

S. batu: a flint lock.

S. kēmbār: a double-barrelled gun.

S. kep: a muzzle-loader.

S. kopak: a breech-loader.

S. pēngantin: = *s. kēmbār*.

S. tērkul: a rifled gun; Pel. Abd., 58.

Mēngisi s.: to load a gun.

Sa-puchoḥ s.: one gun.

سناوي **sēnawi**. A man who works his passage; a passenger who gives his services in return for a free passage on a native boat. Also (less common) *sawi*. The word is also used of a petty officer on a Malay *pērahu*; J. S. A. S., III., 66.

سنايف **sēnaip**. Eng. The snipe. Better *bērkeḥ* or *tētiroḥ*.

سنين **sēnayan**. *Hari sēnayan*: the second day of the week, Monday; a corruption of the Arabic *ithnain*.

سنبلة **sunbulat**. Arab. The sign Virgo in the Zodiac.

سنبوق **sunbûk**. Pers. A small boat, a dinghy; see *samboḥ*, the usual colloquial form of this word.

سنت **sēnat**. A variety of the junk.

سنة **sanat**. Arab. Year; year calculated from the Hegira; Ht. Abd., 3.

سنة **sunnat**. Arab. Tradition; practice; circumcision, incision. *Tukang s.*: a man who circumcises; Ht. Abd., 33.

Sunnatkan: to circumcise; Ht. Abd., 32; Sh. Nas., 15.

سنت **sĕnta.** (Riau, Johor.) The horizontal timbers of the framework of a boat; (Kedah) *senta*.

سنت **senta.** I. See *sĕnta*, supra.

II. Refusal; Kl., v. d. W.

ستاد **sĕntada.** I. A species of ant.

II. A tree resembling the yew, and common near the sea; *podocarpus neglectus*.

ستادو **sĕntadu.** I. A large green caterpillar.

II. A tree (unidentified). Also (Kedah) *chĕntadu*.

ستاك **sĕntaka.** A tree of the *mĕdang* class; Kl., v. d. W.

ستاكى **sĕntagi.** *Akar sĕntagi*: a medicinal herb (unidentified).

ستان **sĕntana.** Jav. Family; especially in the expression *kula-sĕntana*, = *kĕluwarga*.

سنتر **sentar.** I. The blue-breasted banded rail; *hypotaenidia striata*.

II. (Kedah.) Swift of movement, agile.

سنتري **santĕri** or **sĕntĕri.** [Tam. *santiri*: astrologer.] A wandering student; hence, a wanderer generally, a stranger. *Dagang sĕntĕri*: strangers of all sorts, traders and students; Ht. Gul. Bak., 21; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

سنتغ **sĕntong.** A ring, a circle, a round *bĕlat* (fish-trap). *Kain s.*: a sewn *sarong*, a *sarong* thus forming a complete circle in contradistinction to an unsewn *sarong* (*kain lĕpas*). *Baju sĕntong*: a jacket (*baju*) that does not open the whole way down in front but has an opening through which the head can be passed.

Sĕntong is also used of a kind of fence with a thread round it in which a buffalo is placed when its owner wishes to announce a challenge to another buffalo which has been victorious in a previous encounter.

سنتغ **senteng** or **sinting.** I. Short, of clothes or curtains. *Sĕluwar s.*: short trowsers; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. (Riau, Johor.) A thin shell, *placuna sella*; (Kedah) *siting*.

سنتغ **sunting.** I. The wearing of flowers or other ornaments stuck in the hair or behind the ear; a flower or ornament so worn. *Bunga di-sunting*, *pĕrdu di-sepak burwang*: he stuck the flower in his hair but cast away the stalk; he lavished gifts on the daughter but left her mother to die in penury; Prov. *Bunga bunga di-buwat sunting*: they stuck flowers in their hair; Sej. Mal., 45.

*Tanam ubi di-balek bukit,
Di-ambil uleh anak pĕrdana;
Lagi suka di-sunting sadikit,
Sudah lama tidak bĕrguna:*

he still likes to wear it sometimes, when it is old it will cease to be useful; (by metaphor) now she is young he loves her, when she is old he will cast her off; Prov., Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 12; cf. also J. S. A. S., III., 26.

S. apilan: light guns (*lela*) crowning the gun shield (*apilan*).

Suntingkan: to wear in the hair; (by metaphor) to "crop the flower in season"; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21. *Pĕrsunting*: wearing in the hair. *Tiyada pĕrnah di-pĕrsunting tajok yang di-jĕmbangan itu*: he had never worn the tuft of flowers which were in that garden; i. e., he had never taken advantage of his rights over the girl; Ht. Gul. Bak., 37.

II. *Sunting abu*: a Kedah variant of the word *sĕtiyabu*, a weapon with a three-sided blade. *Suntiyabu* is another Kedah variant of the same word. It is also the name of a snake.

سنتف **santap.** Eating and drinking, consuming a repast,—used of royal personages. *Santap-lah sireh, anak-ku*: take some *sireh*, my child; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Baginda duwa laki istĕri santap-lah*: the king and queen took their repast; Sej. Mal., 35.

Santapan: a royal repast; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Pĕrsantapan*: id., Sej. Mal., 125; Sh. Sri Ben., 17, 30.

سنتف **sĕntap.** *S. balek*: (Kedah) to spring back, of an elastic body; cf. (Riau, Johor) *sĕntak*.

سنتق **santak.** I. *Mĕnyantak*: to strike with the fist or knuckles.

II. The central line in some children's games; the lines drawn on a playing court.

سنتق **santok.** A knock against; to knock against; Sh. Panj. Sg. Usually *antok*.

سنتق **sĕntak.** I. A jerk, a sudden pull.

Sĕntakkan: to jerk up, to pull violently away, to snatch and pull at. *Di-sĕntakkan-nya agok-agok daripada dada*: he tore the brooch off her breast; Sh. Bid., 79. *Di-sĕntakkan-nya kĕris-nya tiyada tĕrchabut*: he gave a tug at his dagger but failed to draw it from its sheath; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 87. *Mĕnyĕntak*: = *sĕntakkan*; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 93. *Mĕnyĕntakkan*: id.; Sh. Bid., 115.

II. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

ستق **sentok** or **sintok**. A tree (*cinnamomum sentu*?) Out of its fibre is made a kind of soap used at the *bĕrlimau* festival, and which is often mentioned in literature; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Mĕnyentok*: to use this fibrous stuff in the bath; Ht. Gh., Ht. Koris, Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Bĕrsentok*: id., Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Mĕnyentokkan*: id.; Ht. Mar. Mah.

ستق **sontok** or **suntok**. Limitation of time, insufficiency of time. *Sa-malam* s.: all night, but that was not sufficient; Sh. Put. Ak., 23; Sh. Dag., 3. *Hĕndaḡ mĕngaji, sudah-lah sontok*: I would like to learn, but have no time (or the time is past); Sh. Ungg. Bers., 4. *Waktu nan sontok, ḡarām tiyada*: the time is up and nothing is left us; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 49. *Orang tuwa* s.: an old man who apes young ways.

ستل **sĕntal**. *Mĕnyĕntal*: to rub anything roughly and hard, with the side of the hand or with a piece of huḡsk or with anything of a similar character.

ستل **sĕntil**. Sticking anything in an opening so that it is partly inside and partly outside; sticking it in as far as it will go;—used especially of a quid of tobacco. Cf. *sĕmpal*.

ستل **sĕntul**. A well-known fruit-tree, *sandoricum indicum*; Pel. Abd., 78.

ستل **sintal**. Pot-bellied, obese.

ستل **sintul**. Short and thick; Pijn.

ستنن **santan**. The milk of the coco-nut; Sh. Peng., 2; J. S. A. S., II., 161. *Sapĕrti santan*: like coco-nut milk; a symbol for sweetness. *Kĕpala* s.: the best of the milk; the cream; (by metaphor) virginity. *Sĕbab pulut santan binasa*: for the *pulut*-rice, the coco-nut milk was spoilt, a rhyming equivalent for *sĕbab mulut badan binasa*: because of the mouth the body comes to grief; Prov.¹

ستنن **santun**. Slow, sedate, dignified, imposing of manner. *Bĕrmadah sangat-lah* s.: to utter sayings impressively; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 24. *Laku-nya sangat-lah* s.: very imposing in manner; Sh. A. R. S. J., 19. *Sopan* s.: modest and dignified; sedate; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 48.

ستنس **sĕntosa**. [Skr. *santosa*.] Rest, peace, tranquillity. *Mĕndapat sĕntosa dan kĕsĕnangan dudoḡ di-bawah bandera Inggĕris*: obtaining peace and comfort under the English flag; Ht. Abd., 460. See also Ht. Abd., 68, 134, 367, 414; Cr. Gr., 46. *Kĕsĕntosaan*: id.; Sh. Jub. Mal., 13.

¹ For these last expressions, cf. the pantun:

*Kalun tuwan pĕrgi ka-laut,
Pĕsan sĕhaya kĕlam jantan;
Kalau tuwan mĕnjadi pulut,
Sĕhaya mĕnjadi kĕpala santan.*

ستولر **sĕntolar**. To plait or twist a cord to make it thicker; to add a lash to a whip.

سته **sĕntoh**. Forcible contact, collision. *Sĕnjata yang tĕrsĕntoh sama-nya sĕnjata*: weapons that came into contact with others (in fencing); Ht. Ind. Nata. *Jangankan di-makan ikan kail-nya, di-sĕntoh-nya pun tiyada*: so far from the fish taking his hook, they did not even knock up against it; Ht. Bakht., 53.

سته **sunteh**. *Mĕnyunteh*: to chip, to cut off a small piece at a blow.

سنی **sunti**. *Bĕlimbing* fruit (*averrhoa bilimbi*) preserved in salt as a sort of pickle. *Anaḡ dara* s.: a girl of seven or eight years of age; (by extension) *virgo intacta*. *Pĕrawan* s.: id.; used in the sense of *virgo intacta*; Sh. Peng., 3.

ستيابو **suntiyabu**. (Kedah.) A three-sided weapon; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also (Riau, Johor) *sĕtiyabu*.

ستياس **sĕnĕtiyasa** or **sĕntiyasa**. Always; eternally; from Skr. *nityasha*; see *nĕtiyasa* or *nĕntiyasa*.

سج **sĕnja**. [Skr. *sanjā*.] Evenfall. *Sĕnja-kala*: id.; Ht. Abd., 244. *Waktu sĕnja*: id., Ht. Koris. *Hampĕr* s.: close on evenfall; Sh. Ik. Trub., 16. *Awal* s.: the early part of the evening; Sh. Sri Ben., 4.

سجات **sĕnjata**. [Skr. *sadjata*?] Instrument of warfare, weapon. *Sĕnjata-nya pada sa-orang sa-pasang pistol*: each man was armed with a pair of pistols; Ht. Abd., 106. *Alat* s.: equipment for warfare, armament.

سجج **sĕnjing**. A metal tray or rest for a glass.

سجج **sĕnjong**. The scales; the bar of the scales in contradistinction to the pans.

سجج **sĕnjak**. Since; a variant of *sĕjaḡ*. See also *sĕmĕnjak*.

سجكال **sĕnjakala**. Evenfall; evening; v. *sĕnja*; from Skr. *sanjā-kāla*.

سججم **sunjam**. Head downwards. *Tĕrsunjam*: held up by the heels, or fallen head foremost; Ht. Sh. Kub.

*Jangan-lah kamu banyak gurindam;
Sa-kali ini mati tĕrsunjam*:

do not be over-humorous, for you are just about to die hung up by the heels (ignominiously); Sh. Sg. Kanch., 22.

سججولج **sĕnjolong**. With a long projecting snout,—a descriptive name given to the gavial (*tomistoma schlegeli*), to some small sword-fish or saw-fish, and to a boat with a long, figure-head. Better *jĕnjolong*, or *jolong-jolong*.

سجولق **sĕnjolek** or **sĕnjulek**. A shell-fish (unidentified).

سجھ **sinjoh**. Elbowing a man away; elbowing off anything.

سند **sĕnda**. I. [Skr. *sahaya* 'nda.] Your humble servant, I; cf. *sĕhaya*. *Mari-lah naik ka-rumah sĕnda*: come up to my house; Sh. Bid., 17. *Sangat mĕngantok mata-nya sĕnda*: I am very drowsy about the eyes; Sh., A. R. S. J., 7. *Mamak juga kapada sĕnda, iya-lah saudara bonda patek*: he is my uncle, my mother's brother; Ht. Sri Rama. See also Ht. Mas Ed.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 156; Sej. Mal., 69, 98; Sh. Sri Ben., 34; Sh., A. R. S. J., 15.

II. A joke, a jest; toying, sportive conversation, joking. *Gurau sĕnda*: id., reduplicated; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Sĕnda gurauwan*: id., Sh. Ul., 21. *Bĕrsĕnda*: to make jokes, to interchange sallies of wit; Marsd. Gr., 211; Sh. Pant. Shl. *Bĕrsĕnda gurau*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 38, 42. *Bĕrgurau sĕnda*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 129.

سندالو **sĕndalu**. *Angin s.*: a moderate breeze.

سنداو **sĕndawa**. [Skr. *saindhawa*.] Saltpetre. *Tĕrang-nya sapĕrti orang mĕmbakar sĕndawa*: it was as bright as if men had been burning saltpetre; Sh., K. G. T., 5.

سندت **sĕndat**. Wedged in, nipped in; exactly filling up an interstice; Bint. Tim.

سندت **sindat**. A flat armlet or bangle worn by women.

سندر **sandar**. Leaning back, resting the back against anything. *Bĕrsandar*: to lean, to recline. *Apa nama kayu ini tĕmpat kita bĕrsandar*: what is the name of this tree against which we have been reclining; Sej. Mal., 87.

Pĕrsandar: a thing that serves as a rest to recline against; serving as a rest. *Bangku yang hitam di-pĕrsandar-nya*: they used the black bench for his back-rest; Sh. Peng., 20.

Pĕnyandar: (Singapore) the board against which a passenger in a *sampan* or other native boat rests his back; (Penang) *papan sandar*.

Tĕrsandar: reclining upon, leaning back upon; Ht. Abd., 124, 310; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Sandar is also used (by metaphor) of a man depositing security for himself.

سندر **sĕndar**. Snoring (not as loud as the snoring expressed by *dĕngkor* but louder than that expressed by *kĕroh*).

سندر **sender** or **sindir**. Teasing, irony, chaff. *Pukul anak sindir mĕnantu*: to strike one's child in order to vex one's son-in-law; Prov. S. *nyanyi*: chaffing in satirical rhymes; Ht. Jay. Lengg. S. *kiyasan*: to chaff in satirical metaphors; Sh. Jub. Mal., 16.

Mĕnyindir: to chaff; Ht. Koris. *Mĕnyindir-nyindir*: id., frequentative; Ht. Ind. Nata.

سندرغ **sĕndĕrong**. A marine mollusc (unidentified).

سندرمالم **sandarmalam**. The tuberose; Kam. Kech., 9; usually *sundal malam*.

سندرھ **sĕndĕreh**. (Kedah.) Rubbing or scraping past a surface.

سندس **sundus**. Pers. Brocade; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 63.

سندغ **sandang**. Wearing anything in a band over the shoulder and round under the arm as the cordon of an order of knighthood is worn, or as a plaid or shouldercloth is worn, or as a gun is carried slung on a belt which passes over the shoulder and under the arm; anything worn in this way. *Bĕrsandang*: to wear such a ribbon or scarf; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Mĕnyandang: to wear anything in the way above described, e. g., a sword (Sh. Sri Ben., 17) or a *kĕris* (Ht. Abd., 416) or a gun (Ht. Abd., 107). *Mĕnyandangkan*: id.; Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Koris. *Pĕrsandangkan*, and *mĕmpĕrsandangkan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Koris; Ht. Hamz., 26.

Sayap sandang: a kind of cross-belt for a sword; Sh. Put. Ak., 14. Also *sawat sandang*.

سندغ **sanding**. I. Position adjacent; being placed next.

Bĕrsanding: to be next to one another, used especially of the bride and bridegroom sitting next to one another in full dress during one portion of the wedding festivities; Sh. Peng., 4, 21; Ht. Gul. Bak., 104. *Malam bĕrsanding*: the night on which this occurs and on which guests are admitted to see the bride.

Pĕrsandingkan, and *mĕmpĕrsandingkan*: to set the bride and bridegroom next one another; Ht. Gul. Bak., 104, 154; Sh. Peng., 23.

II. A corner, a projection. *Batu hitam ta'-bĕrsanding*: a black stone without projections; a thing difficult to deface or injure; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 91.

سندغ **sandong**. I. Stumbling against, knocking against with one's feet. *Tĕrsandong kaki-nya kapada tĕmpat ayer pĕmbasoh kaki tuwan putĕri*: his foot knocked up against the footbath of the princess; Ht. Sh. Kub., 169. Cf. *sĕrandong*.

II. *Sandong serong*: (Kedah) the name of a tree said to resemble the *saga*.

سندغ **sĕndong**. Fetters for a buffalo when milked; stakes to shut him in at night. S. *gajah*: a narrow pen for an elephant.

سندڻ **sendeng** or **sinding**. Leaning or heeling over to one side; laid against anything at an angle, as a plate or anything similar when laid up against the wall. Cf. *sĕrendeng*.

Bĕrsendengan: in an inclined position; lying at an angle against, as shields resting against a wall; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Tĕrsendeng-sendeng: leaning over first to one side and then to another; swaying. *Tĕrsendeng-sendeng bagai sĕpat di-bawah mĕngkuwang*: swaying from side to side like the *sĕpat* fish in the shade of the screw pine; a proverbial simile used to ridicule affected grace of motion; J. S. A. S., III., 27.

سندڻ **sondong**. Stooping gait; walking with a stoop forwards; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

سندڻ **sundang**. A broad short sword with a full-sized handle.

S. bĕrloĕ: the same with a wavy blade.

سندڻ **sindap**. An eruption of large black spots on the skin.

سندڻ **sĕndok**. A spoon, a ladle. *Haruslah di-sakal 'akal-mu dĕngan sĕndok*: your intellect wants beating up with a spoon; Ht. Gul. Bak., 28.

Sĭput s.: a shell, *patella* sp.

Mĕnyendok: to spoon up, to eat with a spoon.

Orang Bangka mĕnggulai babi,

Orang Siyam mĕnyĕndok-nya;

Yang di-sangka tidak mĕnjadi

Orang diyam pula mĕndapat-nya:

a man of Bangka curried the pig, but it was a Siamese who spooned it into his mouth; the expected did not happen and the man who stirred not was the man who got it;—fortune often comes to those who do not seek it and evades those who do; Prov., Sh. Peng., 24.

Tĕrsĕndok: spooned up. *Nasi tĕrsĕndok tidak tĕrmakan*: rice that enters the spoon does not always enter the mouth; there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip; Prov., Sh. Raj. Haji.

سندڻ **sĕndal**. I. Fixing by filling up interstices; making a shaky object firm by filling up the loose joints, by mortising, etc.

II. Surreptitious theft; theft such as that committed by pickpockets.

Sĕndalkan: to steal surreptitiously. *Maka titah Betara Majapahit sĕndalkan aku kĕris Tan Bija Sura itu*: the Prince of Majapahit said: quietly steal for me the *kĕris* of Tan Bija Sura; Sej. Mal., 145.

Kĕsĕndalan: the act of surreptitious theft; its victim. *Kĕsĕndalan aku ulĕh Jawa ini*: I have been robbed by this Javanese; Sej. Mal., 146.

سندڻ **sendel**. I. Leaning against; cf. *sendeng*. *Bĕrsendel bahu*: shoulder to shoulder.

II. (Kedah.) A pestle used for pounding chillies.

سندڻ **sondol**. Lowering the head, as a bull or wild boar about to charge.

'Ibĕrat laĕsana lĕmbu dogol,

Ta'-buleh tandok choma di-sondol:

like a hornless bullock which cannot hurt you but lowers its head to charge all the same; a man of empty threats; Prov.

Mĕnyondol: to lower the head. *Bĕr-lari-lari datang mĕnyondol*: to come charging with lowered head; Ht. Mar. Mah.

سندڻ **sundal**. [Skr. *chandala*, a degraded outcast?] A barefaced prostitute; sunk in sexual sin; shameless, of a woman. *Hai pĕrĕmpuwan sundal bĕdĕbah tiyada tahu malu*: you shameless and accursed woman, you who know not what modesty is; Ht. Kal. Dam., 59. *Sundal birah kĕladi*: lascivious as though you had been touched with the leaves of the *birah kĕladi* (*colocasia antiquorum*); itchy; Sh. Sri Ben., 26.

S. gamit, or *s. mĕnggamit*: a name for love-grass or burrs.

S. malam: the tuberose, *polianthes tuberosa*; Sh., B. A. M., 5. Also *sandarmalam*; Kam. Kech., 9.

سندو **sĕndu**. Afflicted, grave, depressed, sad. *Sĕndu laku-nya*: a melancholy mien; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Sĕndu-sĕndu laku-nya*: id., Ht. Mas Ed. *Mĕnangis tĕrsĕndu-sĕndu*: to sob quietly; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Bĕrsĕndu diri*: to sadden oneself, to be sad; Ht. Sh. Kub. Cf. *sĕdu*.

سندوچڻ **sĕndochong**. A freshwater fish (unidentified).

سندودڻ **sĕndudok**. A common rhododendron-like shrub, *melastoma polyanthum*; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 29; Sh. Ik. Trub., 13; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5; J. S. A. S., III., 105. Also called *sĕkĕdudok*, and *kĕdudok*.

سندور **sindura**. [Hind. *sindūr*, from Skr. ?] Minium, red lead.

سندہ **sondeh**. A tree producing a good gutta; *payena leerii*: J. I. A., I., 259.

سندي **sĕndi**. [Skr. *sandhi*.] A muscle, sinew or joint of the body; a joint or hinge generally. *Uleĕ dĕras tumbok-nya maka tĕrchabut-lah sĕndi bahu-nya*: by the violence of his blow he put his shoulder out of joint; Ht. Abd., 253.

Bĕrsĕndi: with a sinew, hinge, or mounting of. *Bĕrsĕndikan*: id. *Bagai tandok bĕrsĕndi gading*: like horn mounted in ivory; like a bad picture in a gorgeous frame; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 40. *Bĕrsĕndikan ĕmas*: set in gold; Ht. lsm. Yat., 118.

سنديري sëndiri. Oneself; self. See *diri*.

سَنَڠ **sěnang.** Comfort, ease, peace of mind, freedom from care and worry. *Tiyada boleh sěnang, sa-hari-hari ada pěkərjaan* : no peace was possible, I had to work every day ; Ht. Abd., 36. *Ini-lah kětika sěnang mēnipu diya* : this is a time when it will be easy to deceive him ; Sh. Sing. Terb., 23.

Kēsānangan: comfort, healthy or quiet feeling, convalescence after sickness; Ht. Abd., 10, 134, 163, etc.

سنگڙ sĕnonggang. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

سِنَق **sēnak**. Colic, cramp in the stomach, griping pains; Ht. Mash., 50, 51.

سَمَّ **səṇam.** I. *Bərsəṇam*: to stretch oneself on waking,—used of men and also of animals such as the dog or the tiger.

II. The dark colour visible when plated ware is scratched; the background or inside when of less value and beauty than the outer surface. *Nampak sēnam*: the inside can be seen; used of a man "showing the cloven hoof," or showing himself "in his true colours." Prov.

Bintang tujuh tinggal enam,

Jatoh sa-biji di-Majapahit ;

Hilang sěpoh nampak sěnam,

Běharu ku tahu mas ta'-baik :

when the gloss went and the background was seen then first I knew how bad the gold was.

سنماکی **sənamaki**. The senna; *cassia angustifolia*.
Better *səna makki*; see s. v. *səna*.

सन्तियास **sēnantiyasa** or **sēñentiyasa**. Always, perpetually; see *nētiyasa*, from Skr. *nityasha*.

سنوبل **sěnubal** or **sěnubul**. A bird, not known at the present time but mentioned in literature; Ht. Kal. Dam., 215.

سنونه **sēnonoh.** Becoming, fitting, suitable. *Sung-goh-pun iya raja 'a'lam rupa-nya tiyada sēnonoh dan budi-nya pun tiyada sēnonoh* : he may be lord of the world but he neither looks it nor does he behave as befits his position ; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Ini-lah pērangai tuwanku tiyada sa-kali sēnonoh* : this behaviour, my lord, is most unbecoming ; Ht. Koris.

سنوھڻ **sěnohong.** A salt-water fish (unidentified);
Sh. Ik. Trub., 10.

سنوھن **sěnuhun.** A Javanese royal or divine title.
Sang s.: id. *Siapa sěnuhun yang běrsuwarā ini:*
 who is the monarch whose voice this is; Ht.
 Sh.

سني **səni**. Distinct in tone, of the voice; clear, of liquids; very thin and fine; delicate of texture or size. *Běrchələk səni*: with a fine line of paint on the eyebrow (to enhance its beauty); Ht. Perb. Jaya; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Put. Ak., 15. *Puñeri yang səni*: a delicate princess; Sh. Ul., 6. *Intan yang səni-səni*: fine small diamonds; Ht. Mas Ed.; Ht. Koris. *Di-istinya dengan jarum yang səni-səni lagi bėrkarat*: they loaded it (the junk) with very thin rusty needles; Sej. Mal., 19.

Ayer s. : Wine ; Ht. Hamz., 2.

سني **sunni**. Arab. Sunnite; belonging to the Sunnite sect of Muhammadans.

سَنِین **sēneyin.** [Arab. *ithnain.*] The second day of the week; Monday. Also *sēnayan.*

سَنپَر **sənn̄yar.** The tingling feeling in the arm caused by a blow on the "funny-bone."

سَنپَر **sənn̄yor.** [Port. *senhor.*] Sir; Mr.; a title given to Europeans in old romances. See *sinyor*.

سنڀڻ **sənnɣap.** I. *Sunyi-sənnɣap*: very lonely, lonesome, solitary. *Tinggal-lah negəri Moka itu sunyi-sənnɣap*: the city of Mocha remained silent and deserted; Pel. Abd., 146. Also Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. Deep,—of sleep ; = *lěnnyp*. *Nantikan orang sudah sěnnyp tidor* : waiting till people had gone to sleep ; Ht. Ind. Meng.

سَنِيقْ **sěnnyak**. *Sunyi-sěnnyak*: very silent or lonely; a variant of *sunyi sěnnyp*. See *sěnnyp*.

سِنِي **sēnnyum.** Smiling; a smile. *S. raja*: a hypocritical smile. *S. simpul*: a smile accompanied by a blush; a smile at one's own expense; Ht. Abd., 221; Ht. Gul. Bak., 106; Ht. Si Misk., 16; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8.

Manis lagi sěnnyum-nya tuwan,

Membawa beṛahi mata mēmandang ;

sweet is your smile, inspiring love in the eyes
that see it ; Sh., B. A. M., 4.

Těrsěnnnyum : with a smile on the face, smiling. *Masok-lah dēngan tērsěnnnyum-sennyum* : he entered smiling ; Ht. Abd., 45.

سَينِ sěnniyampang. Just when, exactly when.

sau. Onom. A rustling sound ; the sound of the wind blowing through foliage.

سو su. Youngest; short for *bongsu*. *Pa' su*: youngest uncle; father's youngest brother; = *bapa' bongsu*.

- سو **suwa.** Bringing two objects close to one another; moving one object in the direction of another; projecting forward, prominence. *Bagai anjing di-suwa antan*: like a dog when you poke a stick in his direction; a proverbial metaphor for growling wrath; J. S. A. S., III., 28.
- Bulu s.*: the feathers on the neck of a fighting cock which seem to swell or to erect themselves when the cock gets angry.
- Pagar s.*: a fence placed between two buffaloes to make them angrier by their inability to get at each other.
- سوات **suwatu.** One;—from Jav. *sa-watu*; = Malay *sa-batu*, the word *batu* being used as a numeral co-efficient. *Sa-suwatu*: each one; every one.
- سواجي **suwaji.** The breech of a flag.
- سوار **suwara.** [Skr. *swāra*.] Voice, vocal enunciation. *Biduwan yang baik suwara-nya*: a singer with a good voice. *Ada pula përkataan jikalau di-këraskan suwara mënjadi lain hërti-nya dan jikalau di-përlahankan jadi lain hërti-nya*: there are also words which if uttered with emphasis have one meaning and if uttered softly have another meaning; Ht. Abd., 50.
- Suwara* is used also of the vocal sounds made by animals such as elephants and horses; Ht. Koris.
- سوارى **suwari.** I. *Burong suwari*: the cassowary. Also *kësuwari*.
- II. *Bantal suwari*: a cube-shaped pillow used at the *bërinai* feasts.
- سواس **suwasa.** Gold much alloyed with copper; mixed metal; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 40. *Tëmbaga suwasa*: id.; Sej. Mal., 28, 125.
- سواغي **suwangi.** An evil spirit; Kl.
- سواك **suwaka.** [Skr. *sewaka*.] A place of refuge, a lodging. *Orang bërsuwaka*: poor dependent relatives; people seeking a lodging with others; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 36.
- سوال **suwâl.** Arab. Question, interrogation, enquiry. *S. jawâb*: questions and answers; dialogue; Ht. Abd., 41. *Bërsuwâl*: to question, to enquire; Ht. Abd., 53; Marsd. Gr., 211.
- سوال **suwala.** Jav. Resistance, opposition.
- سوالف **suwalap.** A kind of boat; Kl.
- سوالن **siwalan.** Jav. The fruit of the *lontar* palm.

- سوامى **suwami.** [Skr. *swāmī*.] Husband; wedded lord. *Bahwa sa-harus-nya-lah barang di-mana suwami-nya di-situ-lah istëri-nya*: verily, it is only fitting that wheresoever the husband is there the wife should also be; Ht. Abd., 280. This word is a more dignified or refined word than the commoner word "*laki*," which also means husband.
- Bërsuwami*: to have a husband; to be married, of a woman. *Bala b.*: the misfortune of being married. *Bëlum bërsuwami*: still unmarried; Ht. Abd., 429.
- Bërsuwamikan*: to take (a husband), to marry (of a woman); Ht. Gul. Bak., 92, 96, 102. *Përsuwamikan*: id.; ib. pp. 61, 101.
- سوبت **sobat.** Friend; a corruption of the Arabic *ṣahābat*, q. v.
- سوبر **subor.** Rapid and healthy growth, of plants. *Tiyap-tiyap pohon itu subor-subor bëlaka*: every plant was growing healthily; Pel. Abd., 78. See also Ht. Abd., 487; Pel. Abd., 14, 94.
- سوبغ **subang.** A large ear-stud, worn especially by young girls. *Maka kata dayang-dayang: marilah kita bërtaroh siapa alah ambil subang-nya*: the girls say: come let us have a wager, let the loser have her ear-studs taken; Cr. Gr., 50; Ht. Ism. Yat. *Sunggoh bërsubang tidak bërdara*: she is no maiden though she wears the ear-studs of a maiden;—a proverbial expression used as a reflection on a girl's character; J. S. A. S., II., 144.
- S. lontar*: ear-studs in scroll pattern; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub.
- Siput s.*: a peculiar scroll-like shell; *solarium trochleare*.
- سوبق **sobok.** *Pënyobok*: a thief who prowls about at night on the look-out for facilities for theft.
- سوبق **subek.** A small piece picked off, a nip or pinch of anything; the process of taking a nip or pinch. Cf. *chubit*.
- سوبل **subal.** Coarseness, roughness, unsatisfactory character; (Kedah) the feeling of shame experienced on meeting a person to whom promises have been made and not kept. *Pukat s.*: a peculiar kind of netting, with a narrow mesh and coarse string.
- سوبم **subam.** (Kedah.) Dull or dimmed, of metallic lustre.
- سوبن **suban.** A splinter.
- سوٹ **suwat.** Whimsical; uncertain in temper; capricious.
- سوت **suwit.** Whistling. *Bërsuwit*: to whistle.

سوتڭ **sotong.** *Ikan sotong* : the sepia or cuttle-fish ; Pel. Abd., 127.

سوتن **sutan.** A Sumatran variant of the Arabic *sultān*, emperor or sultan.

سوته **sutoh.** [Arab. سطح.] A flat roof; a terrace on the roof of a house. *Maka sakaliyan-nya rumah-rumah itu tiyada bērgēnting sēmuwa-nya bērsutoh* : all the houses were without tiled roofs; they had terraces on the roof; Pel. Abd., 144.

سوج **soja or suja.** To "kowtow," used of Chinamen kowtowing to an idol, or to a fire; Sh. Sing. Terb., 22; Sh. K. G. T., 17. *Tērsoja-soja* : continuous kowtowing.

سوجان **saujana.** [Skr. *yojānā*.] *Saujana mata mēmandung* : as far as the eye can see (clearly),—used as a rough measure of length. *Saujana di-pandang mata* : id., Sh. May., 17. *Padang saujana* : a name or description often given to extensive plains; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 30. In Kedah : *so'-jana*.

سوجت **sujut.** Bowing or prostration in prayer; a corruption of the Arabic *sujūd*, q. v.

سوجي **suji.** I. Embroidery, fancy work. *Bērsuji* : embroidered; Sh. Sri Ben., Ht. Ind. Meng., Ht. Koris.

II. A kind of yeast.

سوجي **suchi.** [Skr. *shuchi*.] Cleanliness; the state of cleanliness; pure, clean. *S. hati* : a pure heart, a heart free from malice; Ht. Abd., 7.

Mēnyuchi : to cleanse; Ht. Ind. Jaya, Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mēnyuchikan* : id.; Ht. Abd., 370, 382, 459. *Pērsuchi* : id.; Ht. Mash., 8.

Mahasuchi : the All-Pure; God; Ht. Raj. Sul., 4.

سود **suda.** Sharp pointed bamboo splinters used as caltrops. *Tombak lēmbing yang rosak binasa itu-pun mēnjadi suda dan ranjan mēnikamkan kaki tangan-nya orang yang bērkēlahi itu* : the broken pikes and spears became spikes and caltrops piercing the hands and feet of the combatants; Ht. Mar. Mah.

سودار **saudara or sudara.** [Skr. *sodara*.] A brother or sister; (by extension) an intimate friend whom one calls brother or sister. *Mēngambil akan s.* : to adopt as a brother or sister; to decline a suit for marriage or break off a love-affair in a friendly way; also *mengaku adek-bēvadek*. *S. sa-jalan* : a full brother or sister; Ht. Mas Ed.

سوداگر **saudagar.** Pers. A merchant, a wholesale trader; Ht. Gul. Bak., 88; Sh. Bid., 25.

سودت **sudut.** A corner, an out-of-the-way nook in a room or place; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

سودر **sudur.** Sticking out horizontally,—of plants which stretch over running water, etc.

سودڭ **sudang.** The sheath or outer wrapper of a palm blossom; better *sēlodang*, q. v.

سودف **sudap.** A weapon.

سودف **sudip.** A large wooden ladle for stirring up rice. It resembles a paddle in shape. *Anak s.* : the young of the *ikan parang-parang*.

سودق **sodok or suduk.** Shovelling up, ladling up; a shovel, a spade, a duck's bill (usually *sudu* in this last sense). *Raga s.* : a kind of creel or basket for scooping up *padi* and placing it in a tub or on a mat. *Di-tikam-nya pula dēngan sodok-nya* : they dug at it with their spades; Ht. Sh.

سودو **sudu.** A ladle, a spoon, the bill of a duck; ladling up, spooning up. A spoon of metal or earthenware is *chamchak*; of coconut shell, *sudu*. *Ayam ta'-patok itek ta'-sudu* : a thing that fowls will not peck at and ducks will not spoon up; a thing that no one wants; a very ugly woman; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., I., 90; cf. also J. S. A. S., XI., 56. *Korang korang bubor lēbeh lēbeh sudu* : the less broth, the more spoons; the less substance, the more fuss; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 74. The word also occurs; Sh. Peng., 11; Sh. Abd. Mk., 115; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub.

S. itek : the bill of a duck; the upper portion of the planking to which a Malay rudder is attached.

S. sudu : the pan of a firearm; a plant, (*euphorbia nereifolia*, Pijn.).

Siput s. : a shell, *haliotis asinina*.

Siput s. bugis : a shell, *haliotis speciosa*.

Tulang s. hati : the xiphoid process. Also *tulang ulu hati*, and *tulang chaping*.

سوده **sudah.** Completion, accomplishment; done, finished; See سده; from Skr. *vishuddha*?

سودي **sudi.** I. Satisfied, contented, pleased, ready; to be pleased, to like. *Jikalau sudi* : if you like; Sh. Nas., 18; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Sēgala yang sudi mēmbacha hikāyat-ku ini* : all who care to read this book of mine; Ht. Abd., 7. *Sudi* is often used, in metaphorical expressions, to signify that the love of one person is at another's disposal if that other cares to take it; e. g. :

Kain Bali di-atas balai

Di-tiup angin barat daya;

Jikalau sudi kakanda pakai,

Jika tidak, apakah daya :

a Bali sarong is in the hall, waving in the S. W. wind; if you like it you may wear it, if you care not, what resource is left me; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21.

Sudikan : to like, to care for, to approve of; Sh. Abd. Mk., 125.

Puwan di-surdi tukang China,

Awan kĕrawang tĕpi bĕrtĕbok;

Tuwan sudikan abang yang hina,

Tuwan sa-orang hati-ku mabok;

you have been pleased with my love, however humble, and for you alone is my heart inflamed with love; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10.

II. [Skr. *shuchi*.] Cleanliness, purity; = *suchi*, q. v.

سور **sūr**. Hind. A pig, as a term of abuse.

سور **sura**. I. [Skr. *sura* or *swara*.] Hero, God. *'Aib juga nama-ku di-sĕbut orang bĕrsura-sura dĕngan laki-laki* : my name will be used as a term of disgrace among all who are heroes and true men; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. *Bulan sura* : a popular name for the month *Muharram*.

سور **suwar**. A fire-signal, a torch or lantern used at night to convey a message.

سور **suwir**. *Lang suwir* : the "ghost" of a woman who has died pregnant, the child remaining unborn. The shadow of such a woman is believed to become the *lang suwir*.

سورت **surat**. [Arab. *سورة*.] A writing, a letter. *Sa-puchok s.* : a letter. *Sa-kĕping s.* : id. *Ist s.* : the contents of a letter or document. *Muka s.* : the written page; the side of the sheet which is covered with writing. *Mĕmbalas s.* : to reply to a letter, to send a letter in reply. *Mĕmbacha s.* : to read a document; to read the written character.

S. kiriman : a letter, an epistle; Ht. Abd., 46.

S. lelong : an order to sell by auction; Ht. Abd., 278.

S. mĕnĕgah : a patent.

S. nujĕm : a written horoscope; Ht. Mash., 5.

S. pĕlĕkat : a poster, a placard; Ht. Abd., 194.

S. sĕmbah : a letter of submission or allegiance; Sej. Mal., 108.

S. tanda tangan : a signed document, usually an I. O. U.; Ht. Abd., 46. *S. tanda tangan orang bĕrhutang piyutang* : a promissory note; an I. O. U.; Ht. Abd., 278.

Sŭratu 'l-ikhhlās : "a writing in sincerity," a common exordium to a letter; also the name of a text of the Koran; Muj., 14.

S. wakĭl : a power of attorney; Ht. Abd., 46.

S. waṣiyat : a will; Ht. Abd., 46.

Suratan : style of writing, form of letters; Ht. Abd., 238.

Suratkan : to cause to be written; Sej. Mal., 7; Ht. Gul. Bak., 45. *Mĕnyuratkan* : id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mĕnyurat : to write, to know how to write; Ht. Abd., 45, 484.

Tĕrsurat : written; Sh. Sing. Terb., 25.

سورت **surut**. The falling or ebbing of the tide. *Ayer s.* : the ebb-tide. *Ayer pun ada pasang surut* : even the sea has its tides; even water has its ebb and flow; everything is subject to change; Prov.

Surutkan : to cause to ebb, to make the sea ebb; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

سورغ **sorang**. A colloquial abbreviation of *sa-orang*; one, one man.

Kĕsorangan : loneliness. See *orang*.

سورغ **sorong**. Pushing forward under, shoving forward under; (by metaphor) a bribe. *Datang pasang di-sorong uleh pasang, dan surut di-bawa surut* : when the tide flowed in, he was pushed along by it; and when the tide ebbed out he was drawn along by it; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Sapĕrti gĕrgaji duwa mata, tarĕk makan sorong makan* : like a double-edged saw, it bites when pushed from you, it bites when drawn towards you; of a treacherous tongue; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 139. *Tahan jĕrat sorong kĕpala* : to set a noose-trap and shove one's head into it; to be hoist with one's own petard; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 101. *Hidong ta'-manchong pipi tĕrsorong-sorong* : the nose is not sharp-cut, yet the cheeks go pressing it forward;—used of the courtship of an unwilling lover by a forward woman; Prov. *Rashwah dan sorong janggan di-tĕrima* : do not accept gratuities and bribes; Sh. Nas., 5.

Sorong dayong : (1) backing water, pressing the oar away from one; (2) the name of a well known Malay tune.

Sorongkan : to shove forward under something else,—used of a man passing a tray of betel-nut to another, or of launching a boat by pressure from below; Sh. Bid., 18; Ht. Sri Ben., 13. *Mĕnyorong* : id.; Sej. Mal., 58; Sh. Sri Ben., 32. *Mĕnyorongkan* : id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 41, 91; Sh. Bid., 116; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 23; Sh. Put. Ak., 18; Sh. Sing. Terb., 30, etc. *Sorongkan* is also used (Selangor) of alloying metal.

سورق **sorak**. Shouting, cheering, loud cries of triumph or pleasure. The word is used especially of the cheers of an army, but is applied (Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895) to the delighted shouts of a crowd at a football match on seeing a man knocked head over heels. *Biyar alah sabong asal mĕnang sorak* : never mind being beaten in the fight if you win in crowing over it; never mind a defeat if you reap the consequences of victory; Prov., see J. S. A. S., III., 26.

Soraki : to cheer (a person); Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sorakkan* : id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Bĕrsorak : to cheer, to raise a cheer; Ht. Abd., 205, 385, 400; used also of the shouting of beaters; Ht. Abd., 73.

سورق sorok. Concealment by creeping or withdrawal under anything. *Harimau mēnyorokkan kuku*: a tiger drawing in its claws; a variant of the proverb *harimau mēnyembunyikan kuku*; see s. v. *sēmbunyi*. *Sudah sēmbunyi jangan di-sorok*: when you are hidden from sight do not go creeping further in (or the movement of the vegetation may betray you); be content with what is sufficient; Prov.

Sorok-sorok: (Riau, Johor) an insect (unidentified) which is very destructive to *padi*; (Kedah) *sēsorok*.

سورگ suwarga. [Skr. *swarga*.] Heaven, the abode of the Gods; used of the Muhammadan heaven as well as of the heaven of Indra; Ht. Kal. Dam., 380. More commonly *shurga*.

سورلاي suralaya. [Skr. *sūra-lāya*.] The abode of the Gods; the divine home on the sacred mountain Mahameru, the Sanskrit Olympus.

سورم suram. Darkness, gloom, cloudiness; the obscuring of the sun or of the countenance. *Suram-lah chēhaya matahari*: the brightness of the sun was clouded over; Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Kub. *Paras-nya suram*: her beauty was clouded over; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 17. *Wajah-nya tiyada-lah suram*: a face unclouded; a sunny face; Sh. Abd. Mk., 58.

سورن surin. A plant (unidentified).

سورو surau. I. A small private chapel or votive shrine (Muhammadan); a private mosque in contradistinction to a mosque of public assembly; Sh. Ul., 27; Sh. Jur. Bud., 30. In Penang, the term *bandarsah* is applied to these private chapels; *surau* is used in Singapore and Malacca.

II. The name ascribed by tradition to the maker of the *kēris pichit*. See *kēris*.

سوره surah. Arab. One of the 114 subdivisions of the Koran; Muj., 5.

سوره suroh. Commanding, ordering, bidding; Ht. Abd., 23, 93.

Surohan: an order, a command. *Dēngan surohan raja*: by command of the prince; Ht. Abd., 199. *Sapērti surohan bapa-ku*: in accordance with my father's orders; Ht. Abd., 32. *Surohan* is also used of the man commanded. *Suroh-surohan*: messengers; Sej. Mal., 87.

Surohkan: to order, to instruct; Ht. Abd., 4, 94, 105, etc. *Mēnyuroh*: id.; Ht. Abd., 63, 82. *Mēnyurohkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 11, 34, 82, etc.

Pēnyuroh: a man commanded; a messenger; Ht. Abd., 333; Ht. Mash., 42. *Pēsuroh*: id.; Sh. Put. Ak., 10.

سوري sore. Jav. Evening. *Sore ya'ni pētang*: sore, that is to say evening; Muj., 47. *Pagi sore*: morning and evening; Kam. Kech., 3. *Pagi dan sore*: id.; Sh. Ch. Ber., 5. *Bērsore*: benighted, overtaken by evening; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 71.

سوري surai. The combing or dressing of the hair by the use of the hands; the separation of combatants in a battle; (by extension) the hair of a prince. *Orang yang bēpērang itu-pun kēlihatan-lah bērsurai dan bērundor-lah masing-masing*: the fighting men were seen to separate and to withdraw each to his own side; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Mēnguraikan rambut, sēdang bērsurai*: to dress the hair while passing the fingers through it; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Surai-nya elok*: with fine hair; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 8. *Sa-gēnap surai di-ulu*: every hair on your head; Ht. Koris.

Cf. *urai*.

سوري suri. [Skr. *parameshwari*.] A queen; royal; an abbreviation of *pērmaisuri*. *Rama aji ibu suri*: royal father and queenly mother; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mas Ed. *Paduka suri*: the Queen; Ht. Mas Ed. The word also occurs: Sh. Bid., 91; Sh. Sri Ben., 65, 92; Sh. Abd. Mk., 21; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Best.

سورين suriyan. (In Netherlands India.) Sergeant.

سوست susut. Reduction, diminution, decrease, thinning down. *Tuboh baginda susut*: the king became thinner; Ht. Koris. *Bulu-nya tiyada susut barang suwatu*: its hair was in no way thinned down; it had as much fur as ever; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Makanan tiyada juga susut*: the food remained undiminished in quantity; Ht. Best.

سوستي suwasti. [Skr. *swasti*.] Fortune, prosperity, blessing.

سوسر susor. The outer edge or border or skirts of anything; to skirt, to move along (but outside) the confines. *Di-susor rumah*: (standing) by the house; Sh. Bid., 60. *Susor pantai*: a fish (unidentified); the edge of the beach; the brink of the sea; Sh. Ch. Ber., 5. *Susor daratan*: id., Ht. Mar. Mah. *Susor tēlinga*: the edge of the ear, the side of the ear; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Susor kota*: the limits or confines of a fort; Ht. Ind. Meng. In all these cases *susor* refers to the outer side; cf. *sēlisir*.

S. gērai: the lower counterpane or coverlet on a bridal bed.

S. tilam: the outer coverlet on a bridal bed.

Susoran tangga: a balustrade.

Mēnyusor: to skirt, to move just outside anything. *M. pantai*: to coast, to skirt the shore (used of a boat); Ht. Ind. Nata, Ht. Sh. Kub. *M. daratan*: id., Ht. Mar. Mah. *Susor mēnyusor*: to keep hugging the shore, of a boat. *Ular mēnyusor akar*: a snake creeping round (or under) a liana; a great man taking up a position of humility but not thereby losing his power to injure; Prov., Ht. Abd., 79.

سوسغ **susang.** A cross-tree used in furling the sails.

سوسغ **susong.** Dashing against anything; a variant of *song-song*, q. v.

سوسف **susup.** Position under, or placing under,—used of a man putting a lever under a heavy mass so as to lift it up slightly or of a splinter under the finger nail or of any foreign body which has got wedged in under another. *Kalau di-bawah mēlompat, kalau di-atas susup*: if below, to jump over it; if above, to creep under it.

Susup sasap: sprawling about;—used of a man running away in a great fright and not paying any attention to where or how he is going; Sh. Sing. Terb., 21, 61. *Susup lurup*: id., Ht. Mar. Mah.

Susupkan, and *mēnyusupkan*: to lower, to place down or under. *Susupkan pēdang kadalam hutan*: to hide a sword in the jungle; Ht. Best. *Mēnyusupkan kēpala-nya ka-bumi dan kaki-nya ka-atas*: to stoop till his head touches the ground and his heels are above it; Ht. Sg. Samb.

سوسق **susok.** I. Driving a pointed thing into any surface; piercing, stabbing. *Sakit mēnyusok-nyusok*: piercing pains in the body. Usually *chuchok*.

II. Clearing jungle for the first time; opening up a new country; founding a city; leading the way. *Bahuwa nēgēri Kashmir ini di-susok oleh sa-orang raja*: this city of Cashmere was founded by a prince; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Mēnyusok nēgēri*: to found a city; Ht. Isk. Dz.

III. Manner, bearing, behaviour, mien, character. *Susok jijak*: id.; Ht. Gül. Bak., 17.

IV. A loop, a buttonhole.

سوسل **susul.** I. Following up; running up behind; pursuing; Sh. Lamp., 46.

II. (Kedah.) Stiff; difficult to plane, of wood; difficult to comb, of the hair.

سوسن **susun.** I. Laying in sets or piles, one above the other; arrangement in rows, one above the other; arrangement in layers. *Bērantai susun*: with a necklace of several strings, one above the other and not interlaced; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Bērsusun: in layers, in a pile; arranged in layers or strata. *Ramai bērsusun*: crowding in rows; crowding one over the other; Sh. Sri Ben., 34. *Mati-nya bērsusun-susun*: their dead lay in piles; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mēnyusun: to put one over the other; to arrange in layers. *Mēnyusun jari*: to set the fingers one above the other (in the *sēmbah* or sign of homage); Sh. Put. Ak., 8; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 35.

Tērsusun: heaped one over the other, as pillows and mattresses on a bed; Sh. Peng., 4.

II. *Susunan*: (an abbreviation of the Javanese *susuhunan*) a Sultan or Emperor, a great native ruler. The word occurs often in *pantuns* as a term of affection for a lover or mistress. *Dewa susunan*: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

سوسو **susu.** The breast of a human being; milk (but *ayer susu* is more correct in this latter sense). *Di-bēri-nya susu*: she gave the child her breast; Ht. Abd., 15, 386. *Sēbab nila sātiteḡ rosak susu sa-bēlanga*: a saucepan of milk is spoiled by a drop of indigo; a few minutes' mischief may undo a world of good; Prov., Ht. Abd., 132. *Saperti susu dēngan shakar*: like milk and sugar (blending excellently); Prov.; Ht. Abd., 96; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

S. bundar: firm hemispherical breasts (admired by Malays); Ht. Ind. Jaya.

S. lanjūt: pendulous breasts. *S. kopeḡ*: id.

S. rimau: the sclerotium or resting stage of a fungus, *lentinus* sp.

Akar s. putēri: a plant, *figus* sp.

Ayer s: milk.

Dapor s.: the outer portion of the breast; that part of it which is not included in the nipple or in the dark ring round it.

Hujung s.: the nipple generally; the "extremity of the breast."

Putting s.: the nipple proper.

Tampok s.: the nipple and the dark ring round it.

Susuwan: connection by nursing; foster-brotherhood or sisterhood. *Anak s.*: a foster-child. *Sudara s.*: a foster-brother or sister; Ht. Kal. Dam., 421.

Susuwi: to suckle; to nurse at the breast; Sh. Bid., 5; Hay. Haiw. *Susukan*: id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 14; Sh. Abd. Mk., 78. *Anak di-pangku di-lētakkan, bērok di-hutan di-susukan*: she sets down the child in her lap in order to suckle a baboon from the jungle;—used to describe a person who does not realize that charity begins at home; Prov.

Mēnyusu: to be suckled; to feed at the breast, of a child; Ht. Jay. Lengg; Ht. Koris.

سوسه **susah.** Trouble, uneasiness, difficulty, labour, disquietude, anxiety. *Supaya tiyada aku susah bēlajar*: so that I might not be put to the trouble of studying; Ht. Abd., 22. *Susah mēmbētulkan lidah*: it was difficult to keep his tongue right (to correct his pronunciation); Ht. Abd., 147.

S. hati: mental trouble, worry, disquietude, sorrow.

Susahkan: to vex, to annoy, to put to trouble; Ht. Abd., 22, 42, 285, 288; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mēnyusahkan*: id., Ht. Abd., 23.

Kēsusahan: trouble, affliction. *Mēndatangkan k.*: to cause trouble, to bring on trouble; Ht. Abd., 329. *Mēnānggong k.*: to bear troubles, to be afflicted; Ht. Gül. Bak., 6.

سوسه **susoh.** A projecting spur or point; the (natural) spur of a fighting-cock; the bowsprit of a ship.

سوغ **suwang.** I. Light, easy; facility. *Tali yang tiga lembar itu ta'-suwang-suwang putus*: a rope of three strands is not easily broken; union is strength; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 45.

II. (Kedah.) The saddle joining an out-lying mountain with the main range.

سوغت **sungut.** I. Murmuring, growling, grumbling; Ht. Perb. Jaya, Ht. Best., Ht. Abd., 38.

Bersungut: to grumble, to complain; Ht. Abd., 175, 258, 337; Ht. Sh.; Sh. Bid., 6r. Sh. Pr. Turk., 10.

II. Whiskers, antennæ, the long hairs or feelers near the nostrils of some animals.

سوغر **songar** or **sungar.** Jav. Affectation in dress or manner.

سوغل **songel** or **sungil.** Sticking out, projecting,—as the cheek when a quid of tobacco is in the mouth.

سوغو **sungu.** Jav. Horn. *Sungu kenchana*: horns of gold; Ht. Mas Ed.

سوغي **sungai.** A river; a flowing stream of some size. *Anak* s.: a streamlet. *Sa-bërang* s.: the other side of the river. *Përgi ka-sungai*: a polite way of saying that a person is obeying a call of nature; Ht. Hamz., 2.

سوئي **sofi** or **sufi.** 'Ilmu *sofi*: Sufism; a Persian school of mysticism.

سوف **suwap.** A mouthful; as much as the mouth will contain; the act of one person filling the mouth of another; carrying to another's mouth the titbits from one's own plate,—a native form of compliment; feeding a child; (by extension) a bribe. *Sa-suwap duwa*: a mouthful or two; Sh. Ul., 5. *Mahu-kah ëngkau makan nasi barang sa-suwap*: will you take a little food; Ht. Hg. Tuw. *Mëmakam suwap*: to take bribes; Ht. Abd., 291. *Mulut di-suwap pisang, dan pantat di-kait onak*: to put a banana into a man's mouth while pricking him behind with a thorn; to do a man a bad turn under cover of a good one; Prov., Ht. Abd., 255. *Mulut di-suwap pisang, buntut di-jangkhit duri*: id.

Suwapkan: to put (food) into a man's mouth; Ht. Abd., 386.

Bërsuwap-suwap: exchanging titbits of food; feeding each other,—of Malay lovers; Ht. Gul. Bak., 104; Sh. Peng., 4; Sh. Put. Ak., 16.

Mënyuwapi: to feed (a person); Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Koris.

سوفق **sopak.** Skin disease, *psoriasis*; a disease specially affecting the hands and feet and destroying their colour; Hay. Haiw., Ht. Best.

سوفن **sopan.** Respectful self-contained demeanour; modesty combined with dignity. *Tiyada hamba pëduli dan sopan akan raksa*: I neither trouble myself about that evil spirit nor have I the least respect for him; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Laku-nya* s.: modest in demeanour (of a lady); Sh. Sri Ben., 27.

Tërtib dan sopan: respectful and modest demeanour; Ht. Abd., 95. *Malu dan sopan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 325. *Sopan dan malu*: id.; Marsd. Gr., 211. *Sopan santun*: modest and dignified; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 48.

سوفه **sopoh.** *Mënyopoh*: to carry pick-a-back; to carry (a person) astride on one's back.

سوئي **sopi.** *Ayer sopi*: liqueur.

سوئي **supai.** [Pers. and Hind. *sipâhî*.] A sepoy; a soldier of a modern army; Ht. Abd., 40. Also *sipahi*.

سوق **suwak.** An indentation, a slight hollow; the parting of the hair.

سوك **suka.** I. [Skr. *sukha*.] Liking, pleasure, enjoyment, satisfaction, pleasurable sensation. *S. hati*: id. *S. chita*: joy, delight. *S. raya* or *s. riya*: uproarious delight. *S. ridlâ*: consent. *S. hati tuwan*: as you please, Sir. *Suka di-mulut, marah di-hati*: pleasure on the lips, anger in the heart; Sh. Ul., 33.

Sukaî: to take pleasure in, to like, to take a fancy to, to love. *Sukakan*: id. *Di-sukaî-nya përkataan rengkas*: he liked brevity in speech; Ht. Abd., 337. *Ini-lah përempuwan yang kakanda sukaî*: this is the woman I love; Ht. Ind. Jaya, see also Ht. Abd., 410. *Tiyada di-sukakan rayat sëliseh*: he did not like quarrels among the people; Sh. Peng., 25.

Bërsuka: to feel pleasure; better *bërsuka hati*. *Bërsuka riya*: to enjoy themselves, of a party. *Bërsuka-sukaan*: to take part in enjoyments.

Kësukaan: pleasure, enjoyment, will. *Gëndang k.*: the joy-gong; the gong beaten on festive occasions. *Khabar k.*: joyful news. *Iya hëndaq mëngëtahuei apa-apa kësukaan orang Mëlayu*: he wished to find out what the Malays liked; Ht. Abd., 95.

Mënyukakan hati: to gladden; to enjoy oneself; Ht. Abd., 458, 459; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Bint. Tim., 8 January, 1895; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 11.

Përsukaan: joy, pleasure, enjoyment; Ht. Gul. Bak., 99.

II. Jav. *Mënyukakan*: to give; = *membëri-kan*.

سوكت **sukat.** I. The measurement of substance; the calculation of area or capacity. *Orang sukat tanah*: a land-surveyor. *Sukatan dan timbangan*: measures and weight; Ht. Abd., 484.

Bersukat darah: to measure the exact amount of a person's blood; to kill. *Bersukat darah-lah bēharu ku bēri*: you must spill my blood to the very last drop before I give it.

*Kalau bagini hati ma'-inang,
Bersukat darah-lah bēharu ku sēnang*:

if such are your feelings, my duenna, I shall never feel at ease till the last drop of your blood has been spilt; Ht. Koris.

II. Provided that, supposing that, if. *Maka sukat orang yang bērtuwah-lah maka boleh mēndapat bēhagya itu*: if he is fortunate he may obtain that blessing; Ht. Abd., 486. *Maka sukat patek ambil suwami-nya maka puwas rasa hati patek*: if I could deprive her of her husband I should feel satisfied; Ht. Koris.

*Lipat kain, lipat baju,
Mari ku lipat di-dalam puwan;
Sukat ayer mēnjadi batu
Bēharu sēhaya lupakan tuwan*:

when water turns to stone, then only shall I forget you.

سوکر **sukar.** Difficult; hard to obtain or effect; arduous. *Mahal di-bēli sukar di-chari*; dear to buy and troublesome to obtain; Ht. Abd., 132. *Sukar-lah bēruleh diya*: it is difficult to get; Ht. Gul. Bak., 5. *Pēnyakit tērlalu sukar*: a very troublesome illness; a disease which it is very difficult to cure; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Kēsukaran; difficulty, arduous character; obstinate character (of illness); financial straits; Muj., 39; Ht. Gul. Bak., 6.

سوکر **sukor** or **sukur.** [Arab. *shukur*.] Thanks; the expression of gratitude; see **شکر**.

سوکن **sokong.** I. Propping up, buttressing; sustaining, supporting. *Sokong mēmbawa rēbah*: the prop brings about the fall of the house; the trusted one is the one who often betrays; Prov. *Yang tēgah di-sokong, yang rēbah di-tindeh*: what is firm is propped up, what is fallen is pressed down; money begets money; to him that hath, to him shall be given; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 41.

Layar s.; a stay-sail.

II. Smearing or blackening the face. Better *sukum*.

سوکم **sokom** or **sukum.** Smearing the face with paint or colouring. **Sukumkan ka-muka mayat kēduwa*: to smear over the faces of the two dead bodies; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Applied to the colour of a dog, the word means clouded white or clouded yellow. This term is applied, as a sort of descriptive name, to the dogs of the Phantom Hunter of the Malay jungles; J. I. A., I., 307.

The word is also used of a sort of muzzle or forked stick used to prevent young buffaloes from taking suck.

سوکن **sukun.** The bread fruit, *artocarpus incisa*: Sh. K. G. T., 4.

سوکر **suku.** A leg or limb; a quarter, a section, a tribe. *Orang ēmpat suku*: heads of the four tribes; Ht. Abd., 395. *Orang laut suku-nya Gēlam*: an Orang Laut of the "Glam" tribe; Ht. Abd., 201. *Kita sakaliyan suku laki-laki*: we all who belong to the male sex (or male section of the people); Ht. Mar. Mah. *Sa-suku jam*: a quarter of an hour. *Riyal dan suku*: dollars and quarter-dollars; Sh. Dag., 2; but see *riyal*.

Bērsuku-suku: in tribes, according to tribes, tribe by tribe; Sh. Ik. Trub., 9; Sh. May., 14; Sh. Sri Ben., 24.

سوگ **soga** or **suga.** A tree with white flowers; *ormosia venosa*.

سوکر **sugar.** I. *Mēnyugar*: to pass the fingers through the hair.

II. [Pers. *shakar*, possibly confused with Eng. *sugar*.] *Sugar. Sapērti susu dēngan sugar*: like milk and sugar; admirably harmonizing; Prov., Ht. Sh.

سوکن **sogang.** Palissades, fencing.

سوکن **sogok.** *Mēnyogok*: to sign to any one to do anything; to give a significant nod, wink, or look.

سوکن **sugun.** Forcing a person down by pulling his or her hair; forcing down with violence. *Sugun hantu*: disorderly, of hair which is too stiff to dress properly.

سوکه **sogeh.** I. Bungling, trying to do work to which one is not accustomed.

II. (Kedah.) Rubbing the teeth with tobacco. Cf. *sugi*.

سوگی **sugi.** Rubbing the point of a stick against something else; putting out a torch by rubbing its flaming end against a hard surface; scouring the teeth; scraping the tongue. *Kayu s.*: a stick used for scouring the teeth; Ht. Ism. Yat., 32; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Damar di-sugi di-atas papan*: the torch is extinguished by being rubbed upon the plank; Ht. Koris. *Urat s.*: a name for the *gandarusa* (*justicia gandarusa*).

Běrsugi : to clean the teeth on rising in the morning; Ht. Ism. Yat., 163.

Měnyugi pělita : to put out a light; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 50.

سول sula. [Skr. *śūla*.] A pointed stick, a spit an impaling post; impaling, spitting, roasting on a spit.

Sulakan : to impale, to crucify, to roast on a spit. *Di-suroh baginda sulakan di-Ujong Pasir* : the Prince ordered him to be impaled at Ujong Pasir; Sej. Mal., 84. *Biri-biri tēr-lalu banyak di-sulakan orang* : many sheep were roasted on spits; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Měnyulakan* : to impale; Ht. Bakht., 74.

Pěnyula : a spit, a sharp stake; Ht. P. J. P.

Těrsula : impaled,—used of an animal which has tumbled into a pitfall and been impaled on the pointed stakes at the bottom.

Těri-sula : a trident; Ht. Sg. Samb.

سول suwil. Bringing pressure to bear on anyone; working in opposition to him.

سولت sulit. (Riau, Johor.) Hidden away, secluded, secret,—of a place or thing. *Pěrkataan yang sulit-sulit* : obscure words; Ht. Abd., 338, 346. *Těmpat yang sulit* : an out-of-the-way place; Sh. Lamp., 34. *Jalan sulit* : a little known path; Sh. Bid., 3, 49.

Orang yang sulit : a lonely person; Sh. Put. Ak., 15.

Měmpělām dē-těpi parit,

Di-sambar uleh rajawali;

Tuwan manikam, dudok těrsulit,

Bělum tampaḡ mēntlāhirkān diri :

you are like a gem dwelling in obscurity, you still remain unseen and have not yet revealed yourself.

Also (Kedah) *sulip*.

سولر sulor. I. Sticking up prominently; projecting perpendicularly. *S. tiyāḡ* : topmast. *S. batang* : shoots or sprigs growing out of the trunk of a tree. *S. bakong* : a shoot of the lotus (opening out into the flower); Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 7.

II. *Měnyulor* : to creep along the ground, as a man approaching a prince; Ht. Best. Also *menjulor*; v. *julor*.

III. A spy, a scout. See *suloh*.

IV. *Sulor-bulor* : confused, inharmonious, and inappropriate,—of speech.

سولڭ sulang. I. Joining in a drink; inviting another to drink with you; drinking together. *Minum sulang-měnyulang* : drinking together continually, taking drink after drink together; Sh., A. R. S. J., 29; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 22; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11. *Minum běrsulang-sulangan* : id.; Ht. Koris, Ht. P. J. P.

II. Drops of vapour; soot; anything left on a surface by smoke or steam. *Tělaga sulam* : the little pan over the chimney of a lamp which collects the soot and so prevents the smoke spoiling the ceiling above.

سولڭ suling. A sort of Malay flute or fife; Sej. Mal., 144; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 334. *Tambur dan suling* : a drum and fife band; Ht. Abd., 109, 192. *Měniyup suling běrbunyi; bangsi, maka bangsi itu těrpatāh-patah* : if when you blow into the fife, the pipe sounds, the pipe will soon break into pieces; if a man (the pipe) tries to attend to other people's business besides his own, his own business will soon come to grief; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 79.

II. To prepare or distil perfumes.

سولڭ sulong. Senior, eldest, first in age. *Abangku yang s.* : my eldest brother; Ht. Abd., 10. *Anak s.* : eldest son. *Gigi s.* : the four (two upper and two lower) front-teeth. *Buwah s.* : first-fruits.

As a *timang-timangan* or familiar designation, it is often contracted to *long* and is applied to the eldest child of either sex (with the proper name added, if a girl). *Těngku sulong*, or *těngku long* : a name often given (in place of the proper name) to the first-born of a reigning house.

سولڭ sulap. Sleight of hand. Cf. *silap*.

سولڭ sulip. (Kedah.) Hidden, out-of-the-way, obscure, little known; (Riau, Johor) *sulit*, q. v.

سولڭ solak. (Penang.) Willing, consenting, inclined to or for.

Dari Pěrlak ka-pauli janggi,

Rama-rama di-puncha kain;

Tuwan ta'-solak, sěhaya ta'-sudi,

Sama-sama mēnchari lain :

you have no desire for me, I have no pleasure in you, let us each then seek another lover.

سولڭ solek. Foppish. *Pěsolek* : a dandy, a fop, a dūdē.

سولڭ solok. *Pěsolok*, or *pěnyolok* : a present in the form of a contribution to a feast to which one is to be invited; a present made by many individuals and which is to be returned in kind to those individuals; a gift made, in a great measure, as a matter of business but with no binding agreement as to its return.

سولڭ sulam. I. Embroidery. *Sěluwar běrsulam* : embroidered trowsers; Sh. Jur. Bud., 45; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Kain běrsulam* : embroidered cloth,—used of Chinese embroidery or flowered patterns; Sh., B. A. M., 4. *Ros sulam* : (Penang) a rose set in a ring of jasmine buds.

II. (Kedah.) The replacing of dead *padi*-shoots with fresh ones taken from the nursery.

سولو **sulu.** A spy, a scout. See *suloh*.

سولواتڠ **suliwatang.** A Bugis title of very high rank.

سوله **sulah.** Bald, bare-headed. *Lada sulah*: white pepper.

سوله **suleh.** A plant, *tittius*; Kl., v. d. W.

سوله **suloh.** A torch; a spy, a scout. *Membawa suloh*: to carry a torch; Ht. Abd., 322.

Sulohkan: to light up, as with a torch; Ht. Gul. Bak., 8. *Sulohi*: to shed light on anything; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 2.

Bersuloh: to bear a torch, to have a torch. *Bagai bersuloh tengah hari*: like using a torch in broad daylight; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 23. *Lagi terang lagi bersuloh*: it is not only daylight, but he has a torch as well; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 156. *Sudah terang lagi bersuloh*: id., Ht. Abd., 139.

Bersulohkan: to use (anything) as a torch to light one's way. *Bertikarkan bumi, berselimutkan langit, bersulohkan bulan*: using the earth as a sleeping-mat, the sky as a sheet, and the moon as a torch; a proverbial description of a homeless wanderer's lot; Ht. Sh.

Menyuloh: to use a torch, e. g., in spearing fish or burning out a hornets' nest.

Enche' Mat membawa suloh,

Hendaḡ mēnyuloh sarang tēbuwan;

Sembah di-angkat jari sa-puloh,

Minta mati di-kaki tuwan:

Che' Mat was carrying a torch to burn out the nest of the hornets.

In the sense of "a spy" or of "spying," *suloh* also occurs in literature. *Datang suloh mēlihat nēgēri*: a spy came to see the town; Ht. Sri Rama. *Di-surohkan ulēh Bēndahara Paduka Raja suloh Siyam itu*: the Bendahara Paduka Raja ordered scouts to watch the Siamese; Sej. Mal., 115. Also Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Hamz., 26; Ht. Ism. Yat., 57.

The forms *sulu* and *sulor* also occur.

سولي **suli.** I. The latter part of the word *ganda-suli* (the flowering plant *hedychium coronarium*, Pijn.). The two portions of this word are often separated in poetry, the word being treated as a compound, e. g., *bērkata bunga ganda-nya suli*: Sh., B. A. M., 3.

II. A grandson or great-grandson (in literature only). *Suli-ku, nyawa nenenda*: my grandchild, your grandfather's very life; Ht. Koris. (two places). Also Ht. Ind. Meng.

سوم **suwam.** Lukewarm; not too hot nor too cold.

سوم **suma.** *Dawn suma*: a medicinal plant (unidentified) occasionally mentioned in Malay prescriptions. *Suma* is also the name of a fish; Kl.

سومر **sumor.** Jav. A well; Kam. Kech., 6; Bint. Tim., 2 January, 1895.

سونت **sunat.** A corruption of (Arab.) *sunnat*, q. v.

سونت **sonet** or **sunet.** A tree yielding a good gutta; Kl., v. d. W.;—also known in Kedah. Possibly *payena leerii*.

سونق **sonak.** The peculiar barb-like stings or hard projections on the tail of the ray (*pari*); the "thorns" on the "thorn-back" fish. Cf. *onak*.

سونن **sunan.** [Jav. *susuhunan*.] A reigning prince or sultan. Also *susunan*, *suhunan*, and *susuhunan*.

سوه **sowah.** [Chin. *soah*.] Over, done with, ended. *Belum s.*: it is not over; not yet.

سوه **suwah.** To search by artificial light for anything.

سوهن **suhun.** *Suhunan*: a Javanese reigning Sultan or *Susuhunan*; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *susunan*, *sunan*, and *susuhunan*.

سوي **suwai.** I. Fitting, matching, exact adaptation. *Sa-suwai*: an exact fit; an exact match or pair.

II. [Eng. *sway*, as a nautical term.] *Tali suwai*: sway-ropes; Pel. Abd., 115.

سويت **soyat.** Tearing through; Ht. Sh. Kub.; better *soyak*, q. v.

سويق **soyak.** Rending from top to bottom, tearing to pieces, tearing from one end to another. *Di-soyak-nya sapērti orang mēnyoyak-kain yang buroḡ*: torn by him as one would tear up worn out clothes; Ht. Sh. Kub. 1.

Soyakkan: to tear or rend in this way; Ht. Mas Ed.

Also *soyat*. Cf. *koyak*.

سويي **sunyi.** Lonely, solitary, desolately quiet; free from disturbance. *Tēmpat yang s.*: a lonely quiet place; Ht. Gul. Bak., 52. *Iya suka tinggal di-tēmpat di-dalam sunyi*: he liked to live in a place by himself where he was quiet; Ht. Abd., 86. *Sunyi-lah labohan Mēlaka*: the Malacca roadstead was deserted; Ht. Abd., 134. *Tiyada sunyi aku daripada bērsalah*: I am not destitute of faults; Ht. Abd., 183.

¹ In another passage of the same romance the same expression occurs: *di-soyat-nya sapērti orang mēnchareḡ kain yang buroḡ*.

Sunyi-sennyap : absolutely deserted; Ht. Koris., Pel. Abd., 146.

Kēsunyiyan : loneliness, abandonment; Pel. Abd., 28.

سه **sah.** Check!—in playing chess. [Pers. *shah*?] *Sah-mat* : checkmate.

سه **sih.** Onom. Blowing the nose. Pronounced *sih*.

سه **soh.** I. Warmth of the body.

II. An exclamation to make buffaloes go to the left.

سهاج **sēhaja.** I. Skr.? Only, but. *Bēhasa itu sēhaja* : that language only. *Mēmbuwat pandai-pandai sēndiri sēhaja* : to play the wise man when wise but in their own estimation; Ht. Abd., 45. *Anak tuwan-tuwan yang bērsēhaja-sēhaja* : young gentlemen of no official rank; Sej. Mal., 92.

II. (Possibly connected with I.) Intentionally; of set purpose or intent; (modern) *sēngaja*.

Charek baju raja
Di-lompati today;
Bukan di-sēhaja
Sēbab 'akal budak :

the prince's coat was torn by the leap of the saw-fish upon it; (the saw-fish was not vanquished) of set design, but by the clever suggestions of a child; Sej. Mal., 83. *Tiyadalah di-sēngaja* : it was not done intentionally; Ht. Abus., 20.

Sēhajakan : to intend, to intentionally bring about; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Mēnyēhaja* : id.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 406.

سهاره **sēharah.** A rice-chest.

سهاي **sēhaya.** [Skr. *sahāya*.] Slave, humble servant; the first person in polite but not obsequious language. *Sēhaya pinta duwa pērkarā sēhaja* : I ask for two things only; Ht. Abd., 30. *S. sēmuwa* : we all; Ht. Abd., 94. *Hamba sēhaya* : slaves and chattels; Ht. Gul. Bak., 13, 46.

Usually pronounced *sah'ya*. The word *sēhaya* is sometimes distinguished from *hamba* by being applied to slaves in domestic service only, who occupy a higher position than the thralls in the field.

سهاين **sēhayan.** A fabulous bird.

سي **se.** (Onom.) Blowing the nose. Pronounced *se*. Also *esang*, *sih*, etc.

سي **si.** A prefix (usually half contemptuous or familiar) to the names of persons and of personified animals or things. *Si-Pēchuri* : this Mr. Thief; Ht. Gul. Bak., 53. *Si-Pēngail* : this Fisherman; Sej. Mal., 102. *Si-Basir* : one Basir (a slave); Ht. Abd., 167. *Si-'Abdullah* : this Master Abdullah; Ht. Abd., 22. *Si-ular lidi* : the snake *lidi* (a very small snake); Mr. Lidi, the snake; Ht. Abd., 409. *Si-hijau* : a name given to a *kēris*; Ht. Abd., 99.

Chaupandan, anak Bubanya,
Hēndaḡ mēnyērang ka-Mēlaka ;
Ada chinchin bērisi bunga,
Bunga bēladong Si-Ayer Mata :

Chaupandan, the son of Bubanya, proposed to raid Malacca;—there is a ring set full of flowers, but the flowers have been watered by the Lord of Tears (tears being personified); Sej. Mal., 117.

When applied to a person with a proper title of his own, *si* is an insult. *Jangan-lah ēngkau mēmangḡil Shah Kubād itu si si* : do not speak of Shah Kubad by the designation "si"; Ht. Sh. Kub. Similarly in the Ht. Sg. Samb., the rivals Samba and Boma speak of each other as *Si-Boma* and *Si-Samba* respectively, in hostile depreciation, and the term is even applied to the God Siva himself in a moment of passion by *Sēmar*, the clown-follower of Samba, after Siva had refused to restore life to his master. Again, the term *si* is applied to officers whose honours have been taken away by degradation, e. g., *Si Tuwah*, for *Hang Tuwah*, *Si Jēbat* for *Hang Jēbat*; Sej. Mal., 159; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 48.

Si-aku : see *si-ēngkau*, infra.

Si-anu : so-and-so. *Bapa-ku si-anu nama-nya di-kampong anu* : my father is named So-and-so; he resides at such-and-such a place; Ht. Abd., 157.

Si-apa : who, what person, Mr. What?—the ordinary interrogative pronoun "who," used in writing and conversation.

Si-chandakiya-mana : what slanderer; Ht. Gul. Bak., 80. See *chandakiya*.

Si-ēngkau : a man whom one can address as *ēngkau*; a man of no importance; Ht. Abd., 139, 433. Similarly *si-aku* is a person to whom, in speaking of oneself, one can use the familiar personal pronoun *aku* instead of a more ceremonious term.

Si-ngah : a name (*timang-timangan*) sometimes given to the second child in a family. If a girl, her proper name is added.

سي **siya.** I. *Ikan siya* : a freshwater fish (unidentified). *Anak s.* : id.; J. S. A. S., XI., 45.

II. *Siya-siya* : idle, useless, without result; uselessness. *Wang yang tērbuwang dēngan siya-siya* : money thrown away uselessly; Ht. Abd., 83. *Siya-siya-lah ada-nya pēnat lēlah-ku* : my trouble and fatigue were in vain; Ht. Abd., 191.

Měnsiya-siyakan: to bring to nought, to cause to labour in vain. *Allah ta'ala tiyada mēnsiya-siyakan orang yang bērbuwat kēbajikan*: God Most High will not cause the doers of good to labour in vain; Ht. Kal. Dam., 398.

سيارة **sayârat**. Arab. A planet. *Bintang s.*: id.

سياسة **siyasat**. Arab. Chastisement, punishment. *Baik juga di-kénakan siyasat kapada sērigala itu*: it were well to inflict chastisement on the jackal; Ht. Kal. Dam., 308.

The word is also used in the sense of "government," or "control"; Ht. Abd., 132.

سياق **siapa** or **siyapa**. Who; from *si* and *apa*, q. v. *Barang siapa*: whoever.

سياكف **siyakap**. *Ikan siyakap*: a fish (*lates calcifer* ?); Sh. Ik. Trub., 7; Ht. Abd., 58.

سياغ **siyalang**. (Riau, Johor.) The swarming of bees. *Bērsiyalang*: to swarm. *Pokok siyalang*: a generic name for large trees in which bees build their nests, e. g., *koompassia parvifolia*.

Also (Kedah) *to'-alang* or *tuwalang*.

سيامغ **siyamang**. I. A black long-armed ape, *hylobates syndactylus*; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 77. From *si-amang*, *amang* having apparently the meaning black.

II. Tourmaline or wolfram.

سيامل **siyamul**. An animal of the loris type, said to walk with its heels in advance of its toes.

سيانغ **siyanang**. A freshwater fish (unidentified).

سيبر **sibar**. I. A border to a richly-embroidered central piece of cloth; the outer portion of a table-cloth or other piece of embroidery when the embroidered work is confined to a central square.

II. Splashing up water; cf. *sibor*.

سيبر **sibor**. A sort of large ladle consisting of a piece of coco-nut shell and a wooden handle. The shell must, however, give a very open concave surface; if more than half the coco-nut shell be used so as to form a deep receptacle, the word *gēlok* is used. Scooping up water with the hands is also called *sibor*; cf. *chebok*. *Ayer di-sibor dēngan tangan-nya*: he scooped up the water (to his mouth) using his hands to hold it; Ht. Best.

سيبغ **sibang**. See *sibok*.

سبق **sebak**. *Sambil-sebak*: (Kedah) to snatch anything as one is passing by, theft by a person actually in motion or assault by such a person; (Riau, Johor) *sibang-sibok*.

سبق **sebok** or **sibok**. I. Pressure of work or occupation; crowding; a "rush" of work; a "whirl" of amusements; Ht. Abd., 129.

II. *Sibang-sibok*: (Riau, Johor) snatching as one passes; doing something when in motion; the combination of motion and action. Also (Kedah) *sambil-sebak*.

III. *Pēnyebok*: a scoop, a sort of ladle or spoon; Ht. Best. Better *pēnchebok*, from *chebok*, q. v.

سيت **sita**. I. Sodden, of cooked food.

II. [Skr. *sīta*.] The name of the bride of *Sēri Rama*, *Sita-dewi*: id.

سيت **siyat**. Tearing into strips, rending to strips (but not deliberate slicing or cutting into strips). Cf. *soyak* and *soyat*.

Siyatkan: to tear to shreds; Ht. Kal. Dam., 257.

سيت **siyut**. I. (Onom.) The rapid emission of breath; whistling. Often pronounced *siⁿ yut*.

II. Singeing, of the hair; burning, as when a single mosquito is burnt by a candle-flame being placed under him.

سيت **situ**. See سينو .

سيتار **sitar**. [Hind. *sitār*.] An Indian guitar with three strings.

سيتغ **siting**. (Kedah.) A thin shell, *placuna sella*; (Riau, Johor) *sinting*.

سيتق **sitak**. A bag or valise of a travelling prince.

سيتين **setan**. An evil spirit, a devil; a colloquial variant of the Arab. شيطان q. v.

سيتين **sitin**. Eng. Satin.

سيتين **situn**. A pot of black glazed earthenware.

سيتو **situ**. There. *Di-situ*: in that place. *Ka-situ*: to that place, thither. *Dari situ*: from that place, thence.

سيد **saiyid**. Arab. Master, Lord; a title given to male descendants of the Prophet. *Maka adalah saiyid itu kēturunan daripada Rasūlu'llah*: a Saiyid is a descendant of the Prophet of God; Pel. Abd., 18. The word is commonly known and written as "Syed."

سيد **sida**. Castration; (better *sida-sida*) a eunuch; Sh. Sri Ben., 20. *Měnyida*: to emasculate. *Sida-sida*: the eunuchs attached to a court,—often mentioned in lists of minor officials; Ht. Gul. Bak., 70; Ht. Hamz., 67; Sej. Mal., 34, 38; Sh. Bid., 84.

سیدت **sidat**. An armlet believed to possess talismanic properties.

سیدغ **sidang**. I. A gathering, a council. *S. 'ulamâ*: a council of men learned in Muhammadan law; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 2. *S. jumâ'at*: the Friday assembly for congregational service; Ht. Abus., 4.

II. That portion of the blade of a tool, knife, or weapon which shows the scratching of the grindstone; the edge as worn by sharpening.

III. Abating, of rain, when it changes from a violent storm of rain to a steady but not exceptional downpour; diminution, but not cessation.

سیدغ **siding**. A sharp corner, *e. g.* of a plank; a fence used as a trap for deer; the edge of a patch of *padi*-land or jungle; walking along the edge.

سیدق **sedak**. The rattan ring or fastening round the Malay tambourine (*rëbana*).

سیدق **sidek**. Investigation; examination of a question; thinking out. Cf. *sëlidek*.

سیدنا **saiyidunâ**. Arab. Our Lord,—a title by which the Prophet and early Kaliphs are spoken of; Muj., 11.

سیدی **sidai**. Hanging out (clothes) to dry. *Pënyidai kain*: a clothes cord or rail. *Tërsidai*: hung out; Sh. Ul., 4.

Chandu-madat laksana bangkai,

Anak bini dapat di-tinggal¹;

Ta'-dapat kain jëmor sidai,

Di-sambar sëntap buboh pajağ gadai: the man of opium and *chandu* is dead before his time, he can be severed altogether from his family;—you cannot get your clothes dried when hung out before he carries them off and puts them in the pawnshop.

سیدی **saiyidî**. Arab. My Lord; my Lord God.

سیر **sira**. I. Putting powder on a sticky surface, coating a cake with sugar, rolling a cake in sugar so as to get the sugar to adhere to it.

II. Jav. A Javanese title of inferior rank. *Hëndak ka-mana sira sakaliyan*: where are all you gentlemen going to; Ht. Mas Ed. *Sira Panji*: the name really assumed by the hero commonly known as "Sri Panji."

III. A place where wild animals of the jungle go to drink without preying on each other.

سیر **siyar**. I. Welding hot plates of iron; hammering two pieces of red-hot iron so as to unite them.

II. *Bërsiyar*: to stroll about, to walk up and down a lawn or passage; Sh. Ibl., 12; Sh. Nas., 10, 12. *Bërsiyar-siyar*: id.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26.

Papan siyar: the highest plank in the construction of the sides of a Malay boat; the plank remotest from the keel.

سیر **siyor**. I. *Sempang-siyor*: zigzagging, jaggedly. *Sempang-siyor dalam paya dan ayer*: zigzagging through the swamps and water; Ht. Abd., 308.

II. *Ta'-siyor*: not to care for; J. S. A. S., III., 35; = *ta'-ingin*.

سیرت **seret**. Dragging or drawing along; pulling a thing which trails along the ground. *Di-ikat-nya dari kaki Saiyid Yasin itu lalu di-seret-nya di-bawa-nya përgi ka-tengah padang*: they attached a rope to the feet of Saiyid Yasin's body and dragged it along, conveying it to the centre of the open space; Ht. Abd., 251.

Mënyeret: to drag along; Sh. Jub. Mal., 15.

سیرت **sirat**. Netting together; working an ornament in the form of a mesh. *Siratan gigi*: the mesh-like appearance presented by regular teeth. *Bërsirat*: worked in mesh-pattern; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 78. *Bërsiratkan*: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Pënyirat kuku*: the thin line of skin covering the edge of the finger nails.

سیرغ **serang**. Wide-meshed, *e. g.*, of baskets, nets, etc.; occurring at wide intervals. *Buwah s.*: fruit when scarce on a tree.

سیرغ **serong**. Out of the straight line, crooked, awry, at an angle. *Bërijalan s.*: to incline to the right or left in marching; Ht. Abd., 105. *Kërëling s.*: to cast a side glance. *Kain puncha s.*, or *ikat puncha s.*: a mode of fastening the *sarong* commonly used by women, who bring one side of the *sarong* round to the front and then so tie it up that it falls slantingly in front.

سیرغ **siring**. An instrument something like a big tennis racket. It is used in catching shrimps. The fisherman holds it over the edge of the boat with one hand while, with the other, he punts the boat along hugging the shore. Shrimps coming in contact with the *siring* leap out of the water and fall into the boat. The word is used somewhat loosely for a net or trap: *dengan sa-bëntar juga hamba masokkan përburuwan itu dalam siring kita*: in a moment I shall get the game to enter our net; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122.

Kain s.: sack-cloth. The *siring* proper is, however, made of fine rattan. Cf. *rawa*.

¹ Pronounced *tinggai* in the Kedah dialect.

سيرف serap. I. Planking, like a very low dado, nailed along the base of a wall.

II. *Jalan serap*: a slight track beaten by the footsteps of occasional passers-by.

III. [Jav. *sesirep*.] A sleep-producing spell; Ht. Sh.

سيرف sirip. The fin of a fish; overlapping, as the fin of the fish seems to cover the body. *Atap rumah itu bērsirip sapērti sisek tēnggiling*: the tiles of that roof over-lapped each other like the scales of the armadillo.

سيرق serak. Scattering or spreading about in disorder. *Serak-sērakkan*: to scatter in disorder, to scatter (things of all sorts) about; Ht. Abd., 320.

سيرق serek. To threaten but shrink from carrying out one's threats; to bluff. Used of fighting-cocks which are very menacing in the hope that their opponents will not fight.

Ada sa-ekor ayam katek

Ekor-nya panjang, bulu-nya borek,

Bila bērkukok iya mēnyerek

Di-sepak kawan jatoh tērgolek:

there is a fowl of stumpy size with a long tail and spotted feathers; each time it crows it blusters, but when its friends hit it, it falls sprawling over and over.

سيرق serok. I. *Serokan*: a watercourse, a stream. *Maka barang-dimana bērtēmu serokan atau panchoran singgah iya mēmbawa istēri-nya mandi*: wherever he came across a watercourse or stream he stopped and took his wife there to bathe; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. A sort of fish-trap well-known in Netherlands India.

سيرم seram or siram. Besprinkling, pouring water over; bathing (of princes). *Sapērti puchoḡ yang layu di-siram hujan*: like a withered shoot, watered by the rain; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

Siramkan: to pour or scatter (a liquid); Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mēnyiramkan*: id. *Maka Bēgawan Narada pun datang-lah mēnyiramkan ayer utama jiwa itu kapada mayat sēgala raja-raja*: the Blessed Narada came to sprinkle the water of life over the bodies of all the princes; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bērsiram: to bathe, of a prince or princess. *Sa-tēlah sudah bērsiram*: when she (the Princess) had bathed; Ht. Gul. Bak., 74. Used also of a God (*Dewa*) bathing; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 15.

Mēnyirami: to besprinkle (an object) with any sort of liquid; Ht. Sh. Mard.

سيرن seran. The island of Ceram. *Pari s.*: a fish of the ray or skate class.

سيرن seron. (Kedah.) A fowl-house; a place in which fowls are shut up for the night.

Bujang s.: a woman who, while pretending to lead a single life, is really a regularly kept mistress; a man, who while pretending to have no wife or mistress, really has one.

سيرو seru. A fish-trap of a Netherlands India kind; Ht. Abd., 230. Also *seroh* and *serok*.

سيه serah. Glowing red, fiery red, bright-coloured.

سيه seroh. A fish-trap; see *seru*.

سيه sirah. [Arab. *سيرة*.] Tale, narrative.

سيه sireh. The betel-vine; *piper betle*.

S. ayer: *piper miniatum*; a wild pepper.

S. charang: soft new shoots on the *sireh* vine.

S. china: a cultivated variety of *piper betle*.

S. kadok: *piper longum*.

S. kērakap: coarse well-grown leaves from the *sireh* vine.

S. mēlayu: a cultivated variety of *piper betle*.

Junjong s.: the pole or support of the *sireh* vine.

Makan sireh: to chew betel. *Santap s.*: id., (of princes). *S. sa-kapor*: a quid of betel-leaf; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Sh. Sri Ben., 10. *S. sa-charek*: a bit of betel-leaf; Sej. Mal., 101. *Tēmpat s.*: a betel-box; Ht. Abd., 96. *S. sa-chērana*: a salver containing all the requisites for chewing *sireh*; Ht. Abd., 30. *Pēsirehan*: a betel-box; Sh. Panj. Sg.

The use of *sireh* in the betrothal and wedding formalities gives rise to a number of expressions; e. g.:—

S. bērchakap: the *sireh* sent to typify the formal proposal of marriage;

S. mēminang: the *sireh* passing between the families to signify the formal acceptance.

S. gēnggam; (Kedah) the bridegroom's supporter or best man (if only one supporter is employed); (Riau, Johor) *s. lēlat*.

سيري sirai. In order, of the hair. Cf. *surai*.

سيس sisa. [Skr. *shesha*.] What is left over, surplus, residue,—of a meal; the leavings of a dinner. *Iya makan sisa raja singa juga*: he ate what King Lion left; Ht. Kal. Dam., 103. *Bagai pētai sisa pēngait*: like *pētai* beans, the leavings of the cropping-hook; not worth taking away; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 23.

S. nabī: "the remains of the Prophet's meal," a name so given to a kind of sole, half of which is supposed to have been eaten and the other half thrown into the sea. This fish is also called *ikan sa-bēlah*.

سيسر sisir. A comb, a harrow, a toothed instrument of any sort when used as a comb; the fringe, of hair. *S. rambut* : id., (in last sense only); Sh. Sri Ben., 51. *Pisang sa-sisir* : a "comb" or bunch of bananas.

Měnyisir : to harrow, to comb, to rake up; to rake up the fish which get caught in the extreme compartment of a fish-trap (*bēlat*). *Pěrahu m.* : a boat used in fishing.

سيسف sisip. Insertion between two flat surfaces as one inserts a penknife between the leaves of a book. The word is especially used of weapons being kept stuck between the overlapping pieces of *atap* composing a Malay wall, or between the body and the belt. *Sisipkan* : to so insert (anything); to keep (anything) inserted between two flat surfaces; Ht. Kal. Dam., 245. *Měnyisipkan* : id.; Ht. Koris. *Těrsisip* : stuck or inserted in this way; Ht. Kal. Dam., 41; Ht. Abd., 300, 310.

سيسق sisek. I. The scale of a fish, or of an armadillo, or (Ht. Sh. Kub.) of a dragon; the act of scraping off the scales of a fish or the thorns of a durian. *S. ikan* : fishes' scales; Sej. Mal., 55. *Gigi-nya bėrsisek-sisek bėrkilat-kilat* : his teeth were like scales, glittering; Ht. Sg. Samb.

S. tēnggiling : the scales of the armadillo, a common expression to describe shingle-roofs and certain forms of tiled roofs.

Batoḡ s. : a disease of the whooping-cough type afflicting Malay children.

II. [Probably connected with I.] A generic name for certain turtles; *e. g.* :

S. lilin : *chelone imbricata*.

S. tēmpurong : the loggerhead turtle, *thalassochelys caretta*.

سيسل sisil. Turning up the edge or bottom of a sleeve or of the trowsers.

سيسه siseh. Opposition, quarrelling, dispute; cf. *sěliseh*.

Měnyiseh : to dispute, to oppose, to disturb; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 3, 6; Sh. Ibl., 10; Sh. Ch. Ber., 6.

سيسي sisi. The side, brink or edge of anything. *Di-sisi gěreja* : at the side of the church; Ht. Abd., 431. *Di-sisi putěri* : at the princess's side; Sh. Bid., 52. *Di-sisi kubor* : at the edge of the grave; Sej. Mal., 80.

سيج siyang. I. Day, daylight. *Hari aḡad siyang hari* : on Sunday during the day; Ht. Abd., 13. *Ayam pun bėrkukoḡ hampir-lah siyang* : the cock crowed, the day was at hand; Ht. Abd., 262.

Bulan kěsiyangan : the moon in daylight, a symbol of pallor; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 106.

II. To pare or scrape (the scales, feathers or skin) off anything.

III. A strong stroke of the paddle to turn a boat.

سيج siyong. I. Tusks, large canine teeth when projecting from the lower jaw. *Gēměntar-lah sėgala anggota-nya mėlihat siyong-nya bota dan raksa itu bėrnyala-nyala* : all his limbs trembled when he saw the shining of the tusks of the evil spirits; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bėrsiyong : tusked. *Bėrsiyongan* : id.; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Raja bėrsiyong* : the "tusked raja" of Kedah, Ht. Mar. Mah.

The term *siyong* is specially used of a boar's tusks, not an elephant's (*gading*). The possession of such tusks is ascribed also to certain evil spirits and to the *gėrgasi* or wild aboriginal tribes of Kedah. *Gigi s.* : the canine teeth generally.

II. Onom. A whizzing sound.

سيج singa. [Skr. *sinha*.] A lion; Ht. Abd., 356; Sej. Mal., 47. *Sapěrti singa yang tiyada mēmbilangkan lawan-nya* : like a lion taking no count of his foes; Cr. Gr., 78.

Singa also occurs as a title, *e. g.*, *s. měrjaya* (Cr. Gr., 78), *s. pėrkasa* and *s. muntěri* (Ht. Sh. Mard.).

سيغت senget or singit. Inclination to one side; leaning over sideways, of a boat or cart. *Senget pėrahu jangan di-baleḡ* : if a sailing boat bends a little to the breeze, do not set it straight.

Bėrsengetan : at an angle, leaning to a side,—used of a headkerchief or fillet (*bulang ulu*); Ht. Koris.

Těrsenget : set at an angle; inclined. *Biyar tērsenget, jangan tertiyaḡ* : let it stoop but let it not fall over; do things in moderation; Prov. *Těrsenget-senget bagai patong di-bawah rēba* : bending about like the *patong* fish under a fallen tree; a proverbial description of the affected graces of a dandy; J. S. A. S., III., 27.

II. The slight stinging sensation caused by an acid (like the oil from the skin of an orange) getting into the eye.

سيج singam. A bush, *scyphiphora hydrophyllacea*. Also *chingam*.

سينف saif. Arab. Sword. *Saifu'l-yazán* : the Flaming Sword; the name of a well-known romance.

سيث siyap. Readiness, bringing to readiness, preparation. *Sėgala bėkal-bėkalan pun sėmuwa-nya sudah-lah siyap* : all the stores had now been got ready (for the journey), Ht. Abd., 102.

Siyapkan : to get (anything) ready, to prepare (anything) for the work it has to be put to; Sh. A. R. S. J., 3.

Bėrsiyap : in readiness, to be ready; Ht. Abd., 321; Ht. Gul. Bak., 96.

سِيْط sipat. [Arab. *صنّة*] A ruled or marked line; attributes, qualities, charms. *Tali s.*: a line made by a carpenter to guide him in his work.

*Anak ènggang di-atas kota,
Batang pèrapat tumbuh chëndawan;
Tiyada tèrtanggong hati bërchinta
Mènèntang sipat 'aríf bangsawan:*

the love in my heart becomes uncontrollable in view of the charms of my learned and noble (lover); Ht. Koris.

سِيْط sepet or sipit. Half closed, of the eyes; small eyes with lids kept very close together.

Buta s.: blindness when the eyelids are kept closed.

سِيْط siput. A generic name for shells and shell-fish; the lines or markings on the hand. Many shells have also special names of their own, e. g., *rangkek*; those given here are names of shells which are known simply as *siput* with a descriptive attribute:—

S. bawang: *bulla ampulla*.
S. bèlang chechaq: *terebra mascaria*.
S. bulan: *helix ovum*.
S. bulan puteh: *natica mamilla*.
S. panjang: *terebra maculata*.
S. subang: *solarium trochleare*.
S. tudong: *trochus pyramis*.

Mèngambil siput: to collect shells, to pick up shell-fish; Sej. Mal., 45.

In the sense of the lines of the hand, the *siput* or markings are used in divination. *Siput rëtak sa-ribu*: the lines on the fingers. *Pungkor s.*: the core of a whorl.

سِيْط seper or sipir. [Dutch: *cipier*.] A cypher, cyphering; notation and numeration.

سِيْط sepak. Kicking with the side of the foot; knocking out of the way with the foot. *Këna s.*: to be ignominiously kicked aside or discarded. *Bunga di-sunting, pèrdu di-sepak buwang*: the flower is worn; the stalk is kicked aside; the daughter is cherished for her beauty, the mother cast aside; a proverbial description of the conduct of a bad son-in-law.

S. lang: a patch of hair left after shaving a boy's head.

S. raga: the Malay football; a game of skill consisting a keeping a sort of rough ball of basket work in the air as long as possible, kicking it up again as it falls. See *raga*.

S. sila: kicking up with the inner side of the foot.

S. singkor: kicking aside with the outer side of the foot.

Këmudi s.: a paddle-rudder (sometimes a double-rudder) of the native type in contradistinction to a hinged rudder of the European type (*këmudi chawat*).

سِيْط sipu. Shamefacedness. *Kèsipu-sipuwat*: id.; Sh. Bid., 18. *Tèrsipu-sipu*: blushing for shame, put to the blush; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87, 152; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Si Misk., 65. *Tersipu-sipuwat*: id.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8.

سِيْط sipuwa. [Chin. *sn`g-poán*.] An abacus.

سِيْط sepah. Littering about; dissipation over space. *Tèrsepah*: scattered or littered about.

سِيْط sipai. [Pers. and Hind. *sipâhi*.] A sepoy, a soldier. Also *supai* and *sipahi*, q. v.

سِيْط sipi. Position off the centre; wide of the mark; hitting the edge or side instead of the centre; a side or portion of a piece of work when all is not finished.

سِيْط siyak. I. The caretaker of a mosque; the man who sweeps out the mosque and keeps it clean generally. *To' siak*: id. *S. ayer*: to pour out water.

II. A well-known Sumatran State.

III. *Akar siyak*: a slender climber with white flowers, *physostelma wallichii*.

Siyak-siyak jantan: *dianella ensifolia*.

Siyak-siyak rimba: *mapania humilis*.

سِيْط sikat. A comb, a harrow; the process of harrowing or combing. *Di-sikat uleh pèrmaisuri indëra ulu kakanda*: the queen combed the head of her spouse; Ht. Koris.

Pinang sa-sikat, susu sa-bèlanga,

Tanda sa-pakat, makan sama-sama:

a bunch of bananas, a pot of milk,—friendship is shown in sharing them; the fare may be humble, but to share it proves a kindly heart; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 37.

Bërsikat: combed, combing. *Bërsikat bërminyak*: combed and oiled, of a dandy; Sh. Nas., 12. *Ada yang têngah bërsikat tidor dëngan sikat-nya*: some who were combing themselves fell asleep comb in hand; Ht. Ind. Meng.

سِيْط sikap. I. Pose, attitude, bearing. *Sikap-nya tiyada bërlawan sapèrti Sang Dërmadewa tatkala turun dari këyangan*: his bearing was peerless, he was like the hero Darmadewa descending from Indra's heaven; Cr. Gr., 78. *Sikap-nya sapèrti mambang*: his pose was like a fairy's; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

The form *sigap* is more common.

II. *Baju sikap*: a coat (*baju*) with tight sleeves; Ht. Abd., 419; Sh. Put. Ak., 14. Also *baju sekak*.

III. *Lang sikap*: a small hawk.

سِيْط sekak. See *sikap*, II.

سيكن **sikin.** [Arab. *sikkīn*.] A knife; Ht. Sult. Ibr., 3; Ht. Kal. Dam., 245.

سيكو **siku.** The elbow; a sharp angle. *Lengan-nya kena luka dari siku-nya sampai ka-bahu-nya*: his arm had a wound stretching from the elbow to the shoulder; Bint. Tim., 23 February, 1895. *Bēlanda tērpotong tangan dan siku*: Dutchmen, with hands and forearms cut off; Sh. Pr. Ach., 14.

S. jalan: a sharp turn in the road.

S. kēluwang: festooning with coconut leaves; a pattern something like a succession of festoons, suggesting to Malays the peculiar appearance of a sleeping fruit-bat.

Bērat s.: weighed down at the elbow,—a proverbial description of a man who will never raise his arm to do honest work. *Pakai gēlang sampai siku*: wearing bracelets up to the elbow; id., J. S. A. S., XI., 47.

Burok s.: “rotten-elbowed,”—of a man who gives a present and then asks for it back again; Prov.

سيكه **sekah.** I. Nimbleness, activity of body. *Iya menari tērlalu sekah*: he danced with great agility; Sh. Ik. Trub., 12.

II. [Arab. *sikkah*.] The impression of the mint; the “guinea-stamp.” See سكه .

سيكه **sekeh.** (Kedah.) Twisting, as one twists an ear; giving a twisting motion to the grip.

سيكر **sigar.** I. *Kain sigar*: a cloth folded round the head in a peculiar way and worn as a headdress by the bridegroom at a wedding. A similar headdress is worn by women when working in the *padi*-fields.

II. Jav. To split or divide in two; = *bēlah*.

سيغ **sigong.** A digging motion with the elbow. *Mēnyigong*: to dig in the ribs. Cf. *tēmbi*, *siku*, etc.

سيگف **sigap.** I. Bearing, pose; = *sikap*, q. v. The word is very common in describing the bearing of a hero or man of valour or even of a fabulous animal; Sej. Mal., 47, 84; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; etc.

II. *Nyigap* or *mēnyigap*: to set weapons in order; to have one's arms ready for use; Sh. Panj. Sg.

سيگق **segak.** Gorgeously dressed; made up with paint and powder to conceal natural defects; dandified generally.

سيگق **segok.** Bad, of work; inharmonious work; work that offends the eye when completed.

سيگل **segel.** A Malay basket of rattan or wood to keep things or trapped animals in; J. S. A. S., VIII., 114.

سيگم **sigam.** (Onom.?) A dull thumping noise.

سيگي **sigai.** *Tangga sigai*: a kind of ladder made by lashing a long bamboo to a tree-trunk and then either cutting notches in the bamboo itself to act as footrests or attaching short pieces of wood to the bamboo at short intervals for the same purpose.

S. sireh: a short ladder for picking leaves from the higher portions of the *sireh* vine. It is made of three poles fastened together at the top, steps being lashed across two of them.

سيگي **sigi.** I. Pointing the finger of scorn at anyone, emphasizing remarks by pointing with the finger at the person addressed, digging with the finger. Cf. *sēligi*.

II. A band of thin metal round the sheath of a *kēris*.

III. A torch of resinous wood.

سيل **sela.** Port. A saddle.

سيل **siyal.** Attended by ill-luck, ominous of misfortune, causing calamities, ill-starred, ill-omened—used of the cause rather than of the victim of misfortune. Thus, the number 13 would be described (if the well-known superstition existed among Malays) as *siyal*. *Muka yang s.*: a face bringing ill-luck to all who see it, e.g., a face with the “evil eye”; Sh. Peng., 9. *Binatang s.*: an animal (such as the monitor lizard or *biyawak*) which it is unlucky to meet. *Siyal mēnahun*, or *siyal bērtahun-tahun*: bringing permanent ill-luck in contradistinction to bringing immediate but fleeting misfortune.

سيل **siyul.** Whistling with the mouth. *Bērsiyul*: to whistle. Cf. *siyut*.

سيل **silā.** I. [Skr. *śīla*: good manners.] An expression signifying “welcome,” or used as a polite term of request or invitation; “please,” when addressing a prince; a respectful way of sitting. *Silā-lah kita bērtanya*: let us then enquire, i. e., will you please join me in enquiring; Ht. Gul. Bak., 25.

Bēnang s.: a thick stiff white thread of several strands.

Gērētaḡ s.: doing nothing, playing the “passenger” or “spectator” when others work.

Tikar s.: a mat with a gold-embroidered centre.

Silakan: be pleased to, please come, kindly accept. *Silakan tuwan-hamba masok*: kindly enter; please come in; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Silakan tēngku ka-Selat*: will Your Highness come to Singapore; Ht. Abd., 219. *Silakan kita bērmāin chator*: let us play chess; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11.

Bērsila: to sit down in the regular Malay fashion in contradistinction to uncereemonious ways of lying about; J. I. A., IV., 433. *Dudok bērsila*: id., Ht. Perb. Jaya; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 30.

Pērsilakan or *mēmpērsilakan*: to invite; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sej. Mal., 40, 103; Cr. Gr., 33.

II. [Skr. *shila* : a stone.] *Batu mēdang sila* : a kind of gypsum used in Malay medicine. It is put in water and does not dissolve but is believed to convey medicinal properties to the water if kept long enough in it.

سيلان **sailân.** Pers. Ceylon. See *selan*.

سيلت **silat.** Malay fencing ; a kind of sword-dancing in imitation of fencing. *Silat dan tari* : fencing and dancing ; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 4.
Bērsilat : to fence ; Sh. Panj. Sg.

سيلر **silir.** *Silir-sēmilir* : waving, as the loose end of a garment (*puncha sabok*) when the owner moves ; Ht. Sh.

سيلغ **selang** or **silang.** Cross-wise ; position at right angles. *S. empat* : a cross ; the mark made by a man who cannot sign his name.

S. mēnyelang : cutting at right angles ; crossed, as fragments of weapons lying across each other after a fight ; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 33, 41 ; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 16.

Bērselang : marked with a cross, as the back of a man scarred with cross-blows ; Ht. Abd., 334.

سيلف **silap.** I. Conjuring, sleight of hand. *S. mata* : id. *Bohong dan tipu dan silap mata* : lies, deceit and conjuring tricks ; Ht. Abd., 160. *Tukang silap mata* : a conjuror ; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895. Also *sulap mata*.

Awan bērsilap : a peculiar ornamental floral pattern in which the tracery seems interwoven, the markings passing irregularly under and over each other so as to puzzle the eye when one attempts to follow out the pattern.

II. [Arab. *khilāf*.] An error, a mistake.

سيلق **selak.** Lifting up a curtain or garment, removing a covering so as to cause exposure. *Di-selakkan kain di-dada-nya pērēmpuwan itu* : he removed the garment from the woman's breast ; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Kain tērselak* : with the *sarong* pulled up or otherwise disarranged so as to expose too much of the person.

سيلم **silam.** I. Gloom, darkness. *Pada suwatu silam* : one late evening, or early night ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 138. *Silam ta-lagi nampak-nya tērang* : at nightfall when one could no longer see clearly ; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Tērsilam : overtaken by nightfall, benighted. *Orang dagang yang tērsilam di-bandar tuwan* : a stranger benighted in your city ; Ht. Koris.

II. *Kēris silam upeh* : one of the many patterns of the *kēris*, q. v.

III. *Silam bara* : [Skr. *swayam-wara*.] A contest for a bride, the winner of the contest obtaining her hand in marriage, the bride, however, adjudging the victory ; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

سيلن **selan.** [Pers. *sailân*.] Ceylon. *Batu s.* : the sapphire. *Bunga s.* : a flower (that of the *ixoria* ?) ; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14.

سيلو **silau.** The dazzling of the eyes by glare. *S. ayer* : the radiation of light on moving water. Cf. *kilau*.

سيلو **silu.** Shyness, retiring modesty. *Silu-siluwan* : id.,—of a smile suppressed by modesty (Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8), or of the demeanour of a girl in the presence of a young man (ib., p. 10).

سيله **silah.** *Silah-silah* : [Arab. *salsilat*.] Genealogical tree, pedigree, family records.

سيله **sileh.** Making good, replacing, repairing a loss.

S. mata : a gift for the eye only ; a present made before others to deceive them but returned in secret afterwards ; e. g., when a much larger marriage portion is publicly paid than is necessary, the balance being privately returned. The apparent magnitude of the marriage portion enhances the importance of the parties.

Salah s. : an apologetic expression, asking forgiveness in advance for faults of speech inadvertently committed.

سيم **siyam.** Siam ; Ht. Abd., 226 ; Sej. Mal., 115 ; etc.

سيم **sima.** Jav. A tiger.

سيمين **seman.** Unsuccessful, coming to nothing, fruitless, spoilt, a failure.

سيمين **simun.** *Kain simun* : a flowered chintz from the Coromandel coast.

سيمه **semah.** A propitiatory or expiatory offering to gods or evil spirits. *Jin yang korang semah* : an evil spirit, when offerings begin to run low ; a starving ghost ; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 22. *Tuboh-nya buwat semah nēgēri* : let his body be sacrificed for the city ; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Pēnyemah : a sacrifice, a sacrificial offering ; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 19.

سين **sîn.** Arab. The name of the letter س.

سين **sini.** Here ; this way ; this direction. *Di-sini* : here, at this place. *Dari sini* : hence. *Ka-sini* : hither. *Di-sabērang sini* : on this side of the river, on the nearer bank ; Ht. Abd., 228.

Cf. *ini*.

سين **sena.** [Skr. *senā*.] An army, infantry.

سينا **sînâ.** Arab. Sinai. *Jabal tūr sînâ* : Mt. Sinai.

سينر **sinar.** A ray of light. *Kēna s. matahari* : to be struck by the sun's rays ; Ht. Abd., 113, 463.

S. paras putēri : the rays of the princess's loveliness ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41.

S. mēnyinar : to radiate light, to dazzle, to sparkle ; Ht. Sh. *Mēnyinar-nyinar* : id. ; Ht. Koris.

Sinari : to be lit up by the rays of anything.
Jalan-nya tērang di-sinari bulan : a road bright under the rays of the moon ; Sh. Bid., 7.

Bērsinar : to shine.

Shamsu wa'l-kamar,

Mati ta'-bērsinar :

the "Sun and Moon" (newspaper) died before it shone ; Bint. Tim., 23 February, 1895.

سینی *sini*. See سین, *sini*.

سیو *sewa*. Hire, hiring, engaging. *Ku pinjam atan ku sewa* : I either borrowed or hired ; Ht. Abd., 138.

Sewaan : obtaining on lease, leasing, engaging. *Rumah sewaan* : a house leased ; a house held on leasehold tenure ; a house intended to be let ; Ht. Abd., 337, 457.

Mēnyewa : to hire, to engage on hire ; Sh. Lamp., 27 ; Pel. Abd., 156.

سیو *siyau*. Cooled down to a bearable temperature,—of hot water which has cooled down so that the hand can be immersed in it, or of a patient whose temperature is again normal.

سیول *sewal*. Misfortune.

سیون *siyoman* or *sayuman*. The recovery of consciousness after a fainting fit ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 15, 34, 102 ; to come to oneself after a drunken debauch, Hay. Haiw. ; to come to one's senses after being in love ; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 4 ; Ht. Kal. Dam., 234 ; Ht. P. J. P. ; Ht. Sh. Mard.

سیوه *sewah*. I. A short curved dagger.

II. A bird of the hawk type ; a kite or falcon.

سیه *siyah*. Bustling confusedly about, of a man who shows energy but cannot get what he wants. *Siyah-layah* : swaying, as a drunkard.

سیه *siyuh*. An interjection for driving away fowls.

سیهو *sehu*. Smart, clever, skilled in any particular art.

سیپر *sinyor*. [Port. *senhor*.] Sir, Mr. ; a title given to Europeans in old romances, *e. g.*, in the Ht. Koris. *Sunggoh-kah kata sinyor itu* : is what that gentleman says correct ; Ht. Koris. The word also occurs in the Sh. Si Lēmbari, applied to a Malacca Portuguese.

سن *sanya*. *Bahwa sa-nya* : verily, of a truth,—as an opening expression in a sentence ; = *sa-sunggoh-nya*.

ش

ش The letter *shīn* ; the fourteenth letter of the Malay alphabet ; the symbol for the number 300 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

شاباش *shâbâsh*. Pers. Excellent ! Capital ! An interjection of pleasure or satisfaction.

شاعر *shâ'ir*. Arab. A poet.

شافعي *shâfi'î*. Arab. The name of the founder of the Shafiite sect ; Bust. Sal.

شال *shâl*. Pers. Shawl. *Di-lapis shâl di-atas-nya* : with a shawl wrapped round him ; Sh. Panj. Sg.

شام *shâm*. Arab. Syria.

شاه *shâh*. Pers. King, prince ; a common affix to the names of Malay Sultans. *Shâh 'âlam* : ruler of the world ; an imperial title. *Shâh-bandar* : a harbour-master. *Shâh mardân* : a king of men.

شاهد *shâhid*. Arab. A witness ; a man who attests his faith by dying for it ; a martyr. *Mati sh.* : martyrdom. Also *shahîd*.

شجره *shajrah*. Arab. Pedigree, genealogical tree ; v. *sējarah*. *Shajratu'l-wak* : a tree the leaves of which are living men ; Ht. Isk. Dz.

شراب *sharâb*. Arab. Drink, strong drink, wine.

شربة *sharbat*. Arab. Wine, sherbet, drink.

شرط *sharat*. Arab. Article or clause in a contract ; Ht. Ism. Yat., 8.

شرع *shara'*. Arab. *Hukum shara'* : the Law of God ; Muhammadan Law.

شرک *shurga*. [Skr. *swarga*.] Heaven. *Shurga-loka* or *shurga-loga* : the Hindu or Sanskrit heaven ; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Nantikan sēhaya di-pintu shurga* : await me at the gate of Heaven.

شریعت *shariyat*. Arab. Divine ceremonial or observance ; ritual ; divine law ; Ht. Sh. Mard., Ht. Isk. Dz., Ht. Md. Hanaf.

شریف *sharîf*. Arab. A title of nobility ; noble.

شریک *sharîk*. Arab. Partner, associate.

شركة **sharīkat.** Arab. Partnership; association; society.

شطرنج **shatar.** Arab. Silk.

شطرنج **shatranj.** Pers. Chess.

شعبان **sha'bân.** Arab. The name of the eighth month of the Muhammadan year. It is also known as the *bulan ruwah*.

شعر **sha'ir.** [Arab. شعر] Poetry, a poem.

شعير **sha'irī.** Arab. Poetic. *Abu sh.*: a father of Poetry; a great poet; Bint. Timor.

شغل **shughul.** Arab. Care, anxiety.

شفاعة **shufâ'at.** Arab. Intercession; intervention; assistance by intervention.

شفقة **shafakat.** Arab. Sympathy, fellow-feeling.

شك **shak.** Arab. Doubt, suspicion.

شکر **shakar.** Pers. Sugar. *Saperti susu dengan sh.*: like milk and sugar; harmoniously blending; Prov.

شکور **shukûr.** Arab. Thanks. *Bëribu sh.*: a thousand thanks; many thanks.

شمس **shams.** Arab. The sun. *Shams wa'l-kamar*: "the Sun and Moon;" a common superscription to letters. *Dewata sh.*: the Sun-God, Phœbus; Ht. Gul. Bak., 9.

شمسيه **shamsiyah.** Arab. Solar. *Tahun sh.*: the solar year.

شمشير **shamshîr.** Pers. Sword, bayonet.

شوال **shawâl or shawwâl.** Arab. The name of the tenth month of the Muhammadan year;—also known as *bulan hari raya kěchil*.

شهادة **shahâdat.** Arab. Evidence; testimony; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Jari sh.*: the index-finger. Cf. *shahîd*.

شهبدار **shahbandar.** Pers. Harbour-master; a Malay official controlling trade and shipping; Ht. Ism. Yat., 13; the Master Attendant, at Singapore. Also *shaikh bandar*; Ht. Pg. Ptg. (in two places).

شهدان **shahdân.** Arab. Further, furthermore; the facts are as follows,—an expression often used for opening a paragraph.

شهر **shahr.** Arab. The moon.

شهمور **shahmura.** A weapon mentioned in the Ht. Hamza, p. 79.

شهوة **shahwat.** Arab. Voluptuous sensation. *Měnambakkan sh.*: to increase voluptuous feeling,—an expression often used in describing Aphrodisiacs.

شهيد **shahîd.** Arab. A witness to the truth of the Faith, a martyr. *Mati sh.*: to die in a Holy War.

شيخ **shaikh.** Arab. A title of nobility. *Shaikh itu kěturunan daripada shâbat—shâbat rasûl Allah*: a Shaikh is a man who is descended from one of the Companions of the Prophet of God; Pel. Abd., 18.

Shaikh is often used for *shah*, q. v.; e. g.: *Hikâyat Shaikh Mardân*: a name often given to the Ht. Shah Mardân; *shaikh bandar*, = *shah bandar*; etc.

شیطان **shaitân.** Arab. Satan; a devil.

شیطانی **shaitânî.** Arab. Satanic; originating with, or connected with, the Devil; Ht. Hamz., 82.

شین **shîn.** The name of the letter ش.

ص

ص The letter *ṣât* or *ṣâd*; the fifteenth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the equivalent for the number 50 in the *abjad*, q. v.

صابن **sâbun.** Arab. Soap; white, of crockery. *Orang ṣ.*: an albino.

صات **sât.** The name of the letter ص.

صاحب **sâhib.** Arab. Lord, owner, possessor. *Sâhibul-hikâyat*: the writer, the author of the story; the first person singular when used by an author; = *tuwan yang ėmpunya chëritëra ini*.

صاد **sâd.** Arab. The name of the letter ص.

صادق **sâdik.** Arab. Upright; worthy; true.

- صبح **suboh.** [Arab. *ṣubḥ.*] The dawn. *Sēmbah-yang ṣ.* : morning prayer.
- صبر **sabar.** Arab. Patient, patience, forbearance. *Sabar-lah dahulu* : be patient awhile. *Ṣabarkan* : to bear with ; to put up with.
- صح **sah.** Arab. Approved, admissible ; authentic ; effective ; an expression used in playing chess when check is given. See سه.
- صحابه **sahâbat.** Arab. Friend. *Bērṣahâbat* : to be friendly with. *S. beta*, or *S. kita* : an expression used as a pronoun of the second person in epistolary correspondence between official equals. *S. rasûl Allah* : the Companions of the Prophet, *i.e.*, *Abû bakr*, *'Omar*, *'Alî*, etc. ; Ht. Abus., 9.
- صحبة **suhbat.** Arab. Friendship.
- صحة **sihat.** Arab. Health, good condition, fitness.
- صحيح **sahih.** Arab. True, clear, accurate ; correct ; Sh. Ul., 25.
- صدر **sadar.** Arab. Chest, breast ; the fore-part or beginning of anything.
- صدريه **sadariyah.** Arab. A kind of vest worn by a *haji*.
- صدقه **sēdēkah.** [Arab. *ṣadaqat.*] Alms, voluntary acts of charity, gifts to devotees and religious mendicants.
- صديق **sadik.** Arab. Upright ; true, of friendship ; trusty.
- صراحي **surâhî.** Arab. A flask or decanter with a long neck and broad body ; a vessel for rose-water. In Malay, often written سراهي.
- صراط **sirât.** *Sirâtu'l-mustakîm* : the Bridge over Hell ; the razor-edged bridge over which the True Believer passes into Heaven.
- صرف **saraf.** [Arab. *ṣarf.*] Change, the changing of coin. *'Ilmu's-ṣaraf* : the art of inflection ; grammar.
- صغير **saghîr.** Arab. Small, of little importance.
- صف **saf.** Arab. Row, rank. *Bērṣaf*, or *bērṣaf-ṣaf* : in rows ; pressing on, row after row, of an attacking army. *Bērdiri-lah bērṣaf-ṣaf mēngadap nobat* : they stood in rows before the royal drums ; Ht. Ism. Yat., 130.
- صفر **safar.** Arab. The name of the second month of the Muhammadan year.
- صفة **sifat.** Arab. Attribute ; quality pertaining ; feature. See sipat.
- صفي **safî.** Arab. Pure, clean, upright ; (fem.) *ṣafiyah.* صلي.
- صلوة **salawât.** [Arab., plur. of *صلاة*.] Prayers ; the repeated invocation of God. *Ṣalawâtkan* : to pray.
- صلي **salla.** *Sall' Allahu 'alaihi wa's-sallama* : God give him peace !—an interjectional phrase used after the name of the Prophet. For brevity's sake the initial letters of the different words are often written instead of the full phrase, *e.g.* صلعم
- صليب **salîb.** Arab. Cross ; a crucifix.
- صميم **samîm.** Arab. Pure, unalloyed, unmixed.
- صواب **sawâb.** Arab. The exact truth. *Wa'llahu 'alam bi's-ṣawâb* : God knoweth the exact truth,—a common termination to a statement of a case.
- صوف **sûf.** Arab. Woollen cloth, camelot ;—a cloth often mentioned in romances.

ض

- ض The letter *dlât* or *dlâd* ; the sixteenth letter of the Malay Alphabet ; the equivalent of the number 800 in the *abjad*, q. v.
- ضات **dlât.** A name for the letter ض.
- ضاد **dlâd.** A name for the letter ض.
- ضبع **dlubu'.** Arab. Hyæna.
- ضحى **dluha.** Arab. The forenoon. Usually pronounced by Malays *loha* and *dloha*.
- ضرب **dlarab.** Arab. To strike ; to multiply.
- ضرورة **dlarûrat.** Arab. Compulsion, force, necessity. Often corrupted by Malays to *gêlora*.
- ضعيف **dlā'if.** Arab. Weak, emaciated, frail.

ضلالة **dlalâlat.** Arab. Deception, misleading, leading astray.

ضمه **dlammah.** Arab. The name of a vowel point,

written like a small *wau*, i. e. و; it represents the sound of a short *u*. Among Malays it is best known as the *baris di-hadapan*.

ط

ط The letter *tâ*; the seventeenth letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent of the number 9 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

طا **tâ.** The name of the letter ط.

طابق **tâbak.** Arab. A presentation-tray; a gift. *T. mas*: a golden tray; Ht. Ism. Yat., 91. See تابق.

طاعون **tâ'un.** Arab. A pestilence.

طاعة **tâ'at.** Arab. Obedience, submissiveness, worship of God.

طاهر **tâhir.** Arab. Clean, pure, undefiled, unsullied; a proper name.

طائف **tâif.** Arab. A patrol, a night-watch; circulating, going round.

طبل **tabal.** Arab. A drum, a kettledrum used at the installation or coronation of a Malay ruler.

Tabalkan: to instal as ruler; to proclaim ruler by beat of drum; to raise to the throne.

طبيب **tabîb.** Arab. A physician, a doctor. *Bêhasa t.*: medical diction.

طبيعة **tabî'at.** Arab. Natural disposition, character.

طرف **taraf.** [Arab. *ṭarf*.] Border, edge, extremity, limit, frontier.

طعام **ta'âm.** Arab. Food, meal.

طلاق **talâk.** Arab. Divorce, repudiation of a wife. *Surat t.*: a formal letter of divorce given by a man to a woman to define her position. The third *ṭalâk* renders a divorce permanent, preventing remarriage except through the use of a *muhallil*.

طمع **tama.** Arab. Covetousness, greed.

طواف **tawâf.** Arab. Procession round, walking round,—used especially of the processions round the *Ka'abah*.

طوبى **tûba.** Arab. Blessing.

طوفان **tufân.** Arab. A tempest, a hurricane, a deluge. Usually pronounced *tofan*.

طول **taul.** Arab. Enduring, lasting, long in duration.

طير **tair.** Arab. Bird; flying; levity of mind.

ظ

ظ The letter *tlâ*; the eighteenth letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent for the number 900 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

ظا **tlâ.** The name of the letter *tlâ*.

ظالم **tlâlim.** Arab. A tyrant, oppressive.

ظاهر **tlâhir.** Arab. Clear, open, manifest; the revealed in contradistinction to the unknown.

ظل **tlil.** Arab. Shadow. *Tlil Allah fi'l-'âlam*: the shadow of God upon earth; a name given to great potentates, especially to the Sultan of Turkey. This title was, however, applied to Queen Victoria in the Diamond Jubilee Addresses.

ظهر **tlohor.** Arab. Midday, noon. *Waktu tl.*: id. Usually pronounced *lohor* and *dhohor*.

ع

ع The letter 'ain; the nineteenth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the equivalent for the number 70 in the *abjad*, q. v.

عابد 'âbid. Arab. God-serving, good, virtuous.

عادة 'âdat. Arab. Custom; customary law; unwritten law; etiquette, the laws of courtesy or society. *Tiyada tahu 'âdat*: not to be conversant with the manners of good society; to be boorish. *'Âdat sēdiya kala*: immemorial usage; old customs.

*Anak china bērtimbang madat
Dari mēngkasar langsung ka-Dēli;
Hidop di-dumya biyar bēr'âdat;
Bēhasa tidak di-juwal bēli:*

as long as we live let us be courteous, manners are not for purchase or sale.

عدل 'âdil. Arab. Just, impartial, fair. *Hukum yang 'âdil*: a just decision. *'Âdil baginda itu*: the justice of that monarch. *Nushirwân 'âdil*: Nushirvan the Just, a famous monarch of ancient Persia, often mentioned in Malay romance.

عارف 'ârif. Arab. Knowing, intelligent, sagacious. *'Ârif bijaksana*: wise and prudent. *'Ârif johari*: wise and charming.

عاشق 'âshik. Arab. In love; inflamed with love; amorous. *'Âshik bērahi*: id.; the passion of love.

عافية 'âfiyat. Arab. Health, convalescence, recovery from illness. *Shīhat dan 'âfiyat*: health generally.

عالم 'âlam. Arab. The world, the Universe. *Shāh 'âlam*: ruler of the world; king of kings, as a title of respect in addressing a monarch. *'Âlam jagat*: the Universe. *Yang mēnjadikan 'âlam*: who created the Universe; Creator of the world.

عالم 'âlim. Arab. Learned. *Orang 'âlim*: a learned man.

عالي 'âlî. Arab. High, exalted.

عالية 'âliyat. Arab. Exalted position, elevation, dignity.

عام 'âm. Arab. Year.

عام 'âmm. Arab. Concerning all; public, general. *Orang yang 'âmm*: the multitude.

عامية 'âmmat. Arab. The multitude; the masses.

عأيب 'âib. Arab. Defect, flaw, fault, discredit; v. عيب.

عباد 'ibâd. Arab. Slaves; the plural of عبد, q. v.

عبادة 'ibâdat. Arab. Adoration of God, prayer, divine service.

عبارة 'ibârat. Arab. Example, explanation, gloss, commentary. *Sapērti 'ibârat*, or *laḡsana 'ibârat*: as, for instance.

عبد 'abdi. Arab. A slave.

عجائب 'ajâib. Arab. Miracles, prodigies, the plural of 'ajibat; (by extension) miraculous.

عجب 'ajab. Arab. Wonderful, strange; to wonder.

عجم 'ajam. Arab. Persian. *Bēnuwa 'ajam*: Persia.

عدالة 'adâlat. Arab. Justice, judicial impartiality.

عداوة 'adâwat. Arab. Enmity, hostility, hatred.

عذاب 'adzâb. Arab. Pain, torture. *'Adzâb sangsara*: id.

عذر 'udzur. Arab. Excuse; to accept an excuse.

عرب 'arab. Arab. Arabian, Arabic, Arab. *Bēhasa 'arab*: the Arabic language.

عرش 'arash. Arab. Throne, the throne of God, a division of highest Heaven; Bust. Sal.

عرض 'aradl. Arab. Hindrance, obstruction, stumbling block.

عروض 'arûdl. Arab. Poetry.

عز 'azza. Arab. Being honoured; in honour; in power. *'Azza wa Jalla*: honoured and illustrious; God.

عزرائل 'izrâ'il. Arab. Azrael; the custodian of Death.

- عزل 'azal. [Arab. 'azl.] Dismissal, deposition; to dismiss.
- عزم 'azam. [Arab. 'azm.] Firm, resolution, resolve, design, plan.
- عزة 'izzat. Arab. Honour, majesty, dignity.
- عزيز 'azîz. Arab. Powerful, mighty, honoured, beloved.
- عزيمت 'azîmat. Arab. An amulet, a talisman, a spell, a written charm.
- عسكر 'askar. Arab. Soldier, army.
- عشا 'ishâ. Arab. The early part of the evening. *Sembahyang 'ishâ*: early evening prayer.
- عشق 'ishk. Arab. Love; the passion of love. This word is often confused with its adjectival form 'âshik.
- عصبت 'asabat. Arab. Hereditary portion, inheritance.
- عصر 'asar. Arab. The afternoon. *Sembahyang 'așar*: the afternoon prayer.
- عطارف 'utârik. Arab. The planet Mercury. *Bintang 'utârik*: id.
- عطر 'atar. Arab. "Otto" of roses.
- عظمت 'atlamat. Arab. Greatness, majesty, awe-inspiring. *Têrlalu 'atlamat bunyi-nya*: with awe-inspiring sound. Pronounced *adhmat*.
- عظيم 'atlim. Arab. Grand, august, sublime. Often pronounced *a'adhîm*.
- عفريت 'afrit or 'ifrit. Arab. An evil spirit.
- عقاب 'ukâb. Arab. The eagle.
- عقد 'akad. Arab. Knot, contract, tying together.
- عقل 'akal. Arab. Intelligence, understanding, power of comprehension. 'A. *budi*: id. 'A. *ubi*: potato-like intelligence; intelligence which develops in time of apparent repose and which does not "rust" through disuse. *Hilang 'a.*: loss of self-possession; loss of presence of mind. *Mênchari 'a.*: to devise means (for doing anything). 'A. *bâligh*: maturity; years of discretion. *Panjang 'a.*: cunning, artfulness. *Bêr'akal*: intelligent, clever, cunning, artful.
- عقيق 'akik. Arab. The cornelian (stone).
- عقيقت 'akikat. Arab. Hair of the newborn. *Hari bêr'akikat*: the Feast of the Haircutting; the day when a child's head is shaved for the first time.
- عكس 'akas. Arab. Reversal, turning topsy turvy. *Dengan 'akas*: inverted, upside down.
- علاء 'alâ'. Arab. High, exalted.
- علامت 'alâmat. Arab. Sign, signal, mark, token, device. *Tanda 'a.*: id. 'A. *surat*: the address on a letter. *Mata 'a.*: the bull's eye in a target;—usually contracted to *mata lamat*. *Bahwa ini-lah 'alâmat surat datang*: this is a sign that the letter has arrived, *i. e.*, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter.
- علم 'alam. Arab. Standard, flag, banner.
- علم 'ilmu. Arab. Knowledge, science; divination, sorcery. 'I. *ilmu bintang*: astronomy. 'I. *hitungan* or 'i. *kira-kira*: arithmetic. 'I. *pênunduk musoh*: the (magic) art of reducing one's enemies to subjection. 'I. *hikmat*: a magic art of any sort; magical practices. *Membuwat 'i.*: the practice of the Black Art. *Bêr'ilmu*: wise; learned; erudite.
- علماء 'ulamâ. Arab. The learned, the wise; the plural of 'âlim.
- علة 'ilat. Arab. Disease, calamity, misfortune.
- على 'ala. Arab. On, upon, according to. 'Alaihi: to him, on him. 'Alaikum: to you; upon you. 'Ala kadar-nya: within the limits of his power; to the extent of his ability.
- علي 'alî. Arab. Champion; a proper name; the name of Muhammad's son-in-law.
- عليكم 'alaikum. Arab. Attached to, united to, with. *As-salâm 'alaikum*: peace be with you!
- عليه 'alaihi. Arab. With him, on him.
- عمر 'umar. Arab. A proper name; the name of the second of the Caliphs,—Omar.
- عمر 'umur. I. Arab. Life, the duration of life, age. 'Umur-nya *bêrafa tahun*: how old is he? 'Umur-nya *duwa bêlas tahun*: he is twelve years of age. *Sa-umur hidop*: as long as (he) lives. *Pênghabisan 'umur*: the close of life. *Panjang 'umur*: length of life; long life.
II. 'Umur *maya*: (Penang) cunning; the cunning of 'Umar Ummaiya, the Ulysses of the *Hikayat Hamza*.
- عمره 'umrah. [Arab. 'umrat.] The pilgrimage to Mecca when spoken of as an unfulfilled religious duty.

عمل 'amal. Arab. A pious work or action ; a good or deserving work.

عنايت 'inâyat. Arab. Support, help.

عنبر 'anbar. Arab. Ambergris. See *ambar*.

عند 'inda. Arab. By.

عنصر 'unsur. Arab. An element; one of the elemental substances of nature.

عوان 'awân. Arab. Helper, assistant; the helpers of Muhammad; help.

عورة 'ûrat. Arab. The *pudendum muliebre*. Also (less common) the *membrum virile*.

عيار 'aiyâr. Arab. A swindler, a cheat; Ht. Ism. Yat.

عيب 'aib. Arab. A fault, a flaw, a defect, a vice, a source of shame. *Mëmbëri* 'aib : to put to shame, to disgrace.

عيسى 'isa. Arab. Jesus. *Nabî 'îsa* : id.

عين 'aîn. I. Arab. The eye. '*Aînu* 'l-banât : a valuable cloth ; v. *banât*.

II. The name of the letter ع.

غ

غ The letter *ghain* ; the twentieth letter of the Malay Alphabet ; the equivalent for the number 1,000 in the *abjad*, q. v.

غالب *ghâlib*. Arab. Victorious, overcoming, prevailing.

غاني *ghânî*. Arab. Rich, powerful. '*Abdu*'l-*ghânî* : the "slave of the Almighty"; a well-known Muhammadan name.

غائب *ghâib*. Arab. Hidden, concealed, obscure. *Rijâlu* 'l-*ghâib* : spirits presiding over good and evil fortune ; v. رجال. *Ghâib-lah iya* : he vanished ; he disappeared. *Përkataan yang ghâib* : obscure or mysterious words.

غبور *ghubûr*. Arab. To remain behind ; to loiter.

غراب *ghurâb*. Arab. A sloop.

غريب *gharîb*. Arab. Foreign, strange ; a foreigner, a stranger.

غسل *ghasal*. Arab. Religious ablutions, cleansing, bathing.

غفور *ghafûr*. Arab. Very forgiving, very merciful (of God). *Yâ ghafûru 'r-rahîm* : oh most forgiving and merciful one !—a common superscription to letters.

غلام *ghulâm*. Arab. A youngster, a boy, a young slave. *Hikâyat gh.* : a Malay Romance practically identical with the *Hikayat Bakhtiyar*.

غلط *ghalat*. Arab. Error, mistake, oversight.

غلف *ghuluf*. Arab. Uncircumcised ; v. *kulup*.

غلي *ghalî*. Eur. A galley (ship).

غليس *ghaliyas*. Eur. A galleass ; a large galloon.

غيب *ghaîb*. Arab. Hidden, secret.

غير *ghaîr*. Arab. *Bighaîr* : but, = *mëlainkan*.

غيرة *ghaîrat*. Arab. Delight, rapture, fervour.

غيلة *ghîlat*. Arab. Making an unexpected predatory attack.

غين *ghaîn*. Arab. The name of the letter غ.

غ

غ The letter *ngâ* ; the twenty-first letter of the Malay Alphabet ; the equivalent for the number 4,000 in the *abjad*, q. v.

غا *nyâ*. The name of the letter غ.

غاد *ngada*. *Mëngada-ngada* : to be boastful or puffed up with conceit ; Sh. K. G. T., 2.

غاده *ngadah*. *Mëngadah* : to look up ; to face upwards. See *tëngadah*.

غارغ **ngarong.** *Mëngarong*: to growl, of a dog growling; to snarl. Cf. *mëngërang*.

غاغ **nganga.** Open, agape,—of the mouth. *Ngangkalan* and *mëngangkalan*: to keep (the mouth) wide open; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 68, 153. *Tërnganga*: agape; wide open,—of the jaws; Sh. K. G. T., 11.

غاغت **ngangut.** I. Doting, moping, pining; lack of spirit. Cf. *ngongak*.

II. *Mëngangut*: to mumble; Kl.

غاف **ngapa.** Why, for what reason; = *mëngapa*. See *apa*.

غالر **ngalir.** To flow; a variant of *mëngalir*. See s. v. *alir*.

غالي **ngali.** An edible salt-water fish (unidentified).

غاوغ **ngaung.** *Mëngaung*: (Onom.) to resound, to re-echo,—of a cavern.

غت **ngut.** *Ngut-ngut*: moping; = *ngangut*.

غرس **ngëras.** Jav. Sour, rancid; (by metaphor) unpleasant generally, dirty, mean; Sh. Panj. Sg.

غرغ **ngërang.** *Mëngërang*: to cry out with pain; Sh. Peng., 17; Sh. Sing. Terb., 18. Cf. *ërang*.

غرغ **ngërong** and **ngëring.** (Onom.) The sound of the crash of brass instruments, gongs, etc. *Sëgala bunyi-bunyiyan yang di-atas përarakan itu-pun di-palu orang-lah ngërong-ngëring bunyinya*: the instruments of music on the processional car struck up, making a ringing clanging noise; Ht. Sg. Samb.

غرغ **ngëran.** I. Displeasure, anger, irritation. *Ng. hati*; id. *Dewi Januwati-pun ngëran-lah mënëngar kata itu*: Yajnowati was displeased at hearing those words; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Hati-ku makin ngëran pula rasa-nya*: I feel still more angry; Ht. Ism. Yat., 35. Also pronounced *ngërin* and *ngërun*.

II. Fear, timidity; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. *gërun*.

غري **ngëri.** Terrible; causing one to shudder; causing extreme fear; panic. *Dahashat dan ngëri*: fear and panic; Bint. Timor, 14 March, 1895. *Ngëri rasa-nya mëllihat diya*: feeling panic-stricken at the sight; Ht. Best. *Këluwan-nya tërlalu ngëri*: their behaviour was one of extreme terror; Sh. Sing. Terb., 10.

غرث **ngëriyap.** *Mëngëriyap*: to swarm. Cf. *mëriyap*, from *riyap*.

غغ **ngeng.** An exclamation for driving away dogs.

غغ **nging.** (Onom.) A tinkling sound.

غغث **ngëngap.** Panting, gasping for breath; = *ngap-ngap*.

غث **ngap.** *Ngap-ngap*: (Onom.?) catching at one's breath, gasping; panting as a fish out of water.

غق **ngek.** *Ngok-ngek*, or *ngek-ngek*: to be sickly, to droop. *Ngok-ngek bagai rumput di-tengah jalan*: drooping like grass in the middle of the road, which revives only to be trodden under foot again; Prov.

غق **ngok.** See *ngek*.

غلان **ngëlana.** Jav. To wander; Sh. Panj. Sg.; = *mëngëlana* from *këlana*, q. v.

غلو **ngëlu.** Aching,—of the head; dizziness, light-headedness, headache.

غبار **ngëmbara** or **ngumbara.** Jav. To wander; Sh. Panj. Sg.; = *mëngëmbara* or *mëngumbara*, from *kumbara*, q. v.

غم **ngëmam.** Frightened, alarmed; Marsd.

غنغ **ngëning.** Stiff; tightly stretched,—of the skin over an inflamed part.

غوغث **ngungap.** To pant,—after running. Cf. *ngap*.

غوغق **ngongak.** Dull and inattentive through old age; doting. Also pronounced *ngo'ngak*.

غوغم **ngungam.** (Kedah.) To mutter; to grumble unintelligibly (of an angry or sulky man). Also *mungam*.

غه **ngah.** Half, intermediate; an abbreviation or variant of *tëngah*. *Tëngku ngah*: a title given to the second or third of a princely family of three.

Ngah is a common *timang-timangan* or familiar appellative given to the second, third, or fourth child in a family; v. *timang*.

غه **ngeh.** I. (Onom.) Quick, short breathing; a variant of *ëngeh*, q. v.

II. (Onom.) To blow one's nose in the native way. Also *ësang*, q. v.

غيكق **ngekek.** (Onom.) Giggling laughter.

غيلو **ngilu.** The sensation of the teeth being "on edge."

غيو **ngiyau.** *Mëngiyau*: (Onom.) to mew,—of a cat; Ht. Abd., 206.

ف

ف The letter *fâ*; the twenty-second letter of the Malay Alphabet; the alphabetical symbol for the number 80 in the *abjad*, q. v.

فا *fâ*. The name of the letter ف.

فاتحه *fâtiḥah*. [Arab. *fâtīḥat*.] The first *sura* of the Koran.

فارسي *fârsî*. Arab. A Persian; Persian. *Bēḥasa f.*: the Persian language.

فارق *fârik*. Arab. Discerning, distinguishing.

فاسق *fâsik*. Arab. Wicked, worthless, bad, morally unsound.

فال *fâl*. Arab. Fore-token, omen, augury.

فأيدة *fâ'idah*. [Arab. *fâ'idat*.] Utility, profit, advantage, gain.

فتحه *fathah*. [Arab. *fathat*.] The name of a vowel point (') usually known to Malays as the *baris di-atas*.

فتنه *fitnah*. [Arab. *fitnat*.] Malice, slander, calumny, malicious report. *Kēna f.*: to be the victim of calumny.

فتوى *fatwa*. Arab. Legal decision, ruling, answer of a Mufti on a point of law. See *pētūwa*.

فجر *fajar*. Arab. Dawn, daybreak. *F. mēnyeng-seng*: the break of day; the day "drawing up" the curtain of night from the sky.

فراست *firâsat*. Arab. Countenance. '*Ilmu firâsat*: the art of telling character by the face. The word is, however, used loosely of a book of horoscopes; e. g., *Ku lihat di-dalam firâsat-ku*: I have read in my horoscopic works; Ht. Sh. Kub. See also Ht. Ism. Yat., 149. Often written *firâshat*.

فرايض *farâidl*. Arab. Observances; the plural of *faradl*, q. v.

فرج *faraj*. Arab. *Pudendum*. The word is used in Malay scientific books almost exclusively of the *pudendum muliebre* in contradistinction to *dzakar*, the *membrum virile*.

فردوس *firdaus*. Pers. Paradise; the abode of the fairies (*pēri*).

فرسي *farsî*. Arab. Persian: a variant of *fârsî*, q. v.

فرسنج *farsanj*. Pers. A *farasang*; a measure of length about equal to five miles.

فرض *faradl*. Arab. A religious observance obligatory upon Muhammadans; obligatory, in contradistinction to optional; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 57. Often pronounced *fardlu*.

فرمان *firmân*. Arab. Order, command; the commands of God; the word of God, as having the force of a command. *Sapērti firmân Allah ta'ala di-dalam Kurân*: in accordance with the word of God (as revealed) in the Koran. *Bēfirmân*: to utter, to speak (of God speaking only).

فرن *furun*. [Arab. *furn*.] Oven, furnace.

فرنكي *farangi*. Pers. A Frank, a European; European. Usually *pērēnggi*, q. v.

فصل *fasal*. [Arab. *faṣl*.] Paragraph, article, section, minor subdivision of a treatise or writing; cf. *bâb*. The word is also often used as an equivalent of *sēbab*, reason. *Apa faṣal*: why, how. *F. itu*: therefore, for that reason.

فصيح *fasih*. Arab. Eloquent. *Lidah-nya f.*: he was eloquent; he had a persuasive tongue.

فصيحيت *fasīhat*. Arab. Eloquence, facility or readiness of speech.

فضولي *fadlûlî*. Arab. Caring for, being concerned about;—usually corrupted to *pēduli*, q. v.

فضت *fidlat*. Arab. Silver. Pijn.

فطرة *fitrat*. Arab. Offerings of rice made to mosque officials after the *bulan puwasa* or fasting month.

فطور *futûr*. Arab. To observe the fast.

فعل *fa'al*. Arab. Deed, work, behaviour, conduct. Usually pronounced *fe'el*. *Fa'al-nya sapērti pēnchuri*: he behaved as a thief; his conduct was like that of a thief.

ففة *fakat*. Better *muwafakat*, q. v.

فقير *fakîr*. Arab. A mendicant. *Sēgala fakîr dan miskin*: the poor generally.

فقيه *fakih*. Arab. Learned in the law; a man versed in the (Muhammadan) law, a doctor of law or theologian.

فكر *fikir*. [Arab. *fikr*.] Thought, thoughtful attention; see *pikir*.

فكور **fukûr**. Arab. Who thinks much; contemplative. *Tēfukûr*: musing, plunged in thought, in a reverie. Usually pronounced *tēpēkor*.

فلان **fulân**. Arab. A certain person; so-and-so. *Si-fulân* (pronounced *si-polan*): so-and-so; = *si-anu*.

فلك **falak**. Arab. 'Ilmu'l-falak: astrology.

فنا **fanâ**. Arab. Mortal, frail, corrupt; to perish. *Mati dan fanâ*: "died and perished"; a strong form of *mati*; Sh. Pr. Ach., 17.

فني **fanî**. Arab. Perishable, mortal;—a poetic variant (Sh. Panj. Sg.) of *fanâ*.

فواد **fuwâd**. Arab. Heart; the seat of the feelings; = *hati*.

فهم **faham**. Arab. Knowledge, skill, acquaintance with; to be versed in. Usually pronounced *paham*.

في **fi**. Arab. In, at; = (Malay) *di*. *Tilû'llah fi'l-'âlam*: Shadow of God upon (or in) earth.

فيروز **firûz**. Pers. Triumphant, conquering, overcoming.

فيروزه **firûzah**. Pers. A turquoise; Ht. Ism. Yat., 17.

ف

ف The letter *pâ*; the twenty-third letter of the Malay Alphabet; the alphabetical equivalent of 5,000 in the *abjad*, q. v.

فا **pâ**. I. The name of the letter **ف**.

II. *Hang pa*: (Penang) a plural form to *hang* (you); the second person plural when emphasis is laid on the fact that more than one person is meant.

فا **pa'**. Father; a familiar abbreviated form of *bapa*, q. v.

Pa' bēlalang: a mythical personage famous for his luck; v. *bēlalang*.

Pa' kadoḱ: a fool pretending to be learned.

Pa' ngah: an uncle intermediate in age between two others.

Pa' pandir: a born fool.

Pa' su: youngest uncle.

Pa' tuwa, *pa' uwa*, or *pa' wa*: eldest uncle; an uncle older than one's father.

Pa' uda: an uncle younger than one's father.

Pa' yong: v. **فأينغ**.

فاتت **patut**. Suitability; fitness; appropriateness; suitable, proper.

Ta'-patut: improper, unfair, unsuitable.

Dengan tiyada sa-patut-nya: id.; Ht. Abd., 410.

Patutan: harmony, suitability. *Bukan p.*: not right; Sh. Lamp., 17.

Bērpaturan: in harmony, Ht. Ind. Nata; proper, fitting, suitable, Ht. Abd., 458.

Bērpatakan: to set in order, to make up, to dress (a person) in suitable clothing. *Mēmatut*: id.; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng. *Mēmatutkan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Abd., 425. *Mēmatutkan jikalau patut iya mati*: to settle whether it was right that he should be put to death; Ht. Abd., 369.

فاتر **patar**. A wooden rasp.

فاتري **patēri**. Solder; the process of soldering metal work. Also *pētēri*.

فاتخ **pating**. I. A stone-hewer's chisel. Also *pahat pating*.

II. A peg; a word used especially of the pegs driven into the trunk of a tree to assist climbing, and of the pegs fitting into the gunwale of a boat to support a temporary gunwale or *rubing*.

فاتخ **patong**. I. A puppet; an image; a statue, an idol. *Wayang patong*: a puppet show. *Taman itu ada bērpamong*: the garden had statues in it; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Laksana patong-pamong lilin*: like a waxen image; Ht. Gul. Bak., 50.

Empama patong: statue-like, statuesque;—a complimentary simile; Sh. Abd. Mk., 100.

II. A fish (unidentified); J. S. A. S., III., 27. *Patong-patong*: an insect (unidentified). *Mata patong*: prominent eyes; also *mata bēlalang*.

فاتق **patok**. The pecking of birds; the bite of a snake, Ht. Kal. Dam., 100; the biting of fish at a bait, Sh. Dag., 3. *Ayam ta'-patok, itek, ta'-sudu*: the fowls will not peck at it, the ducks will not spoon it up; a thing so worthless that no one will look at it; Prov. *Sapērti ayam patok anak-nya*: as a fowl pecks at its chickens; in love not in anger; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 137.

Mēmatok: to bite, of a snake; to peck, of a bird.

Patok is also used (Ht. Sh. Mard.) of the bite of a *walimana*, q. v.

Cf. *pagut*.

فاتق **patek**. I. Humble slave; a term of self-depreciation used as a pronoun of the first person by a subject when addressing a prince; Ht. Abd., 220.

II. *Pěnyakit patek* : the name given to a skin disease, the symptoms of which are white spots appearing on the arms.

قاتل **patil**. I. A small adze for roughly planing what has been hewn by a heavy hatchet. *Patil tarah* : id.

II. The feeler or antenna of an insect.

قام **patam**. I. A tassel or pendant; also *pětam*, q. v.

II. Stopping up a hole (in brass work).

فانن **patin**. An edible fresh-water fish (unidentified); Pel. Abd., 49.

فاته **patah**. I. Fracture, breakage, snapping asunder. The word is used of the fracture of rigid objects which cannot be put together again and not of the breaking of string, etc. *Putus tali boleh di-hubong, patah arang sudah sakali* : a broken thread may be fastened again, a broken piece of charcoal is broken for ever; some quarrels may be made up but others make men irreconcilable; Prov. *Patah arang* : irreconcilable. *Biyar ular-nya mati dan kayu tiyada patah* : let the snake be killed without the stick being broken; do things as cheaply as possible; Prov., Ht. Gul. Bak., 67.

P. bintang : cracks in the feet; a disease affecting the inner side of the central portion of the sole of the foot.

Kayu p. tulang : a plant; *euphorbia tirucalli*, or *moesa ramentacea*.

Patahan : a broken fragment, e. g., of a weapon; Ht. Ind. Nata. *P. bēngkarong* : a name given to the sensation of cramp.

Bērpatah-patahan : in fragments; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Mēmatahkan : to break to pieces; Sh. Bid., 57. *Mulut manis mēmatahkan tulang* : gentle words lead to bones being broken; men are ruined by flattery; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 118.

Patah is used (by metaphor) of a line of battle being broken (*patah perang*); Ht. Hamz., 25. It is also used as a numeral coefficient for words or sayings or pieces of advice or items of information. *Tutor sa-patah* : a single saying. *‘Ilmu sa-patah tiyada di-dada* : without an atom of knowledge in the mind; Sh. Ul., 13. *Sa-patah pun tiyada tahu bērtutor bēhasa inggērīs* : he did not know a single word of English; Ht. Abd., 9. Hence, perhaps, *patah* II.

II. *Pēmatah* : a piece of warning or advice. *Pēpatah* and *pēpatahan* : id. *Mēngikut pēmatah orang tuwa-tuwa* : to follow the counsels of the aged; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 27. *Pada pēpatahan orang tuwa-tuwa* : according to the warnings of experience (literally, of the old); Ht. Raj. Don., 3.

فاته **patih**. [Skr. *pātih*.] A minister; a title of exalted rank. Also *pati*, q. v.

فاني **pati**. I. [Skr. *pātih*.] A minister; an officer of very high rank; a title used as a component of many very exalted titles, e. g., *adi-pati*.

II. The essence of anything; the extract or finest portion of any substance. *Pati santan* : the essence of the coco-nut pulp; what is left of the coco-nut pulp when the liquid is pressed out of it. *Pati Mēlayu* : a Malay *pur sang*; the true Malay.

III. The ancient root of *mati*, to die. *Dēnda pati* : the fine for manslaughter; the wehrgeld.

فاجر **pajar**. [Arab. فجر.] Daybreak; see *fajar*.

فاجق **pajak**. [Dutch *pacht*?] A farm or monopoly of a business or industry. *Pajak chandu* : the Opium Farm; Ht. Abd., 232. *Pajak gadai* : the Pawnbroking Farm; (by extension) a pawnbroker's shop.

Pajak is also used of a private individual letting out the profits of a business or estate for a fixed rent.

فاجن **pajan**. *Mēmajan* : to expose oneself to the full violence of anything such as the wind or the heat of the sun; Kl., v. d. W.

فاجه **pajoh**. Gluttonous eating; guzzling.

فاجت **pachat**. The common (small) leech met with in jungles and swamps. *Pachat hēndaḡ mēnjadi ular* : the leech wants to become a serpent; ill-regulated ambition; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 148. *Sapērti pachat mēlompat* : like jumping leeches; blood-suckers, extortioners; Prov., Ht. Abd., 209.

فاجر **pachar**. I. A plant (unidentified).

II. A kind of carpet or mat mentioned in old Romances but not in modern use; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 4; Ht. Si Misk., 4; Ht. Koris. *Pacharan* : id.; Ht. Koris.

III. A variant of *panchar*, q. v.

فاجح **pachang**. To bespeak a girl for a husband; to arrange a match before both the parties are of an age to be formally betrothed.

فاجي **pachak**. I. Spitting; sticking a sharp pointed stick into something else; Ht. Koris., Ht. Sh. Kub. *Orang China pachak ranjau* : the Chinese stick caltrops in the ground, i. e., pointed stakes facing outwards. *Pachakkan pachang sēmpadan ini* : stick in this boundary post. Cf. *chachak*, and *pachok*.

II. Accustomed to, experienced in, versed in. *Hidop ta'pachak mēmbawa diri* : he is not accustomed to flee for his life (from battle); Sh. Panj. Sg.

فاجق **pachok**. [Penang.] Spitting, sticking a pointed bamboo through or into anything else; = *pachak*, but used with special reference to sharpened bamboos. *Hēndaḡ makan hati-mu di-pachok* : wishing to eat your heart roasted on a spit; Ht. Hamz., 6.

فاجل pachal. Slave of a slave; the humblest of dependants; a term occasionally used as a first person singular in a spirit of extreme self-abasement. *Sa-ekor pachal ini*: I, this miserable slave; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Pachal yang hina*: id., Sh. Put. Akal. The word also occurs: Ht. Sh. Mard., Ht. Best., Sh. Panj. Sg.

Ikan pachal: a large fish of the *parang-parang* class.

فاجل pachol or pachul. I. Squeezing out, pressing out; forcing out by pressure; expressing the seed from a fruit or matter from an abscess. *Sigëra di-korek-nya mata rangga itu tērpachul-lah kēduwa-nya*: he immediately dug into the eyes of the *rangga* (a petty official) and forced both of them out of their sockets; Ht. Sh.

II. Jav. A pick, a hoe; = *changkul*, q. v.

فاجو pachau. A talisman or charm hung on fruit-bearing trees and having the supposed effect of making the fruit disagree with any one who steals it.

Orang China pachak ranjau,

Mari pachak dalam kampong;

Pokok bērbuwah di-gantong pachau,

Tērmakan buwah-nya pērut-kēmbong:

if you hang a *pachau* on a fruit-bearing tree, the fruit eaten from it will cause inflammation of the stomach.

فاجو pachu. Goadng on, spurring on, or urging on (a horse) in any way. *Maka Putëra Jaya Pati pun naik-lah ka-atas kuda itu lalu di-pachunya*: the Prince Jaya Pati mounted the horse and then spurred it on; Ht. P. J. P.

P. jarom: a plant, *schizoca dichotoma*.

Mēmachu: to spur on, to urge on; Sh. Abd. Mk., 60, 63, 108.

فاجي pachai. Sandalwood dust or any fragrant compound sprinkled on a dead body in preparing it for the funeral.

فاد pada. I. [Skr. *pāda*, foot.] *Sëri pada*: the holy feet (of the Prince); a royal title, Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. Sufficiency, adequacy, enough. *Jika kēchil sa-kali-pun pada-lah*: even if little it suffices; Ht. Best.

Bērpada-pada: in adequate quantities; in reasonable amount.

Orang Daiķ mēmachu kuda,

Kuda di-pachu dëras sa-kali;

Buwat baik bērpada-pada

Buwat jahat jangan sa-kali:

do a reasonable amount of good, and do no harm at all; Prov.

Mēmadaï: to satisfy, to satiate. *M. kēinginan*: to sate the appetite; Ht. Kal. Dam., 36.

III. To, from, at. Usually written فاد.

فادت padat. Cramming; crushing into a small space; stuffing. Used of a box being crammed full of clothes or of a glutton cramming himself with food, or of any pressure to get a large quantity stuffed into a little space.

فادر padir. (Kedah.) *Tiyada mēmadir*: to be profitless; to bring no useful result.

فادري padëri. [Port. *padre*.] A priest, a clergyman; a word confined in use in the Straits Settlements to priests of the Christian religion.

فادغ padang. A plain; a piece of relatively open ground; ground covered with shrubs and not with trees; the name of an important town in Sumatra. *Padang përahu di-lautan*, *padang hati di-pikiran*: the field for a ship is the ocean, the field for the heart is reflection; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 148. *Ada padang, ada bëlalang*: where there are plains, there will be grasshoppers; where there is a settlement, there will be population; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 90. *Padang jaraķ padang tēkukor*: a plain where the castor oil plant grows and where the turtle doves dwell; a typically desolate place; Ht. Raj. Don., 66.

Padang saujana: an open plain stretching as far as the eye can carry; a stretch of open country.

Akar p.: a climbing plant; *cnestis ramiflora*.

Bunga p.: a shrub, *sida rhombifolia*.

Buwah p.: a fruit, *willughbeia dulcis*.

Timor padang: a point of the compass; South-East.

فادغ padong. A short shoot or projection from the stem of a creeper.

فادق padok. I. A crease or starting line used in playing *porok* and other games.

II. (Kedah.) A shell-fish (unidentified).

فادک paduka. [Skr. *pāduka*: shoe.] A royal title derived from the fact that a subject addresses the feet of a *raja*, as it would be presumptuous to address the *raja* himself; cf. *duli*. *Sëri p.*: id.

فادم padam. I. Extinguishing; putting out a light, or (by metaphor) putting an end to feelings of love or hatred. *P. nyawa*: the extinction of the flame of life; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sapërti wayang kēpadaman damar rupa-nya*: like a theatre when the lights go out; a scene of confusion; Ht. Mas. Ed.

Pēmadam: anything which extinguishes.

II. [Skr. *padma*: a lotus?] *Merah padam*: fiery red,—descriptive of a countenance blazing with wrath; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Pëloh p.*: red and perspiring; Ht. Abd., 103.

فادن padan. Matching; fitting; harmonizing. *Tiyada lagi di-pileh padan*: that cannot be matched; matchless; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Tiyada mēmileh padan*: id.; Ht. Best.

Sa-padan, or *sama padan* : forming a match ; harmonizing. *Sama chantek*, *sama padan* : of equal beauty and equal rank.

Mėmadan : to match. *Mėmadan ayam hėndaķ mėnyabong* : to match cocks with a view to their fighting ; Ht. Raj. Don., 52.

فادو **padau**. *Layar padau* : a storm sail.

فادو **padu**. I. *Bėrpadu* : to sweep towards and past each other, as birds on the wing ; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. The process of hammering disconnected or loosely connected objects till they form a solid whole ; welding together. *Arang padu* : solid coal.

III. The spleen ; the gall-bladder ; Sh. Panj. Sg. Better *hėmpėdu*, q. v.

فاده **padah**. I. A presage, an omen.

II. Invitation. *Mėmadah* : to invite (used of subjects, not of princes).

فادي **padi**. Rice (*oryza sativa*) in the husk, both before and after threshing as well as in the different stages of its growth. When husked it is called *bėras* ; when boiled *nasi*. *Pagar makan padi* : the fence eats up the *padi* ; the precautions for diminishing loss create the loss ; Prov. *Taruh bėras dalam padi* : placing rice in *padi* : keeping a thing secret ; Prov. *Kalau tiyada padi sa-barang ķerja ta'-jadi* : without rice nothing can succeed ; without capital, enterprise is doomed to failure ; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 37.

Rumput padi burung : a common grass, *panicum colonum*.

II. A diminutive used to define small varieties of fruit, e. g., *lada padi*, *lėmpuwing padi*, *nyior padi*. Large varieties are called *gajah*.

فار **para**. I. A shelf, rack or framework of any sort raised above the flooring ; a raised inner apartment in a Malay house ; Ht. Sh. Kub., Sh. Abd. Mk., 29.

P. api : an open framework in the kitchen over the fire.

P. buwang : an orifice made by projecting the upper portion of a house wall (*tibar layar*) so as to make it extend over the lower.

Arang p. : soot.

Buwah p. : a fruit, *mangifera* sp. ; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Papan p. : a ceiling of planks in contradistinction to one of cloth.

Rumput para-para : a grass, *cyperus pilosus*. *Rumput p. bėtina* : *cyperus polystachyus*.

II. A collective prefix. *Sėgala muntėri dan para-pėnggawa* : all the ministers and rulers of districts ; Ht. Mar. Mah.

III. Sentry-go *Orang para* : the sentry ; the constable on duty at the door of a police-station.

فارت **parit**. I. A trench, a moat, a ditch, a canal cut for drainage purposes ; (Penang) a drain, = (Singapore) *longkang*. *Di-pėrbuwat-nya parit* : he cut a trench ; Ht. Abd., 311.

II. To trip the anchor.

فارت **parut**. I. The scar left by a wound. *Luka itu hilang, parut ada-kah hilang* : wounds pass away, but does the scar pass away ; a feud may be pacified, but its existence is never quite forgotten ; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 155. *Sėmboh dėngan tiyada bėrparut* : to heal without leaving a scar ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 86.

II. The process of rasping (coco-nuts). *Mėmarut* : to rasp ; Sh. Abd. Mk., 115.

فارس **paras**. I. The appearance or looks of a person. *Paras-nya elok* : he was of handsome appearance. *Sinar paras putėri* : the lustre of the princess's beauty ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41. *Mėnaroh anak pėrėmpuwan yang baik paras* : to have a pretty daughter ; Ht. Abd., 480.

II. Smooth ; presenting an even surface ; the process of removing asperities. *Sapėrti di-paras rupa-nya* : looking as though it had been (artificially) trimmed smooth ; Ht. Sh., Ht. Koris.

Mėmaras : to trim, to render smooth ; Ht. Ind. Nata.

فارس **paris**. See *pareh*.

فارغ **parang**. I. A chopper, a knife used in felling ; the process of using a chopper. *Pisau dan parang itu tumpul, maka mulut manusiya tėrlėbėh tajam ada-nya* : knives and choppers are (relatively) blunt, sharper indeed is the human tongue ; Prov., Ht. Abd., 210.

P. chandong : a cleaver, the handle of which is in one piece with the blade.

P. puting : a very sharp chopper. *Hėndaķ ķerja golok ķeling, hėndaķ makan parang puting* : a blunt chopper at work but a razor-edged cleaver at eating ; an idle vagabond ; Prov.

P. sari : a weapon mentioned in old romances ; possibly *parong sari*, see *parong*. *Maka ada parang sari sa-bilah tujuh bėlas lok-nya* : there was a *parang sari* with seventeen curves in its blade ; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 73.

Parangkan : to cleave, to cut through ; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 55. *Mėmarang* : to cut at, to strike at.

II. *Ikan parang-parang* : the name of a well-known fish ; Ht. P. J. P. ; Ht. Abd., 210, 229. *Gigi parang-parang* : a double row of teeth ; new teeth growing up before the old have fallen away ; Pel. Abd., 67.

III. *Sakit parang* : a disease affecting the head and neck.

فارغ **paring**. A plant, *mimosa scandens* ; Kl.

فارغ **parong**. *Kėris parong* : (Selangor) a *kėris* with a most exceptional number of twists (*lok*) in its blade ; cf. *parang sari*.

Pokok p. : a plant, *dysoxylon cauliflorum*.

فارق **parap.** I. The act of striking a blow hammer-wise with the side of the closed fist. *Mëmarap*: to strike a blow in this way. *Di-parap-nya biram Koris Mëngindëra*: he struck heavily at the elephant of Koris Mengindra; Ht. Koris.

Pëmarap: the lower part of the fist.

II. [Vulgar.] To guzzle, to gorge.

فارق **parak.** [Arab. **فارق**: space between.] Separating; placing a barrier between; drawing a line between;—used especially of the separation of the sexes at wedding and other festivities.

فارق **parek.** I. *Mëmarek*: to stoke up a fire; Kl., Pijn.

II. *Porak-parek*: helter-skelter, as the flight of a defeated army; Ht. Ism. Yat., 75; in confusion or disorder, of a house; Ht. Abd., 448.

فارق **parok.** (Kedah.) A coco-nut rasp; = *parut*, II., q. v.

فارق **param.** *Param-param*: a medicinal powder or ointment rubbed on a woman's body after confinement. Also called *pëparam*, or *bëdaq panas*.

فارق **parau.** Harshness or hoarseness of the voice, as after much talking. *Dan nyawa-ku jangan mëragam, mënjadi parau suwara yang mërdu*: do not speak (sorrowfully), my soul; do not let your sweet voice become harsh with utterance; Ht. Sh. Kub. Cf. also Sh. Bid., 33.

فارق **paro.** *Sa-paro*: a half. Also *sa-paroh*; v. *paroh*.

فارق **paru.** I. *Paru-paru*: the lungs; (also) the gills of a fish. Also *pëparu*.

II. *Paru-paru*: sweet fritters sold by pedlars in the Singapore streets.

فاره **parah.** Severe or deadly, of a wound. *Luka yang parah*: a grievous wound; Ht. Gul. Bak., 85.

فاره **pareh.** The dealing of cards, the throwing of dice; the casting of lots. Also (Selangor) *paris*.

فاره **paroh.** I. The beak of a bird. *Mënyëmbah pula dëngan paroh-nya dan kaki-nya*: it made its salutation with its beak and talons (*i.e.* covering its beak with its talons); Ht. Mar. Mah.

Pokok paroh: a plant, *elæocarpus parvifolius*. *Pokok paroh ënggang*: *elæocarpus stipularis*.

II. *Sa-paroh*: one half; a portion approximately equal to one half. *Hati-ku pun bërbëlah, sa-paroh hëndaq jadi baik dan sa-paroh takut*: my heart was split in two, half of it desiring a cure and the other half fearing (the remedy); Ht. Abd., 298.

فاري **pari.** I. *Ikan pari* (or simply *pari*): the skate or ray. *Mënikam p.*: to spear the skate; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Kikir p.*: a skate-skin grater; a type of a skin-flint; see J. S. A. S., II., 150. *Sëngat p.*: the sting of the ray, marked by the existence of three barb-like points (*sonak*). *Lëmbing sëngat p.*: a spear with three barbs arranged one below the other. *Buloh sëngat p.*: a Malacca cane with a ridge somewhat resembling the tail of the ray. *Siyang jadi yu, malam jadi pari*: a shark by day, a skate by night; a sleeping-mat which is rolled up by day and spread out by night.

Bintang p.: the Southern Cross.

Panggang p.: (1) the cooking of the *pari*; (2) to sail before the wind with two triangular sails on the mast instead of one,—each sail being on a different side of the mast, the wind permitting it; (3) “under full sail,” a description of a man or woman “sailing” down the street in gorgeous clothing.

Tëmpat bërnaung p.: “the place where the Great Ray takes shelter;” Sh. I. M. P., 13. The Malays believe in the existence of a leviathan ray which answers in many respects to our sea-serpent. It is believed to dwell under a gigantic sea-mushroom (*chëndawan*).

The principal varieties of the ray or skate recognized by Malays are: *p. bëting*, *p. bilis*, *p. dëdaq*, *p. lang*, *p. lumut*, *p. paksa*, *p. pauh*, and *p. rimau*.

فاسر **pasar.** [Pers. بازار.] A bazaar; a marketplace.

فاسر **pasir.** Sand; “sands,” in the sense of banks of sand. *P. panjang*: a long stretch of sandy beach.

Gula p.: sugar in minute grains, in contradistinction to lump sugar; Ht. Abd., 308.

Ikan p.: a kind of whiting.

Ibu p.: coarse-grained sand; Ht. Abd., 166.

Mas p.: gold dust; better *mas urai*.

Rumput p.: a common weed; *adenostemma viscosum*.

Pasiran: the sands; the sandy portion of any place; Sh. Abd. Mk., 108.

فاسخ **pasang.** I. A pair, a couple. *Ada-pun iya sa-pasang*; *sa-ekor jantan, sa-ekor bëtina*: they formed a pair; one male and one female; Ht. Abd., 90. *Kasut sa-pasang*: a pair of boots; Ht. Abd., 33.

II. *Ayer pasang*: the tidal flow; flood tide; Ht. Abd., 225.

P. anak: neap tide.

P. bah: unusual tidal flood causing inundation.

P. bësar: spring tide.

P. këchil: neap tide. Also *p. anak*.

P. këling: an exceptionally high spring tide.

P. përnama: tides at the full moon.

Bunga p.: the first of the flood.

Pënoh p.: full tide; the full rush of the tide.

Ayer pun ada pasang surut: even water flows and ebbs; fortune has its ups and downs, and nothing whatever is permanent. Prov.

III. To set anything in working order; to put in motion or use; to light (a lamp); to fire (a gun); to set (a sail); to harness (a horse to a carriage); (in some games) to set down the stakes and await the throw of a die or the play of an adversary. *Ada yang bermain pasang p̄rmata*: some played staking precious stones; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng. *P. p̄lita*: to light a lamp. *P. m̄riyam*: to fire a cannon. *P. suwara*: to shout, to hail; Pel. Abd., 115. *P. k̄reta*: to harness a horse to a carriage; Ht. Abd., 404. *P. bandera*: to hoist a flag; Ht. Abd., 112. *M̄masang p̄tas*: to fire crackers; Ht. Abd., 292, 293. *M̄masang m̄rchun*: id.; Ht. Abd., 350.

IV. *Sakit pasang-pasang*: hydrocele.

V. [From *pasang*, II?] To be effective; to penetrate (of the blow of a weapon); to produce the full effect. *K̄na pasang*: to hit a vital spot. *T̄rsungkor iya r̄bah tiyada pasang*: he fell down prostrate (stunned) but was not vitally injured; Ht. Mar. Mah.

فاسغ **pasong**. Stocks; shackles on the feet; fetters. *M̄lepaskan daripada pasang*: to release from the stocks; to release from confinement generally; Sh. May., 8. *Rumah p.*: (Singapore) a police-station, (Penang) *balai*. *T̄pong p.*: a native cake of the shortbread type. *Tiyada di-pasang*: unfettered; Sej. Mal., 121. *Pasongan*: fetters, stocks; Sej. Mal., III. *M̄masong*: to put in the stocks, to fetter; Ht. Abd., 117.

فاسق **pasak**. I. A peg, nail or wedge; to fasten by driving in a peg, nail or wedge. *Pasaḱkan s̄patu kuda*: to shoe a horse. *Tiyang longgar di-pasaḱ baji*: a loose mast fixed up with a wedge. *Pasaḱ p̄rahu*: pegs used in the fastenings of a native boat.

II. *Pasaḱ b̄ras-b̄ras*: a plant, *aglaia glabri-flora*. *Pasaḱ lingga*: a generic name for several meliaceous trees, e. g., *dysoxylon acutangulum*.

III. *Orang pasaḱ n̄ḡeri*: aborigines, (from *pasaḱ*: the inland portions of a country, Marsd.); = *orang ulu*.

IV. *Mata pasaḱ*: blue or grey eyes; the eyes of some cats; the eyes of an albino, (by extension) the eyes of a fair European.

فاسق **pasek**. Wrong-headed: foolishly obstructive; naughty, of children; unwilling to listen to reason, of adults; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 2.

فاسق **pasok**. A troop, a body of men, a company. *B̄rpasaḱ-pasokan*: in bodies, in troops or companies; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Pasokan*: a company; a team or side, in games; a gun-crew, in artillery practice; Ht. Abd., 105.

فاسل **pasal**. I. A tree, *ardisia odontophylla*; J. I. A., I., 296.

II. [Arab. *faṣl*.] Subject, matter; v. فاعل

فاسو **pasu**. A bason or bowl; a vessel with a broad orifice; a flower-pot; a wash-pot; a tub; Ht. Abd., 301.

P. bunga: a flower-pot.

P. tapak gajah: a large water-pot or ewer.

فاسه **pasah**. [Arab. فسخ] *Pasah nikāḥ*: to dissolve a marriage.

فاسي **pasai**. The name of an ancient Malay State in Sumatra.

فاغس **pangos**. *M̄mangos*: to blow, to spout,—of fish and amphibians which come to the surface to breathe. Also (by onomatopoeia) *po^{ns}*.

فاغق **pangok**. To raise the head only,—of a recumbent person.

فاغن **pangan**. I. Extensive tracts of forest. *Orang p.*: "jungle-dwellers;" the name given to some aboriginal tribes mentioned along with the *s̄mang* in the Ht. Koris.

II. [Jav.: to eat.] *Panganan* or (usually) *p̄nganan*: cakes.

فاف **papa**. [Skr. *pāpa*.] Poverty; pennilessness. extreme destitution; poor. *Hamba nan papa bukan k̄palang*: I am utterly destitute; Sh. Abd. Mk., 83.

Papa k̄lana: a wandering pauper; a destitute traveller.

Papa k̄rma: a man reduced by accident to extreme want; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

Tujoh kali pindah jadi papa: seven changes of residence make one a pauper; a rolling stone gathers no moss; Prov.

فاقت **papat**. To strike with a flat body (such as a board) upon a soft surface (such as sand).

فاقر **papar**. Flatness or smoothness or bluntness in contradistinction to sharpness; the back of a sword-blade as opposed to its edge; the flat of the horn as opposed to its point; the process of straightening or trimming the point of a pen so as to make it broader; filing the teeth to an uniform level. *K̄rbau m̄nandok anak-nya, d̄ngan papar tidak d̄ngan hujung*: a buffalo butting its calf with the flat of its horns, not with their points; severity resulting from kindness, not from hostility; Prov., J. S. A. S.; XXIV., 108.

Paparan: the flat side or portion of anything. *P. parang*: the back of a chopper.

Paparkan: to flatten.

فأس papas. Removal, taking away,—used of taking down tents or *kajang* roofs; taking off one's clothes, stripping a tree of its fruit, and exorcising an evil spirit from the body of a person possessed. *Papas kajang*: the removal of *kajang* mats; Sh. Sri Ben., 90. *Měmapas khaimah*: to take down tents; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris.

فأفغ pa'pong. *Kēdidi pa'pong*: (Kedah) a species of sandpiper.

فأفق papak. I. Flatness; evenness; without heights or cavities; cf. *papar*.

Ayam p.: a cock which has no long tail-feathers (*lawi-lawi*) and which looks generally like a hen.

Orang p.: a hermaphrodite who wears woman's attire.

II. [Jav. *papag*.] *Měmapak*: to receive, to welcome, Sh. Panj. Sg.; = *sambut*.

III. *Pěnoh papak*: chock-full, quite full; Ht. Koris;—a variant of *pěnoh pēpat* or *pěnoh sēsak*.

IV. Clappers used to frighten away birds.

V. To masticate, to crunch. *Kēras sapērti iya papak batu rasa-nya*: hard as though he were crunching stone; Ht. Ind. Nata.

فأفن papan. A plank, a board; flooring, planking, ceiling, flat woodwork generally. *Bukan papan hēndak tarah*: a rhyming equivalent for *bukan makan muntahkan darah*: this is not eating, this is overgorging.

P. batu: a slate. Also *p. loh*.

P. chator: a chessboard.

P. choki: a board for playing the Malay game of draughts; Sej. Mal., 99.

P. chongkak: an oval board with hemispherical holes in it used for playing *chongkak*.

P. kawan: a plank in the framework of a Malay boat placed between the *apit lempang* and the *pisang-pisang*.

P. loh: a slate; Ht. Abd., 20, 22.

P. mistar: a ruler; a ruling-board; Ht. Abd., 38.

P. para: a plank ceiling.

P. sa-kēping: a plank used in the simplest form of burial,—for covering up the side-cavity in which the body is laid.

P. siyar: the plank furthest from the keel in the construction of a Malay boat.

P. tongkah: a sort of plank sledge used by shellfish pickers for getting about mud-flats.

Asah p.: the filing of the teeth to an uniform height.

Dinding p.: a wall or partition of planks.

Muka p.: "board-faced," i. e., brazen-faced, impudent; an unblushing cheek.

Rumah p.: a wooden house.

Tulang p. dada: the sternum or breast-bone.

Tulang p. punggung, or *tulang p. pungkor*: the lumbar vertebræ.

فأفوي pa'puwi. [Chin.] A method of taking the auspices (practised in Chinese temples).

فأفه papah. To totter along painfully and with support, as a sick man just risen from his bed or as a very old man; to support a tottering or wounded man; Ht. Abd., 247, 250.

فأفك paka. *Puru paka*: an eruptive disease of the feet.

فأفك pakat. [Arab. *muwāfaḳat*.] Consultation, arrangement by conference; mutual decision; a deliberative meeting or society. *Kětiga orang itu-pun sa-pakat-lah bichara-nya*: the three came to a joint resolution; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Nama pakatitu* "Commerce Chamber": the name of that association was "the Chamber of Commerce," Ht. Abd., 427.

فأفكو pakak. *Uluu pakak*: the name given in Singapore to some conical shells imported from Celebes as an article of commerce; *conus miles*, *conus lithoglyphus*, and others.

فأفكل pakal. The process of caulking a boat, tub, barrel, or anything which has to be watertight and which is not in one piece.

فأفكن pakan. I. The woof; that which is shot into the warp by means of the shuttle; the process of shooting or striking into the warp. *Tirai yang berpakan-kan emas* curtains shot with gold; Ht. Ism. Yat., 29.

II. Invulnerability, when the imaginary result of magical drugs rather than of magical acts or formulæ; v. *kēbal*.

III. Jav. To eat; the root of *makan*, q. v.

فأفكو pakau. I. The cross-piece in the mouth of a bucket; an interior prop or stay.

II. [Chin.: *phah-káu*?] A Chinese game of cards somewhat resembling *vingt-et-un*.

فأفكو paku. I. A spike, a nail. *Měngata ka-dulang paku sērēpēh*: "the chipped nail abuses the tray;" a rhyming equivalent for "*mengata ka-orang sēndiri yang lēbeh*": to abuse a person for what one possesses in a greater degree oneself; the pot is calling the kettle black; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 117. *Paku-kan*: to nail; Ht. Abd., 28. *Tērpaku*: nailed; firmly affixed to; Ht. Abd., 136.

II. A generic name for the fern, *filex*, and for plants resembling it.

P. aji: *cycas rumphii*.

P. balu: *tænites blechnoides*.

P. bēnar: *anisogonium esculentum*.

P. dudok bukit: *lindsaya scandens*.

P. gading: *aspidium leuzeanum*.

P. gajah: the common tree-fern.

P. gajah paya: *cyathea brunonis*.

P. ikan: *blechnum orientale*.

P. kijang : *diplazium sorzogonense*.
P. kikir : *aspidium polymorphum*.
P. kilat : *nephrodium dissectum*.
P. langsuwir : the bird's nest fern; *thamnopteris nidus-avis*.

P. laut : *cycas rumphii* ; = *p. aji*.
P. lumut batu : *leucostegia parvula*.
P. pahat : *cyathea brunonis*.
P. pandan : = *p. langsuwir*.
P. pinang : *nephrolepis exaltata*.
P. rësam : *gleichenia linearis*.
P. rësam padi : *cheilanthes tenuifolia*.
P. rusa : *diplazium sorzogonense*.
P. tanjong : *anisogonium esculentum*.
P. tēmbaga : *aspidium cicutarium*.
P. uban : *nephrolepis exaltata* ; = *p. pinang*.
P. ular : *blechnum orientale*.
P. wangi : *pleopeltis phymatodes*.

III. *Kalok paku* : the figure-head of a (Singapore) boat.

فاكي pakai. The use or wearing of anything; to assume, to wear, to adopt the use of, to put on, to employ. *Buleh pakai ini surat* : this document can be made to serve; Ht. Abd., 45. *Mēmakai* : to wear, to use. *M. sēluwar* : to wear trousers; Ht. Abd., 89. *Tērpakai* : of service; used; utilized; of constant occurrence; Ht. Abd., 46, 47.

Pakaiyan : clothes, garments; anything worn whether as garments (Ht. Abd., 32, 97) or as a *kēris* or watch (Ht. Abd., 361). *Tiyada bērpakaiyan* : without clothes; Ht. Gul. Bāk., 49.

فاگت pagut. The peck of a bird, the bite of a snake; to peck out (of a hawk pecking out the eyes of a dragon, Ht. Pg. Ptg.); to peck up and carry away, Ht. Kal. Dam., 75. *Di-pagut tēdong* : bitten by a cobra. *Kalau mēnyēbērang sungai, biyar di-tēlan uleh buwaya, jangan-lah di-pagut uleh ikan kēchil-kechil* : if you are crossing a stream, better be swallowed by an alligator than be picked to pieces by little fish; it is more honourable to fall a victim to the great than to the mean; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 72.

Cf. *patok*.

فاگر pagar. A fence; a palissade; a row of stakes or palings. *Pagar makan padi* : the fence eats up the *padi*; the precautions for diminishing loss eat up the profits; Prov. *Bagai bulan di-pagar bintang* : like the moon fenced in with stars; an appropriate and beautiful combination; Prov. *Saperti bulan di-pagarkan bintang* : id.; Ht. Koris.

P. anak : (1) the palissading leading to an elephant corral or to a trap for wild beasts; (2) a tree, *ixonanthes obovata*. *P. anak jantan* : a tree, *gordonia excelsa*.

P. suwa : a fence placed between two buffaloes before a fight to excite them by preventing their getting at each other.

P. tēnggalong : a gallery on the stern (*dandan*) of a ship.

Bunga p. : the common lantana (flower); *lantana camara*.

فاکن pagan. Solid, strongly built (of a ship); sturdy (of a man).

فاگو pagu. A ceiling. *Di-suroh-nya orang muda itu tidor di-atas pagu* : he ordered the youth to sleep in the loft; Ht. Raj. Sul., 22.

فاكي pagi. Morning; in the morning; early; to-morrow morning. *Pagi hari* : early. *Pagi dan pētang* : morning and evening.

فال pala. I. [Skr. *phala* : fruit, outcome, product.] *Buwah pala* : the nutmeg, *myristica fragrans*; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 12.

P. bukit : *myristica crassa*, and *m. kunstleri*.

P. hutan : *myristica elliptica*.

P. hutan bulu : *myristica lowiana*.

P. jantan paya : *myristica crassifolia*.

Akar pala-pala : a climbing fig, *figus aurantiaca*.

Halwā p. : nutmegs in syrup; Ht. Abd., 303.

II. *Pala-pala* : really; properly; thoroughly. *Pala-pala mandi biyar basah* : if you are going to bathe properly, you may as well wet yourself; you may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb; Prov. *Pala-pala aku hēndak mati, biyar-lah aku mati bērkapan chindai* : if I have got to die, let me die in a shroud of many colours; a variant of the same proverb; J. S. A. S., II., 157.

Sa-pala-pala : as much as possible; as thoroughly as possible.

فالت palat. I. (Vulgar.) The penis.

II. An instrument for punishing school-boys; described v. Ht. Abd., 28.

فالت palit. The act of smearing or smudging; = *chalit*, q.v., but rather less in degree.

Mēmalit : to smudge or smear; Sh. Ul., 13.

Tērpalit : smudged, smeared, stained.

Kērbau sa-ekor mēmbawa lumpor, kērbau sēmuwa-nya pun tērpalit-palit juga : one buffalo is muddy and all his fellow buffaloes become smeared with mud; a scoundrel corrupts his friends; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 110.

فالت palut. Enwrapping; enfolding as a letter is enfolded in its envelope or a newspaper in its wrapper. Cf. *balut*.

فالر palar. Covetousness; greedy, grasping, as a *raja* who expects rich presents.

فالس palas. I. A generic name for the fan-palms known as *licualas*, the leaves of which are used by Malays as cigarette-wrappers and for other purposes.

Batang p.: id.; Ht. Mar. Mah.

P. batu: *licuala longipes*.

P. gunong: *licuala glabra*. Also *p. padi*.

P. tikus: *licuala acutifida*.

II. *Palas lintang*: the platform of a ship; J. S. A. S., III., 70.

فالس palis. The act of turning away the head, *e.g.*, as when a girl looks the other way on a compliment being paid her. *Bèrpalis*: to look aside in this way; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Bid., 72. *Mēmālis*: id.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8; Sh. Bid., 21; Ht. Ism. Yat., 44. *Sunggoh-iyā mēmālis maka di-dalam hati-nya tērlalu suka-chita*: although she looked the other way she was secretly very much pleased; Ht. Sh. Mard.

فالغ palang. Position across or athwart; cf. *alang*, *galang* and *malang*. *Kayu palang*: the bar across a buffalo's horns; the bars of a horse's stall. *Galang tēmalang*: cross-beams on which a boat is sometimes laid when hauled up on shore.

فالغ paling. Turning to one side or another; looking aside; cf. *palis*. *Bèrpaling*: to look aside, to turn the head to one side; Ht. Kal. Dam., 21. *Bèrpaling haluwan*: to turn a boat's head to one side or another; Ht. Bakht., 28. *Mēmalingkan*: to turn (anything) to one side. *Baginda mēmalingkan kuda ka-kiri*: the king turned his horse to the left; Sh. Abd. Mk., 64. *M. muka*: to turn the face to one side; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Sej. Mal., 33.

Paling is not used of merely glancing to one side (*jēling*) but of actually turning the head.

فالغ palong. A trough such as is used for feeding or watering animals.

فالتو palak. A lie, false.

فالتو palek. *Polak-palek*: (Kedah) equivocation, inconsistency; = *bolak-balek*.

فالم palam. Plugging up or stuffing up; used especially of the closing of the lower orifices of the body (*abaimana*) before burial.

فالو palau. A cicatrix or other distinguishing mark on the face facilitating identification.

فالو palu. A blow with a stick or bar; striking with a rigid body held in the hand in contradistinction to a blow with a switch or with the hand itself. *Sapērti ular kēna palu*: like a snake struck by a stick (writhing in impotent rage and agony); Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 140; Ht. Abd., 204.

Palukan: to strike (with a club); Sh. Abd. Mk., 18. *Tērpalu*: struck off (of coins being minted); Ht. Best. *Mēmālu bunyi-bunyiyan*: to beat musical instruments; Ht. Abd., 350.

قاله paloh. A hollow filled with stagnant water; pools of water left below high-water-mark by the receding tide; cavities on the sloping sides of a hill which remain filled with water after heavy rain. *Mahu ēngkau minum ayer pada paloh bukit ini*: do you wish to drink water from the pools on this hillside; Ht. Isk. Dz.

قامر pamor. The veining or damascening of weapons; the watering on the blade of a *kēris*, a matter to which Malays attach very great importance.

Angin timor bēlayar ka-Daiḱ

Singgah di-kuwala kampung Che'Judah;

Tuwan ēmpama pamor yang baik,

Sukat di-simpan mēnjadikan tuwah:

you, Sir, are like good damascening which, when possessed, brings its owner good luck.

قامن paman. Maternal uncle; a familiar form of address to men a good deal older than oneself; Sh. Lamp., 35. *Sa-orang paman pēnjala*: an old fisherman; Sh. A. R. S. J., 12. *Adohi paman Sēmar*: oh my uncle, Sēmar; Ht. Sg. Samb. See also Sej. Mal., 133.

قامه pamah. Low-lying, of ground.

Tanah rata tanah yang pamah,

Kalau tinggi jadi pērmatang:

level ground is low-lying ground; if high it is called a *pērmatang*.

فان pana. See فنا .

فانر panir. Pers. Cheese.

فانس panas. Heat, warmth. *Sa-tahun panas, sa-hari hujan basah sēmuwa*: hot weather may last a year, but when a day's rain comes it wets everything; a day's mischief may undo a year's work; Prov. *Hari ini patut-lah rēduḱ atau panas kēras*: this day should be either gloomy or intolerably hot; this business will either make or mar me; Prov.

P. hati: excitement; feelings worked up to an intense pitch; Sh. Pr. Turk., 12.

Hujan p.: rain when the sun is shining, —believed to bring luck.

Panaskan: to heat. *Kēpanasan*: heated, scalded. *Bagai chaching kēpanasan*: like a scalded worm; writhing in agony; Prov.

Panas when used of magical practices signifies that they are extremely unholy.

فانس panus. A candle-bracket.

فانو panau. White spots; temporary discoloration of the skin. Several varieties are recognized:

P. bēsi: black hair-covered spots.

P. bunga: white spots or freckles.

P. chantek: beauty-spots; single freckles which bring out the merits of the complexion by contrast.

P. mēngkarong: white hair-covered spots.

P. tēkukor: very small white spots.

فانه **panah.** A bow; the use of a bow; (better *anak panah*) an arrow.

Lang di-panah Sēri Rama,
Di-panah dēngan panah yang sakti :
a hawk was shot by the great Rama, shot with an arrow of magical power; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14. *Ayer kolam itu di-panah matahari bērkilat-kilat rupa-nya :* the water of the pond glittered under the darting rays of the sun; Ht. Sh. *Di-panah matahari :* "shot by the darts of the sun" is also used to describe sunstroke.

P. Ranjuna : the bow of Arjuna, a simile for a beautifully shaped arm. *Jin panah Ranjuna :* a meteor-like evil spirit, shooting through the air like a rocket and then suddenly vanishing.

Panahan : the shooting of arrows; an arrow, Ht. P. J. P.

Mēmanah : to shoot with a bow; Ht. Gul. Bak., 52.

فأوت **paut.** To pull in towards one, to draw in towards one, to haul in; to be drawn to anything, to be attached or attracted or bound. *Bērsangkut p. :* to be "tied" to a place by obligations. *Dayong di-paut :* with oars backed (backing water;); Sh. A. R. S. J., 4.

Bērpaut : to cling to anything, as a drowning man clinging to a plant (Sh. A. R. S. J., 10), or as a struggling man clinging to his opponent [Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 61.]

فأوس **paus.** The whale, *balæna*. Also *tēmpaus*. *Bērapa bēsar ikan paus, tēmpuling juga mēng-hilangkan jiwa :* however big a whale may be, a (small) harpoon can take away its life; small apparent causes may have great effects; Prov.

Gigi p. : a kind of bone or ivory sometimes used in making *kēris*-handles.

فأوغ **paung.** [Port. *pao*.] Bread, but especially applied to Chinese bread or biscuits. *Pisau p. :* a bread-knife. Also *paun*.

فأوغ **pawang.** A sorcerer, a medicine-man, a practitioner of the black art. A *pawang* is, however, as a rule, less of a witch-doctor than of a practitioner of some harmless art such as hunting, agriculture or fishing, for the proper success of which certain ceremonies (relics of an older religion) are deemed necessary.¹

¹See SKEATS' "Malay Magic" for example of the way in which magical rites are interwoven with the life of the Malays. The following pantuns will give a fair idea of the simple character of many a *pawang*'s functions :—

Pawang jērēmal mēnyirap dahulu
Tundok tengok ikan yang lalu ;
Tērkhēna kēdewas hawan sēludu,
Angkat daun tuwang ka-pērahu.
Bērlainan pula pawang bēlat,
Hēndak chedok pijak di-rēmbat,
Mosok pēnjau pēnoh bēkat
Tarek tali bēharu di-angkat.

P. bēlat, p. jērēmal, p. kelong, p. pukat : practitioners of magic arts in connection with various classes of fishing.

P. gēharu, p. kapor : collectors of scented woods and camphor from the jungle.

P. gajah : an elephant trapper.

P. kapal : a navigator, Ht. Isk. Dz. *P. di-laut :* id. *P. yang mēmbawa jalan :* a guide.

Lēbah bērtuwalang di-pohun kēriyang,
Baik lēkas chari pawang :

the bees are swarming on the *kēriyang* tree; you had best go quickly and find a medicine man (*pawang*).

Sēhaya mēnjadi pawang di-laut,
Tiyada takut angin dan ribut :

I practise the black art of the sea and have no fear of the winds and the storm.

فأوق **pauk.** I. *Lauk-pauk :* all kinds of food; v. *lauk*, of which this is merely a collective.

II. Drawing towards one; a variant of *paut*, q. v.

فأون **paun.** I. Eng. A pound (whether in weight or in money).

II. [Port. *pao*.] Bread, biscuits; v. *paung*.

فأون **pawan.** I. A plant; *clerodendron inerme*.

II. (Penang and Kedah.) A sort of distinctive title prefixed to the names of many persons; = *paḡ wan*.

فأوه **pauh.** I. A species of wild mango.

P. janggi : a tree believed by Malays to grow on a sunken bank (*tēbing runtoh*) in the centre of the ocean. *Buwah p. janggi :* a fruit, the shell of which is used by Hindu mendicants as a beggar's bowl; the *cocos maldiva*? *Taseḡ p. janggi :* the great ocean round this fabled tree; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Raj. Don., 31.

P. kijang : a large tree, *irvingia malayana*. *P. kijang jantan :* (Malacca) *homalum longifolium*.

Pauh-pauh : a name sometimes given to trees of the *evodia* class. *P.-p. pasir :* *croton caudatus*.

Pari p. : a large fish, a species of ray or skate.

II. A thigh, a limb, a quarter,—an equivalent of *paha* in some Sumatran dialects but known in the Straits only in the sense of a quarter, especially of a quarter-*chupaḡ* in measuring milk.

فأوه **pawah.** I. Wage, pay, especially in the sense of half profits being allowed as wages by the employer to his servant. *Upah dan pawah :* wages and commissions; Ht. Raj. Don., 38.

II. *Rēmpah pawah :* all kinds of spices or curry-stuff. Also (Kedah) *rēmpah puwah*.

فاوي pawai. I. The suite or train of a *raja*; the followers in a bridal procession. *Sĕgala pawai pun pĕrgi-lah mĕnjĕmput surat*: all the suite (of the prince) went to receive the letter; Ht. Ism. Yat., 94, 129. *Maka di-atu orang-lah pawai kiri kanan tuwan putĕri itu*: officers of the Court were drawn up to the right and left of the princess; Ht. P. J. P.

II. *Pawai panji-panji*: state spears adorned with pennons and borne in the train of a prince; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng.

فاه paha. The thigh of a man; the ham of an animal; a quarter or fourth part. *Bĕri bĕtis hĕndak paha*: give him the leg and he will want the thigh also; give him an inch and he will want an ell. Prov. *P. bĕlalang*: the thigh of grass-hopper; a type of a beautiful thigh according to Malay ideas. *Kĕduwa bĕlah paha*; both thighs; Ht. Abd., 328.

Jantong p.: the fleshy part of the thigh.

Pangkal p.: the upper portion of the thigh.

فاهت pahat. A chisel; carving with a chisel. *Lak-sana pahat dengan pĕmukul*: like the chisel and the hammer; a man who will not work unless another forces him; Prov.

P. jantan: a chisel with a narrow but deep blade.

P. kuku: a gouge.

P. lebar: a chisel with a broad and shallow blade.

Bulu p.: the feathers of a half-fledged fowl.

Ulu p.: the handle of a chisel.

Tĕrpahat: incised, cut into, carved into—as an inscription is carved on a stone tablet; Ht. Abd., 238.

فاهت pahit. Bitterness. *Pahit bagai hĕmpĕdu*: bitter as gall. *Pahit bĕrajakan holanda*: the bitterness of Dutch rule; Ht. Abd., 366. *Di-luwar merah, di-dalam pahit*: red outside and bitter within; showy but unsatisfactory; Prov.

فاهت pahut. See *paut*.

فاهر pahar. A large salver of metal, resting on a stand or on legs; Sh. Bid., 46. This large salver is used as a central rice-dish.

فاهڠ pahang. The name of a Malay state on the East coast of the Peninsula. *Sombong anak Pahang*: arrogant are the men of Pahang; Prov.

فاهق pahok. A valley, a stretch of comparatively low-lying ground.

فاهم paham. [Arab. فهم] Knowledge, acquaintance with; to be versed in, to know well. *Korang paham*: lack of understanding; Ht. Abd., 5, 3, 182. *Salah p.*: misunderstanding; Ht. Abd., 139.

فاهي pahi. I. The blade of a buffalo-plough.

II. (Penang.) A book used in working out omens and horoscopes.

فاي paya. A swamp, a morass.

Laksana ikan di-paya,

Datang kĕmarau kĕring-lah iya:

like fish in a swamp which dries up when there is a drought; in a precarious position; Prov.

فاير payar. *Pĕrahu payar*: a cruiser, a coast-guard ship, a light war-vessel; Pel. Abd., 8; Ht. Abd., 12, 459.

فأيس pais. Fish cooked in *pisang*-leaves; fish with onion and ginger cooked in a wrapper of leaf.

فايڠ payang. *Sampan payang*: a sea-going fishing-boat; a large boat for fishing in almost any weather. *Pukat p.*: (Kedah) id.

فايڠ payong. An umbrella, a parasol, a sun-shade; shelter under an umbrella; (by extension) the head of a nail.

P. ubor-ubor: a state umbrella with a heavy fringe; Ht. Bakht., 14.

P. bĕrapit: two small umbrellas borne side by side in the train of a prince; Sej. Mal., 93, 122.

P. barwat: a (Javanese) state umbrella; Ht. Mas. Ed.

P. chĕtĕra: a sort of canopy or fringed umbrella; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 30.

Payongkan: to shelter under an umbrella; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Mĕmayongkan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

The umbrella being an appurtenance of Malay royalty, the word *payong* is used, by a complimentary metaphor, to signify "king" or "lord."

Banyak muda sudah ku banding,

Tuwan sa-orang payong nĕgĕri:

many youths have I compared (with you), but you alone are king of this place (my heart).

فأيڠ pa'yong. The player of the male sentimental part in a *ma'yong* performance. See *ma'yong*.

فأيف paip. Eng. A tobacco or opium pipe.

فأيق payak. *Bĕrpayaĕ-payak*: (Penang) in large (especially unnecessarily large) quantities.

فأيو payau. Brackish, of water; insipid, tasteless or tasting unpleasant; Pel. Abd., 147.

فأيو payu. Price, sale-price; precious. *Mĕmutuskan p.*: to pay the price, to settle the account; Pel. Abd., 109. *Raja asal tĕrpayu*: a prince of high descent; Sh. Sri Ben., 86.

فأيه payah. Difficult, of a work; serious, of an illness; poverty, of means. *Sakit p.*: a dangerous illness; Ht. Abd., 9, 212, 446; Ht. Koris. *Kĕpayahan*: difficulty; pecuniary difficulty; poverty; Sh. Lamp., 20.

قېين **pabeyan.** [Jav., from *beya*, q. v.] A custom-house, a wharf; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 14.

قېتا **pĕta.** I. [Skr. *patā*.] A sketch-plan; a design; a drawing; a portrait or pictured representation; to draw, delineate, or design. *Gambar itu bĕharu di-pĕta* : that picture is newly drawn; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Pĕtakan : to make a picture or sketch-plan of anything. *Di-dalam hati sudah di-pĕtakan* : pictured in the heart; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 33.

II. *Pĕta ra'na* : see *pĕtĕrana*.

قېتارم **pĕtaram.** A small *kĕris* or knife; also *pĕtĕram*, q. v.

قېتاك **pĕtaka.** [Skr. *pātaka*.] Misfortune, calamity. Usually *pĕstaka*, q. v.

قېتال **pĕtala.** [Skr. *pātāla*.] A fold; a layer; a stratum;—used of the seven folds of heaven (*tujoh pĕtala langit*) and of the seven folds of the earth (*tujoh pĕtala bumi*). An account of these folds is found in the *Bustānu's-sālaḥīn*, Book I.

قېتالغ **pĕtaling.** A tree yielding a good timber, *ochanostachys amentacea*.

P. ayer : a tree, *pachynocarpus wallichii*.

P. tandok : a shrub, *aporosa praineana*.

قېتاني **pĕtani.** The name of a state on the East coast of the Malay Peninsula; "Patani."

قېتير **pĕtir.** A clap of thunder; thunder; Sej. Mal., 152; Ht. Abd., 363, 370. *Bunyi p.* : the sound of thunder.

Batu p. : fossil stone weapons. Also *batu lintar*.

قېتيرا **putĕra**, or (Kedah) **pĕtĕra.** [Skr. *putra* : a son.] A child of a royal house, a prince; a son (of a prince). *Putĕra bĕndahara* : the son of the *Bĕndahara*; Pel. Abd., 17. Cf. *putĕri*.

Bĕrputĕra : to be delivered of a son or daughter (of a queen); to be possessed of a son.

Ēmpat b. : with three sons; Sh. A. R. S. J., B. *Ēmpat* : to have four sons. *Bĕrputĕrakan* : to give birth to a son or daughter (of a queen); Ht. Gul. Bak., 58.

Kĕputĕraan : the position of a prince.

Pakaiyan k. : princely attire; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

قېتيراڭ **pĕtĕrabang.** An ornament mentioned in old romances.

قېتيران **pĕtĕrana.** [Skr. *prastarana* : a cushioned seat.] A seat near the throne; a bench used by princes of the blood; the bench on which the bride and bridegroom sit in state at a wedding; Ht. Ind. Meng.

P. lawangan : the forehatch in a Malay ship.

This word is pronounced *pĕta ra'na* in Kedah and is sometimes written *pĕtara'na* (Ht. Ind. Meng.) or *pĕtaratĕna* (Ht. Sh. Kub.).

قېتيراس **pĕtĕras.** (Kedah.) Boasting, pride, arrogance; from *tĕras*? *Tunjoĕ p.* : to brag.

قېتيرغاس **pataranggas.** (Kedah.) An evil spirit believed by Malays to take the form of a woman. It is believed to be generated by the flow (*ayer tĕntuban*) at childbirth, and not to be the actual spirit of a woman who dies in or before childbirth (*langsuir*). Cf. *puntiyanak*.

قېتيرام **pĕtĕram.** A dagger used by women in Java; Ht. Sh. Also *pĕtaram*.

قېتيروم **pĕtĕrum.** *Ubat pĕtĕrum* : powder in cartridge for use with artillery; Ht. Raj. Don., 17; cartridges generally.

قېتروالي **putarwali.** *Akar putarwali* : a medicinal plant (*lepidagathis longifolia*?); also called *akar sĕruntum*.

قېتيري **patĕri.** Solder; v. قېتيري.

قېتيري **putĕri** or (Kedah) **pĕtĕri.** [Skr. *putri* : a daughter.] The daughter of a prince, a princess, a fairy. *Tuwan p.* : a princess. *P. gunung ledang* : the fairy of Mt. Ophir.

P. malu : the "modest princess;" a name given to the sensitive plant.

Bunga p. : a flower (*grammatophyllum speciosum*?)

Burong sĕpah p. : a bird (unidentified); Ht. Ind. Meng.

Dau p. : a plant (*mussoenda frondosa*?)

Puting p. : a cockle-shell.

قېتس **pĕtas.** I. A disturbance in water caused by little bubbles coming to the surface.

II. [Onom.? or Eng. *petards*?] Crackers, noisy fireworks. *Mĕmasang p.* : to fire crackers; Ht. Abd., 292, 293.

III. *Bĕras-pĕtas* : (Riau, Johor) all kinds of rice, rice generally; (Kedah) *bĕras kĕrĕtas*.

IV. Onom. A sound such as that of a man cracking his whip.

قېتڭ **pĕtang.** Afternoon, evening. *P. hari* : late in the day. *Kĕpĕtangan* : overtaken by evenfall; Ht. Kal. Dam., 101. *Pĕtang-pĕtang* : evening after evening; every evening; Ht. Abd., 36.

قېتڭ **pĕting.** I. A jerk with the thumb and finger or with the tips of the fingers; jerking away (a small object).

II. *Tĕpĕting-pĕting* : (Kedah) showing oneself off in public; self-display; swagger.

قېتڭ **patpat.** *Patpat lang* : a children's game in which the players stand one behind the other, each child holding the one in front by the waist. In Kedah the word is pronounced *pa'pa'-lang*.

قېتق **pĕtek.** Plucking, picking, gathering; drawing away anything held between finger and thumb; touching the strings of a musical instrument

played with the fingers. *Bunga di-pětek, pėrdu di-tėndang*: the flower is gathered, the stalk thrown away; the daughter is loved while the mother is neglected; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92. *Kuntum bėharu di-pětek*: a newly plucked blossom; Sh. Bid., 21.

Mėmėtek: to pluck, to pick; to play a stringed instrument. *M. bunga ayer mawar*: to pick a rose; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 15.

Pětek is also used with the special significations of (1) bleeding by opening a vein; (2) cracking the finger and thumb together; (3) the backward jerk or recoil of stretched elastic.

فتما **pětam**. A frontlet worn by a bride over her fringe of short hair (*andam*); the frontlet of a horse.

فتما **patma**. [Skr. *padma*.] A lotus; Ht. Ism. Yat., 114.

فتما **petamari**. [Port. ?] A one-masted sailing vessel; Pel. Abd., 132.

فتوا **pětuwa**. [Arab. *fatwa*.] A legal decision or ruling; a statement made with authority; the advice of the experienced; Ht. Gul. Bak., 66. Also *pětuwah*.

فتوتو **pětutu**. I. The name of a fish (unidentified). II. A tree, *hibiscus floccosus*.

فتول **pětola**. I. The name of a rich cloth. *Bėrsabok p.*: wearing a plaid of this rich cloth, Ht. Sh.

II. A generic name given to a number of pumpkins; a pumpkin; Ht. Gh. Also (Riau, Johor) *kětola*.

P. hutan: *luffa acutangula*. *Akar p. hutan*: *aristolochia roxburghiana*.

P. manis: *luffa cylindrica*.

P. ular: *trichosanthes anguina*.

فتوه **pětuwah**. [Arab. فتوة: decision of a mufti on a point of law.] A precept, a formula; a traditional rule (e.g. in wood-craft or jungle-craft) such as is regularly followed though without knowledge of the reasons on which it is based; the advice of the experienced; the statements of those who know.

فتي **pětai**. I. A tree yielding a pod which is very offensive in smell; *parkia biglandulosa*; Pel. Abd., 37. *Bagai pětai sisa pėngait*: like *pětai* beans, the leavings of the reaping-hook; not worth even picking up; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 23.

P. bėlalang: *pithecolobium microcarpum*.

P. laut: *desmodium umbellatum*.

فتي **pěti**. Tam. A box, a case, a chest. *Apiyunduwa p.*: two chests of opium; Ht. Abd., 101. *P. bėsi*: a safe. *Sa-buwah p.*: a box; Ht. Abd., 220, 284, 303.

فتين **pětiman**. A cauldron or saucepan for cooking rice; see *tim*.

فترا **pějěra**. The sighting-bead of a gun; to take aim; to look along the barrels at the bead.

فتجل **pějäl**. Hard, of flesh; not easily pressed or pinched.

فتجم **pějäm**. The closing of the eyes. *Supaya sėnang mata abang pějäm*: that your eyes, my brother, may readily close; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Mata-nya pějäm*: his eyes were closed; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng.

فتچاچل **pěchachal**. (Kedah.) A slave by descent; cf. *pachal*.

فتچت **pěchat**. To remove from office; to dismiss; to get rid of; to deprive of royal favour; to lose. *Di-pěchatkan Allah makanan-mu*: may God deprive you of food; Ht. Kal. Dam., 262.

فتچت **pěchut**. A whip; setting on or urging on a horse with a whip. *Kuda di-pěchut*: the horse was urged on; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 65. *Mėmėchut*: to whip on, to urge on (a horse); Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Nata. *Pěchutkan*: id., Ht. Sh. Kub.

فتچري **pachėri**. A dish; brinjal cooked in a certain way.

فتچكاري **pěchakari**. (Riau, Johor.) A syringe; (Kedah) *pichagari*.

فتچكاري **pichagari**. See *pěchakari*.

فتچه **pěchah**. Breakage into fragments; to break up, to break open, to break out, to burst; to be broken, of a line of battle; to spread, of news; to become public, of a secret. *P. pėrang*: the breaking of a line of battle. *P. pėlöh*: to burst into perspiration, as an angry man. *P. rahasiya*: the publication of a secret, Ht. Hamz., 3. *P. ka-darah*: a suffusion of blood under the skin, caused by a blow. *Rayat pun pėchah-lah chėrai-bėrai*: the troops were broken and scattered in all directions; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Pěchahkan* and *mėmėchahkan*: to break into; to break open; Ht. Abd., 322, 323.

فتد **pada**. By, at, near, in, according to. *Pada masa itu*: at that time. *Pada pikiran sėhaya*: in my opinion. *Pada akhir-nya*: finally. *Dari-pada*: (1) from; (2) than; v. *dari*. *Ka-pada*: to (a place).

فتدا **pěda**. Preserved fish; = *budu*.

فتداني **pědati**. A car, a waggon, a wheeled vehicle. *Pědati yang bėrmuwat hėta*: carts laden with goods; Ht. Sh. Kub. *P. mėriyam*: a gun-carriage; Ht. Raj. Don., 16. *P. radin galoh*: the car of a princess; Ht. Sh. *P. kėrbau*: a buffalo-cart; Ht. Abd., 252.

- فداد **pĕdada**. A name given to the *bĕrĕmbang* tree, *sonneratia acida*; Ht. Ind. Meng.
- فداك **pĕdaka**. I. [Skr. *pādāka*.] A collar with pendent ornaments, Ht. Pg. Ptg. *P. susun tĕlu*: a collar of this sort with three rows of pendants; Ht. Mas Ed.
- II. (Kedah) The plank protecting the body in a Malay grave. See *daka*.
- III. A sort of gateway or lodge with seats such as is seen in the Straits at the entrance to gardens and grounds.
- فدالي **pĕdali**. A plant (unidentified) of the water-lily type; Ht. Ism. Yat., 114.
- فدر **pĕdar**. Strong and unpleasant, of taste; extreme acidity; extremely rancid. Cf. *pĕdas*.
- فدري **padĕri**. [Spanish *padre*.] A priest; a clergyman; Ht. Abd., 135, 174, 176.
- فدس **pĕdas**. Biting, of taste; pungency. *Siapa makan chabai iya-lah mĕrasa pĕdas*: whoever eats red pepper will find that it makes him smart; every man must bear the consequences of his own acts; Prov., J.S.A.S., II., 140. This proverb is often used as an equivalent of our proverb "if the cap fits, wear it."
- فدغ **pĕdang**. A sword, a sabre. *P. bĕrtĕlanjang*: a naked sword; Ht. Isk. Dz. *P. mĕmĕdang*: to fight with swords, Ht. Ind. Nata. *P. kĕrajaan*: a sword of state; Sej. Mal., 92.
- فدف **pĕdap**. Sucking up moisture,—used of a man drying a smooth surface by pressing his handkerchief on it, etc. *Kartās p.*: blotting paper.
- فدل **pĕdal**. The gizzard. Also *hĕmpĕdal*, and *ĕmpĕdal*.
- فدما **padĕma**. [Skr. *padma*.] The lotus; see *padam*.
- فدنا **pĕděna**. A large wide-mouthed jar or tub, usually of earthenware; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Ht. Hamz., 2.
- فدندغ **pĕdĕndang**. *Kain pĕdĕndang*: braid such as is used on soldiers' uniforms.
- فدندغ **pĕdĕndang**. I. *Buwah pĕdĕndang*: a fruit (unidentified). *Mata-nya sapĕrti buwah pĕdĕndang masak*: with eyes like the ripe *pĕdĕndang* fruit; Ht. Ind. Meng.
- II. A plant with pretty flowers; the oleander; Kl.
- فدوك **paduka**. See *pāduka*.

- فدوك **pĕdukang**. *Ikan pĕdukang*: (Kedah) a fish somewhat resembling the *ikan duri*.¹
- فدولي **pĕduli**. [Arab. *fadlūlī*.] To care about, to concern oneself about. *Sĕhaya ta'-pĕduli*: I do not care.
- فدومن **pĕdoman**. [Jav. *dom*, a needle; = *jarum*.] A compass; Ht. Abd., 184, 482. *Bĕlayar tiyada bĕrpĕdoman*: to sail without a compass; Ht. Ind. Nata. Also (Riau, Johor) *pĕndoman*, and (Kedah) *pĕnoman*.
- فده **pĕdah**. A hint, a suggestion, a premonition.
- فده **pĕdeh**. A smarting sensation; the smarting of the eyes in a glare or when a foreign body enters them; Pel. Abd., 16; smarting in the ears or in the stomach. *Hati p.*: (literally) a feeling of costiveness; (by metaphor) a sensation of anger. *Rasa pĕdeh chuping tĕlinga*: do your ears smart; do you like the sound of what I am telling you; Prov.
- فديواكن **pĕdewakan**. A Bugis trading vessel.
- فديه **pĕdiyah**. [Arab. *دبه*.] A fine paid in atonement for some offence such as not observing a fast or not attending mosque with regularity.
- فرايو **pĕrabu**. The prince; a princely title occurring in romances taken from the Javanese. Also *pĕrbu*.
- Pĕrabuwan*; (1) majesty, dignity; princely, Sh. Panj. Sg.; (2) a palace, Ht. Sh. *Kĕpĕrabuwan*: id. *Kĕna sinar kĕpĕrabuwan Sĕri Bĕtara*: to feel the rays of the king's majesty; to see the king; Ht. Mas Ed.
- فراجو **pĕraju**. *Bunga pĕraju*: a flower (unidentified); Ht. Sh.
- فراد **pĕrada**. [Port. *prata*.] Gold or silver leaf cut into patterns; tinsel; gold plate. *Bĕrsabok p.*: with a scarf of tinsel; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Pintu tulis p.*: a door adorned with tinsel; Sh. Abd. Mk., 37.
- فراست **pirasat**. The art of telling character by the face; Arab.: *firāsāt*, q. v.
- فراسن **pĕrasan**. See *rasa*.
- فراغي **pĕrangai**. Nature, disposition, innate character. *Pĕrangai-nya jahat*: he was of an evil disposition. *Tĕrlalu baik pĕrangai dan kĕlakuwan*: excellence of character and behaviour; Ht. Abd., 360.
- فراوس **pĕrawas**. A medicinal plant; *lindera*, sp.
- فراوس **pĕrawis**. Ingredients, factors, materials.

¹ *Ikan pĕdukang bĕrbĕlang-bĕlang*
Akan-akan bagai ikan duri;
Jangan di-langkah hayu mĕleniang
Mara bĕsar dudok mĕnanti.

فراون **pĕrawan.** A maiden, a virgin, virginity. *Tiyada 'adat orang pĕrawan bela*: it is not the custom that maidens should sacrifice themselves (on the funeral pile of men); Ht. Sh. *Tĕrona mĕlihat pĕrawan*: a bachelor seeing a maiden; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41.

The word *anak dara* is commoner in this sense.

فراهو **pĕrahu.** A generic name for boats and ships; a vessel in general as opposed to one of any special type. At present a distinction is drawn between native-built vessels (*pĕrahu*) and ships of European types (*kapal*).

Anak p., or *awak p.*: the crew; J. S. A. S., III., 65.

قرب **pĕrba** or **purba.** [Skr. *pūrwā*.] Ancient, former. *Pĕrba kala*: the days of old; the past; Ht. Bakht., 83; Sej. Mal., 51.

قرباني **pĕrbani.** Extreme, of the tide; high or low, of the tidal flow at its highest or lowest. *Ayer timpas p.*: high water.

قربو **pĕrbu.** Prince, king; a variant of *pĕrabu*, q. v. *Bunga pĕrbu nĕgara*, a flower (unidentified); Ht. Koris.

قُرت **pĕrat.** Acrid, sour. *Tĕrong p.*: a small brinjal, *solanum aculeatissum*.

قُرت **pĕret.** I. Fetid, of smell.

II. A convulsive twitching or feeling about the body; a ticklish sensation (in a healing wound).

III. A bird (unidentified); Ht. Ind. Nata.

قُرت **pĕrut.** The stomach, the belly; (by extension) the uterus, Ht. Best.

Bawa p.: to "cadge" for a meal.

Kirim p.: to send a retaining fee (*upah bidan*) to a midwife when a woman is in the seventh month of her pregnancy.

Pĕnyapu p.: a nickname given to the youngest of a family.

قُرتال **pĕrtala.** *Pĕrtala bayu*: a magical steed (*kĕndaraan*); Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Kub.

قُرتام **pĕrtama.** [Skr. *prathama*.] First. *Yang pĕrtama*: the first. *Sampai-lah iya kapada pĕrtama tĕntara raja Iskandar*: he reached the vanguard of King Alexander's army; Ht. Isk. Dz.

قُرتوگس **portugis** or **pĕrtugis.** Portuguese. *Nĕgĕri p.*: Portugal.

قُرتوگل **portugal.** Portugal. *Kapitan portugal indĕra*: the Portuguese royal commissioner; Ht. Koris.

قُرتولس **pĕrtulus.** A guide; Maxw.

قُرتوی **pĕrtewi.** [Skr. *prithiwi*.] The earth; the name of the mother of Bhauma in the *Hikāyat Sang Samba*. *Naga p.*: the "Earth-dragon"; the name of a formation in line of battle (*ikat pĕrang*); Ht. Ind. Meng.

قُرج **pĕrcha.** I. A rag, a piece of cloth. *Suwatu pĕrcha merah*: a red cloth; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 75.

II. *Pulau pĕrcha*: Sumatra.

قُرجاي **pĕrchaya.** To trust; to believe; to have confidence in. *Harap ada pĕrchaya tidak*: to hope for something but not to expect it; Prov. *Jangan kita pĕrchaya yang dĕmikiyan*: let us not believe such things; Ht. Abd., 17. *Pĕrchaya dĕngan tiyada di-choba*: belief without testing; faith; Ht. Abd., 4. *P. angin*: belief that is not real belief; acceptance without comprehension.

Kĕpĕrchayaan: trust, confidence. *Orang yang kĕpĕrchayaan*: a man in a position of trust; a servant in whom implicit reliance is placed.

قُرجت **pĕrchit.** To gush or spring forth,—of water springing from a spout.

قُرجف **pĕrĕchup.** Onom. To clap the hands by way of urging on any combat.

قُرجق **pĕrĕchek.** See *rĕchek*.

قُرجو **pĕrachau.** [Siam.: *pra chau*.] A Siamese royal title; the King of Siam, as occasionally described among Malays.

قُردان **pĕrdana.** I. [Skr. *pradhana*.] *Pĕrdana mun-tĕri*: the chief minister; the prime minister.

II. Excellent, exquisite,—of the appearance (Ht. Ind. Meng.), or of the voice (Ht. Si Misk., 48).

قُردو **pĕrdu.** The base of a tree-trunk; the visible part of the root. *P. buloh bĕtong*: the base of the giant bamboo; Ht. Mar. Mah. *P. nyior*: the visible part of a coco-nut root. *Bunga di-pĕtek, perdu di-tĕndang*: the flower is plucked, the root is kicked; ingratitude, especially that of a man who cherishes his wife but neglects her mother; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92. *Daun dapat di-layang, gĕtah jatoh ka-pĕrdu juga*: a leaf may be borne away by the breeze but the tree-sap must fall near its foot; acquaintances may desert you but blood relations fall with you; Prov.

قُردولي **pĕrduli.** [Arab. *fadlūlī*.] To care, to be concerned about. Also *pĕduli*.

قُرده **pĕrdah** or **pĕrĕdah.** The handle of a chopper or hatchet. *Kĕrawat p.*: the fastener of the blade to the handle.

قُرس **pĕras.** Onom. *Pĕras-pĕras*: the rustling sound of clothing when the wearer walks; the swish of garments.

Pĕras pĕrus: the sound of a man blowing his nose.

- فرس **pĕrus**. I. Gruff, unfriendly.
II. See *pĕras*.
- فرساد **pĕrsada**. *Pancha pĕrsada*: a decorated bathing place (usually of temporary construction) in which the ceremonial ablutions at the close of Malay wedding-festivities take place.
- فرستوا **pĕrsĕtuwa**. [Skr. *prastawa*.] *Sa-kali pĕrsĕtuwa*: "Once upon a time";—a common commencement for stories. *Pada sa-kali pĕrsĕtuwa*: id.
- فرسنگ **pĕrsangga**. [Pers. *farsang*.] A "*parasang*"; a measure of length; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 8.
- فرسنگراهن **pĕrsanggarahan**. A rest-house for travellers (in Java), Ht. Mas Ed.;=*pĕrsinggahan*, from *singgaḥ*, q. v.
- فرسن **pĕrsen**. I. Eng. Present, gift.
II. Eng. Per cent.
- فرسه **pĕrĕseh**. Pure white, bright, clear, frank; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Bakht., 18; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 2.
- فرسي **parsi**. Persian. Better *farsī*.
- فرغ **pĕrang**. War, battle; the line of battle. *Ikat p.*: the line of battle. *Imām p.*: a leader in war. *Gĕndang p.*: a war-drum. *Bĕrpĕrang*: to go to war; to fight; to be at war; Ht. Abd., 12, 98, 252; Sej. Mal., 144. *Pĕpĕrangan*: warfare; a state of war; Ht. Abd., 12.
- فرغ **pĕreng**. A fetid smell such as that of a urinal.
- فرغکن **pĕrenggan**. Frontier, boundary, limit;=*pĕrhinggaan*. *Hampir dengan pĕrenggan nĕgĕri Pĕtani*: near the Patani frontier; Ht. Mar. Mah.
- فرغکو **pĕranggu**. A set, suit. *Sa-pĕrangguwan*: id. *Pĕranggu pakaiyan*: suit of clothes; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Sa-pĕrangguwan butang*: a set of buttons; Sh. Sing. Terb.
- فرغکو **pĕrunggu**. Bell-metal.
- فرغکی **pĕringgi**. [Pers. *faringi*.] A Frank, a European; (in the *Sejarah Mĕlayu*) a Portuguese. *Kait p.*: a kind of herring-bone embroidery.
- فرث **pĕrap**. To fly at an enemy, of a fowl; (by extension of meaning) a pugnacious disposition on the part of a woman; anxiety to have the last word.
- فرث **pĕrĕpat**. A tree (unidentified); Sh. Pant. Shl., 7.
P. bukit: a tree, *cupania lessertiana*.
The *pĕrĕpat* very closely resembles the *bĕrĕmbang* (*sonneratia acida*).
- فرق **pĕrak**. I. Starting; a startled look or nervous quiver; a timorous side-glance such as that of a nervous man when in a state of needless apprehension. See *changak*.
II. [Siam.: *pra*.] A well-known Siamese title; a "*pra*," often grandiloquently translated as "count."
- فرق **pĕrok**. To stow away carelessly; to put apart anything in a hole or drawer where it may be out of the way.
- فرقسا **pĕreksa**. [Skr. *pariksha*.] Investigation, examination, looking into things. *Tiga hari sa-kali nanti aku pĕreksa akan hĕrti-hĕrti pĕrkataan itu*: three times a day will I question you regarding the meaning of those words; Ht. Abd., 41.
Pĕreksai and *mĕmĕreksai*: to question, to examine; Ht. Abd., 306, 325, 337, 435.
- فرقسي **pĕraksi**. Material used for perfume; flower petals, etc. See *raḡsi*.
- فرکار **pĕrkara**. [Skr. *prakāra*.] A matter, an affair, an article or business. *Habis-lah pĕrkara*: there is an end of the business. *Kĕduwa p.*: the second point is. *Sĕhaya pinta duwa pĕrkara sĕhaja*: I ask two things only; Ht. Abd., 30. *Ikan dan daging dan pĕrkara yang bĕrdarah*: fish and flesh and everything that contains blood (mammals of all sorts); Ht. Abd., 104.
- فرکاس **pĕrkasa**. [Skr. *prakasha*.] Brave, gallant, distinguished for valour. *Gagah p.*: id.
- فرکاسم **pĕrkasam**. A preparation of fish; J. S. A. S., III., 41. Better *pĕkasam*, q. v.
- فرکاکس **pĕrkakas**. Instrument, contrivance; means for doing anything.
Pĕrkakas kacha: a machine of glass; Ht. Abd., 354. *Pĕrkakasan*: machinery, appliances.
Pĕrkakasan chap: appliances for printing; Ht. Abd., 167.
- فرکت **pĕrĕkat**. Lime, mortar, cement, glue; any sticky compound for holding materials together; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Pant. Shl., 9.
- فرکسا **pĕrĕksa**. Examination, investigation. See *pĕreksa*.
- فرکوت **pĕrkutut**. Jav. The dove, Ht. Ind. Nata;=*(Malay) tĕkukor*.
- فرکل **pĕrgul**. [Dutch: *verguld*.] Gilt; silver-plated. *Mas pĕrgul*: plated with gold; gold plating.
- فرکم **pĕrgam**. The well-known large wood-pigeon; the "imperial pigeon," *carpophaga aenea*, and *carpophaga badia*.

فرگي **pĕrgi.** To go, to proceed. *Hendak-lah aku pĕrgi ka-Riau*: I shall go to Riau. *Bukan-nya baik bĕlajar daripada pĕrgi dĕngan tiyada bĕrfāidah*: is it not better to study than to go on in this profitless way; Ht. Abd., 36.

Often pronounced *pĕggi*.

فرل **pĕrul.** A Penang variant of *pĕruwi*, q. v.

فرلاهن **pĕrlahan.** Slowly, quietly, tranquilly. *Bĕrkata dĕngan p.*: to speak quietly. *Pĕrlahan-pĕrlahan, jangan gopoh-gopoh*: quietly, quietly; do not do it hurriedly. *Bĕrjalan dĕngan pĕrlahan*: to walk slowly. In "Bazaar" Malay the word is often pronounced "*plan*."

فرلس **pĕrĕlus.** Stepping where the soil gives way under you or where a hole is unexpectedly met with; putting one's foot into bad places.

Chachak sĕnjata panjang pendek,

Binatang tĕpĕrĕlus mati tĕrsula:

stick weapons long and short (point upwards) on the ground and the beast will set foot on them and die impaled on their points.

فرلخ **pĕrĕlang.** Glitter, flashing, coruscating. See *rĕlang*, and cf. *chĕmĕrĕlang, gĕmĕrĕlang*, etc.

فرلق **pĕrlak.** A Malay state in Sumatra.

فرلنته **pĕrlenteh.** (Riau, Johor.) Dissolute; idle; debauched. Also (Kedah) *pĕlente*.

فرلو **pĕrlu.** [Arab. فرض.] Necessary, compulsory, obligatory. Used of an injunction of religion being obligatory on all Muhammadans, and not merely inculcated as a merit.

فرلي **pĕrli.** (Penang.) Shirking work; pretending to work but not really working.

فرم **pĕram.** I. *Mĕmĕram*: to coo, of doves; Kl. II. Storing fruit while still unripe with a view to its ripening while stored.

Buwah bĕrĕmbang masak ranum,

Masak di-pĕram dalam guwa;

Kumbang lalu, bunga tĕrsĕnnyum,

Sa-ekor bĕlalang tumpang tĕrtawa:

the *bĕrĕmbang* fruit has become fully ripe; it ripened while stored in the cave.

فرم **pĕrum, or (Kedah) pĕrom.** The lead used for sounding. *Batu p.*: id. *Membuwang p.*: to heave the lead.

Burong gagak tĕrbang mĕndĕru,

Singgap hinggap di-hutan tarum;

Malim pĕkak, kapitan bisu,

Di-tĕngah laut di-buwang pĕrum:

the mate is hard of hearing and the captain is dumb; the lead has been heaved in mid-ocean.

فرمات **pĕrmata.** [Skr. *paramāta*?] A gem, a precious stone. *Bĕrchinchin di-pĕrmata intan*:

with a ring jewelled with a diamond; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Pĕrmata jatoh di-rumput gilang*: a gem fallen on the grass continues to glitter; true worth shines out in any surroundings; Prov., cf. s. v. *ĕmbun*. *Sapĕrti chinchin dĕngan pĕrmata*: like a ring and its gem; harmonizing exactly; Prov., Ht. Abd., 96. *Bĕpĕrmata*: gemmed; studded with gems; Sej. Mal., 25.

فرماتخ **pĕrmatang.** Rising ground in *padi*-fields; the remnants of old beaches or sandbanks which stretch at intervals across low-lying swamps near the sea. This high sandy soil serves to grow coco-nuts and to furnish dry building-land for workers in the adjoining *padi*-fields.

Also (Kedah) *pĕmatang*. From *batang*, q. v.

فرمان **pĕrmana.** [Skr. *pramāna*: measure.] *Tiyada tĕpĕrmanai lagi banyak-nya*: their numbers were beyond calculation,—a common description of an army in ancient Malay romances. Pronounced *tĕpĕrmĕnai*.

فرميت **pĕrambut.** Invulnerability against weapons. *P. sĕnjata*: id.

فرمداني **pĕrmadani.** [Old Jav. *paramadami*; modern Jav.: *prang wedani*.] A rug for the floor,—in contradistinction to a roll of carpeting (*hamparan*) or matting (*tikar*).

فرمشن **pĕrimpin.** *Tali pĕrimpin*: a rope in the rigging of a Malay boat; the bolt-rope?

فرمئون **pĕrĕmpuwan.** A woman. See *ĕmpu*.

فرمي **pĕrmai.** I. [An abbreviation of *pĕrmaisuri*, q. v.] Queen; Sh. Bid., 3. *P. mĕngindĕra*: id.; Sh. A. R. S. J., 29.

II. Fair, pretty, lovely, beautiful, *e.g.*, of beautiful cloth (Ht. Koris), or of a girl's tresses (Ht. Ind. Meng.), or even of a fine road (Ht. Mas Edan), or beautiful tank (Ht. Gul. Bak., 87).

فرميسي **pĕrmisi.** [Dutch: *permissie*.] A permit, a pass; Sh. Lamp., 44.

فرمسوري **pĕrmaisuri.** [Skr. *parameswari*.] A queen; the wife of a reigning sovereign. *P. indĕra*: the principal wife of a sovereign; Ht. Ism. Yat. *P. kwĕn* (queen): the Queen; the title by which Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was generally known in the Straits.

فرن **pĕran.** A clown or comedian; the name given to the character in a *ma'yong* theatrical performance who takes the comic part and acts as a sort of friend to the "jeune premier" (*pa'yong*) who takes the sentimental part. The *pĕran* is sometimes known as the *awang* from the name attached to his part.

فرن **pĕrun.** The final burning of felled vegetation on a clearing. The process is to fell jungle, then to burn as much as possible, then to

destroy by a second burning and clearing whatever, owing to the freshness of its wood, has survived the first burning.

*Těbang kayu naķ buwat huma,
Sudah di-bakar bēharu mēmērun;
Kumbang mēlayu tiyada bērguna,
Hilang sēri bunga di-kēbun:*

cut down the wood to make a *padi*-clearing, when you have burnt it, burn it once again.

In some cases (where the first burning has been very effective) *pērun* is used of merely removing the charred remnants and not re-burning them.

The word is also used of the soft calcined wood at the end of a half-burnt stump (*puntong*). *Harimau puntong pērun*: a variety (from its colour) of the black panther.

فرنام **pěrnama** or **purnama**. [Skr. *purnāma*.]
Full, of the moon. *Bulan p.*: the full moon.

*Punggok bērbunyi di-chērang rimba,
Gila chēhaya purnama bulan:*

the owl's note is sounded in the clearings of the forest as it maddens (with love) for the glowing beauty of the moon at its full.

Purnama is also used as a measure of time, e. g. *sa-puloh p.*: ten full moons hence; *tiga p.*: three full moons hence; Sh. Ul., 1; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 15.

فرننه **pěrentah**. Rule, government, sway, direction, order. *P. inggēris*: British rule. *Datang-lah pērentah dari Bētawi*: an order came from Batavia; Ht. Abd., 11.

Mēmērentah: to rule; to order about; Ht. Abd., 176. *Mērentah*: to order about, of a queen ordering about her maids of honour; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Pēmērentah: a ruler; Sh. Pr. Turk., 4.

فرنج **pěranja**. A scaffolding in successive tiers, such as the succession of seats at a circus; galleries of seats one above the other. The word is also used of some forms of the dove-cote.

فرنجت **pěranjat**. *Těrpěranjat*: startled, frightened, suddenly alarmed.

فرنچ **pěrunjong**. A measure of length; v. *unjong*.

فرنچت **pěranchit** and **pěranchut**. To fly in all directions, as the fragments of a stone when struck by a bullet or as the contents of a tub when the tub is emptied out with a strong jerk.

فرنچت **pěrinchit**. A singing-bird (unidentified).

فرنچه **pěranchah**. The wooden scaffolding of a house; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W. Cf. *pěranja*.

فرند **pěrandā**. See *randa*, and *poraķ*.

فرندن **pěrindun**. A brood; a hatch; all the children of a single mother; v. *indoķ*.

فرنسس **pěrensis**. Eur. French; Ht. Abd., 194, 345.

فرنه **pěřenah**, or **pěrnah**. Ever. *Belum p.*: never yet. *Tiyada p.*, or *ta'-p.*: never.

*Pěrahu kēchil, layar ka-tēngah,
Haluwan mēmaju ka-Bukit Tambun;
Dari kēchil sēhaya ta'-pěrnah
Malam bērpanas, siyang bērembung:*

from my childhood up I have never known sunshine by night or dew by day;—an expression of wonder or doubt at an improbable story; Prov.

فرنې **pěrni** or **pěřeni**. A large Chinese bowl of porcelain; it is used for preserving gold fish.

فروار **pěrwara**. [Skr. *prawāra*.] The suite of a queen; the ladies of the court considered collectively.

*Sapērti bulan dēngan matahari
Tuwan di-hadap pērwara:*

like the moon and the sun (a brilliant combination) is my lady with her court before her.

فروسق **pěrosok**. To thrust into, to be thrust into; to thrust the foot into a hole. *Barang-siapa mēnggali lobang iya juga tērpěrosok ka-dalamnya*: whosoever diggeth a pit, shall also step into it; Ht. Abd., 177. *Tērpěrosok sampai ka-paha*: sinking into it up to the thigh; Ht. Abd., 319.

فروسه **pěrusah**. Headstrong, wilful, of wives; domineering, of men.

فروغ **pěruwang**. '*Ilmu pēruwang*: a magic art by which a wizard (*pandai pēruwang*) can keep the water away from his head when he sinks into the sea, and can thus escape drowning.

Pēluru p.: a bullet of lead mixed with gold or silver which is destined to penetrate into the body of a man whose skin is impenetrable (*kēbal*), penetration taking place through the natural orifices of the body.

Pēruwang is also used of the cleansing of a dead body from impurities at the *abaimana* and (according to Klinkert) of a cruel kind of torture, presumably that of "the growing bamboo," a form of impaling.

See also *ruwang*, with which these words are probably connected.

فروغس **pěrongos**. Peevish, short tempered; see *rongos*.

فروق **pěrupok**. A plant, *hemigyroa longifolia*.

فرون **pěruwan**. The yard of a ship.

فروغ **pĕrohong**. *Tĕrpĕrohong*: having a large hole in its side or bottom,—of a saucepan, jar, kettle, or vessel of any sort.

فروهي **pĕruhi**. Crumbling, as a lump of earth when picked up; easily falling to pieces. Also (Penang) *perul*, and (Kedah) *pĕrui*.

فروي **pĕrui**. See *pĕruhi*.

فروير **pĕrwira** or **pĕrawira**. [Skr. *prawira*.] A hero, a great warrior. *Gagah p.*: id. (emphasized).

فريق **pĕronyok**. To crumple up, as paper is crumpled up in the hand. *Tĕrpĕronyok*: crumpled up into a ball or lump.

فره **pĕrah**. I. Pressure in the hand; squeezing in the hand; to express the juice of anything; to milk; to wring out wet clothes. *Tiyada-kah di-pĕrah susu-nya*: are they not milked; Pel. Abd., 94.

Pĕrahan: milking. *Kambing p.*: a milch-goat; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 20, 95.

Pĕrahhkan: to squeeze out, to press out, to milk; Ht. Sh., Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. A tree; *mezzetia leptopoda*, or *elatario-spermum tapos*.

P. paya: a tree, *elæocarpus mastersi*.

Rumpul p.: a sedge, *fimbristylis diphylla*.

فره **pĕreh**. (Kedah) The straining pressure at childbirth.

فري **pĕrai**. I. *Bĕrpĕrai-pĕrai*: Scattering, of people; resolving itself into pieces, of a crumbling clod of earth or of a fungus; Sh. Pant. Shl., 6.

II. *Kain pĕrai*: a black silk cloth of Siamese origin (said to be of Chinese make but dyed in Siam) in common use in Penang. *Kain chita p.*: a cloth fabric, Ht. Sh. Kub.

III. Turning right round from right to left or *vice-versa*. *Mĕmbuwang p.*: to tack; Pel. Abd., 117.

IV. "Prye" in Province Wellesley. *Sa-bĕrang P.*: Province Wellesley; Ht. Abd., 353.

فري **pĕri**. I. Way, manner, matter. *P. hāl*: details, circumstances; Ht. Gul Bak., 45; Cr. Gr., 81. *Pĕri hāl aḥwāl*: id.; Ht. Abd., 320. *Al-ḥiṣāḥ pĕri mĕngatakan*: the story is concerned with the narration of;—a common way of beginning a Malay tale; Ht. Gul Bak., 42. *Tiyada-lah dapat di-pĕrikan lagi pĕrchintaan akan anakanda itu*: his regret for the loss of the prince was indescribable; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. Eng. Free, gratuitous, without payment.

III. [Pers. *pari*.] A fairy; a "peri." *Jin pĕri dewa mambang*: a common expression in romances to signify fairies of all classes.

فري **pĕriya**. A cultivated pumpkin with a proverbially bitter taste; *momordica charantia*. *Ada-pun buwah pĕriya itu kalau di-tanam di-atas batas sago dan di-baja dĕngan madu lagi di-siram dĕngan manisan sĕrta di-lĕtakkan-nya di-atas tĕbu sa-kali-pun, apa-bila diya masak pahit juga*: you may plant the bitter cucumber on a bed of sago and manure it with honey and water it with treacle and train it over sugar cane, but when cooked it will still be bitter; natural habits cannot be eradicated; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 89. *Sudah tahu pĕriya pahit*: "you knew it to be the bitter cucumber"; a proverbial reproof to a man who trusts a notorious scoundrel and then complains that his trust is misplaced.

Sudah tahu pĕriya pahit,

Siapa suroh pĕtek bunga-nya;

Sudah tahu diya ta'-baik

Siapa suroh dari mola-nya:

you knew it was the bitter cucumber: who told you to pluck its flower? You knew he was worthless, who then forced you from the first (to trust him)? Prov.

P. hutan: a wild vine, *vitis mollissima*.

فرباو **pĕriyawa**. An edible salt-water fish (unidentified.)

فرباي **pĕriyai**. A lesser noble, a notable (in Java).

فريدي **pĕridi**. I. Prolific (of anything); fast-growing, of a creeper.

II. (Kedah.) Short and slight, of a man or woman.

فريسي **pĕrisai**. A shield, a buckler; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Koris; Ht. P. J. P.; Sh. Bid., 54; etc.

فريغ **pĕriyang**. The proper moment for doing anything; the exact time at which *padi*-planting should commence; the auspicious moment; the tide in the affairs of men which when taken at its flood leads on to fortune.

فريق **pĕriyok**. A cooking-pot of earthenware or metal in common use for cooking rice; Ht. Abd., 104, 295. *Masaḥ pĕriyok asing-lah kita*: let us heat our saucepans separately; a proverbial suggestion of divorce.

P. api: a bomb-shell.

P. kĕra: the pitcher plant, *nepenthes*.

فريكي **pĕrigi**. (Riau, Johor.) A well, a spring; Ht. Abd., 201, 209. In Kedah *tĕlaga* is the word in more common use in this sense.

Pĕrigi di-katakan tĕlaga,

Tĕmpat budak bĕrulang mandi;

Mas tinggi ada bĕrhĕrga,

Budi bĕhasa sukar di-chari:

a well is called "tĕlaga,"—a place where children bathe.

Ayer p.: well-water; water obtained by underground drainage in contradistinction to that of surface ponds fed by the rain only; Ht. Abd., 278.

فس **pas.** Eng. A "pass" for a theatrical performance; a permit.

فس **pos.** (Kedah.) The blowing of a porpoise; (Riau) *kus*. Pronounced *pōns*.

فسا **pěsa.** A roller or rod on which cloth is wound up as it is woven.

فسار **pěsara.** A poetic variant of the word *pasar* (a market); Ht. Sh. Mard. See *pasar*.

فساك **pěsaka** or **pusaka.** Heirloom, family or quasi-entailed property. *Ādat p.*: the Malay rules guiding the use of family property especially land. *Haḳḳ p.*: family property. *Kēris itu asal-nya pěsaka juga*: the *kēris* in question was originally an heirloom; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Mērompak itu sudah pěsaka-nya*: piracy was an ancestral heritage with them; Ht. Abd., 234.

فساوت **pěsawat.** An instrument, a machine; (by extension) the male organ of generation. *Kuwasa p.*: the force generated by a machine; Ht. Abd., 166.

فست **pěsta.** [Port. *festa*.] A festive gathering (used of Dutch gatherings); Sh. Pant. Shl., 4. *P. dangsa* or *p. mēnari*: a ball; a dance.

فست **pusta.** [Port. *fusta*.] A small sea-going vessel, Sej. Mal. (quoted by Klinkert).

فستاك **pěstaka, pustaka,** or (Kedah) **pistaka.** [Skr. *pustāka*: a book.] A book of divination or sorcery; magic practices generally; the black art; injury as the result of the black art. *Dēmikiyan-lah pěstaka-nya kēris itu*: such is the magic of that *kēris*; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Kēras pěstaka-nya daripada hamba*: his magic is mightier than I; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Malang p.*: a curse inflicted by magic art; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89.

The word is also used and understood of the transformation effected by the supernatural power of an ancient divinity. *Dewa Durga Kēsoma pun rawat-lah mola pěstaka-nya kombali mēnjadi dewa*: the god *Durga Kēsoma* returned to the shape he possessed at the outset of his transformation and again became a god; Ht. Mas Ed.

Bala p.: the work of magic; evils brought on a man by the magic art of his enemies; cf. *malang p.*, supra.

فستل **pistul.** Eng. A pistol; a revolver; Ht. Abd., 106.

فستي **pěsti.** Certain, sure, positive, reliable. *Khabar yang p.*: definite news; Ht. Sh. Kub. *P. iya bērtēras*: it must have a hard core; Ht. Abd., 4. Cf. *městi*.

فسغ **pěsing.** I. A fetid smell, a stench. Better *pěring*.

II. (Singapore.) The whizz of a projectile through the air. The word is onomatopœic.

فست **puspa, paspa,** or **pěspa.** [Skr. *pushpa*.] A flower; flowered, variegated. The word is common in compounds such as *Paspa-ningrat* ("flower of the country," a princess's name, Sh. Panj. Sg.), *Paspa-juwita* ("flower of life," another name, Ht. Sh. Kub.), *Paspa-sari* ("flower of flowers," another name, Sh. Panj. Sg.), *paspa-danta* (ivory cut into flowered patterns? Ht. Ind. Meng.), *paspa-ragam* (variegated pattern, of cloth, etc.) *Pěrmata pasparagam*: gems of many colours; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41.

فستس **puspas.** An exclamation for driving away cats.¹

فستف **pěsok.** Perforated; broken through or broken down; fallen in, as a roof; fallen down, as a screen. *Kēruntong p.*: a hole with a small mouth or opening. *Gēndērang perang bagaikan pěsok rupa-nya*: the wardrums looked as though they had been perforated; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Dinding mana-lah yang pěsok*: what partition wall has given way; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 3. *Pěsok-pěsok*: full of holes; Ht. Kal. Dam., 46. *P. bērlombang*: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 6; Sh. Jur. Bud., 31.

فسكل **piskal.** [Dutch *fiskaal*.] A procurator fiscal, a minor judicial officer in the days of Dutch rule in Malacca; Ht. Abd., 34, 111.

فسمين **pasmen.** [Dutch *passement*.] A kind of lace work; passementerie.

فسن **pěsan.** Order, instruction, command, direction. *Pěsan*: an order; instructions; Ht. Abd., 136.

Pěsani: to give instructions; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 42; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 19. *Bērpěsan*: id.

Mēmēsankan: to direct, to order (a person to do anything); Sh. Panj. Sg. *Pěsankan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 220.

فسولت **pěsolot.** A creek; J. S. A. S., VIII., 131.

فسون **pěsona.** [Pers. *afsun*.] A spell, a magical incantation; the effects of a spell; witchcraft. *Ilmu p.*: witchcraft. *Kēna p.*: to be afflicted by the effects of witchcraft. *Orang p.*: a witch; Sh. Bid., 47. *Mēmbuwat p.*: to work a spell, Sh. Bid., 33. *Uleh karēna auliya pěsona*: because of this wizard of a (soi-disant) saint; Sh. Ul., 22. *Si-pěsona mana*: what wizard; what sorcerer; Ht. Gul. Bak., 80.

¹ *Pus-pas di-halau kuching, Kuching chēchak atas pura; Putus rēnggang baik bērdamping, Hati bising mēnchari mara.*

فسي **pēsai**. *Bērṗēsai-pēsai*: crumbling away, as the lime on an old wall.

فسيبن **pasiban** or (Kedah) **pēsiban**. A broad gangway round the *Sēri Balai*; the place where the lesser chiefs sit. *P. agong*: (at Jugra) the raised dais in the *Balai*.

*Akan jamuwan orang yang datang,
Di-luwar pintu ada pasiban:*

to entertain all comers a platform has been placed outside the gates; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3.

فسير **pēsiyar**. [Port. *pasear*: to go for a walk?] To stroll about; usually *bērsiyar*, from *siyar*, q. v.

فسيره **pēsirah**. I. An officer in charge of a district; Laws of Palembang, 13.

II. A bath-room (*di-tuwangkan ka-dalam pēsirah tempat tuwan putēri mandi*, Ht. Pg. Ptg.) = *pēsiram*?

فسيسر **pasisir**. Jav. The shore, the beach; v. *sisir*.

فغ **pong**. Onom. A thumping sound.

فغافه **pēngapoh**. A small vane, pennon or weathercock; Kl., Pijn.

Layar p.: a topsail or topgallant sail; (Kedah) *layar pēngampoh*.

فغانن **pēnganan**. [Jav. *pangan*: to eat.] Delicacies, cakes, sweetmeats.

فغت **pēngat**. A sweetmeat made of fruit (*labu, pisang, kēledēk*, etc.), cooked in coco-nut milk and sugar.

فغار **pēngar**. Dull-witted, as a man after a heavy sleep induced by drugs; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

فغره **pēngēreh**. A fish-trap set down in deep water when the current is strong and taken up when the water is still. It resembles the *lukah*.

فغس **pangsa**. A carpel or division of a durian; the natural "slice" of an orange; the natural division of any fruit. *Sapērti duriyan mēnunjoḡkan pangsan*: like the durian showing its carpels; revealing one's true character; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 66.

Bērpangsa-pangsa: in divisions, of a fruit; Ht. Koris.

فغستوکار **pēngsētukara**. Transformed (by the decree of a divinity); Ht. Mas Edan, Sh. Panj. Sg. See *sētu*.

فغسن **pēngsan** or (Kedah) **pangsan**. Swooning, fainting, loss of consciousness. *Rēbah p.*: to fall in a faint. *Hampir-hampir p.*: nearly fainting; Ht. Abd., 165. *Tērpengsan*: in a dead faint; Ht. Abd., 15.

فغسو **pongsu**. A hillock or mound; cf. *busut*. A distinction is sometimes drawn between *pongsu* (a mound) and *busut* (an ant-hill), but is not always observed.¹

فغسي **pangsi**. I. The peg of a top.
II. (Kedah.) Dull, of a sound which ought to be resonant.

فغث **pēngap**. I. Covering up, sealing from intrusion; hermetically closing;—used especially of the process of salting and storing up fish in a tightly sealed jar where corruption cannot set in. By metaphor, the word is used of criminal breach of trust.

II. Panting; to pant; from *ngap*.

فغثغ **pong pang**. (Kedah.) A fishing-boat of the *sampan kotak* type.

فغثکان **pēngkalan**. A landing stage; a place of embarkation. See *pangkal*.

فغثکت **pangkat**. Grade, degree, rank, stage; office, dignity. *Mēndapat p.*: to be promoted. *Mahkota tujuh belas pangkat*: a crown of seventeen tiers; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Tētapī ada pangkat-nya*: but there are various degrees (of love); Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. *angkat*.

Pangkatkan: to confer rank upon (a person); Ht. Best.

Bērpangkat-pangkat: in grades, in stages; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Nata.

فغثکر **pangkor**. A sort of pick or mattock for scraping sago out of the tree-trunk.

فغثکر **pengkar**. Bow-legged.

فغثکر **pungkor**. (Kedah.) The stern, the posterior, the anus. Also *punggor*.

P. siput: the heart of the whorl in finger impressions.

Tulang p.: the pubic bones. *Tulang papan p.*: the lumbar vertebrae.

فغثکرس **pēngkēras**. (Kedah.) A fee, a donation for services rendered; v. *kēras*. Also (Riau, Johor) *pēngēras*.

فغثکس **pangkas**. To cut off the top or extremities of anything; to crop the ends; to cut (of hair).

فغثکس **pongkes** or **pongkis**. A shallow rubbish-basket such as is used by scavenging coolies. Also *tongkis*.

فغثکغ **pangkeng**. [Chin. *páng-keng*.] A bedroom, a sleeping place.

¹ Cf. the following pantun:

*Kalau tuwan mandi di-sungai,
Singgah mēndang kayu giyam;
Sēhaya ēmpama si-anai-anai
Di-pongsu buroh tēmpat bērdiyam.*

فكڭ pangkong. To strike with a heavy stick; to pommel or pound.

فكڭ pongkak. A variant of *pangkal*; v. infra.

فكڭ pangkal. The beginning, the commencement; the earliest stage or first portion of anything. *Sēsāt di-hujung jalan balek ka-pangkal jalan*: if you miss your way at the last point of the road; start afresh at the first point of the road; starting afresh is often better than the attempt to otherwise remedy a blunder; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 144.

P. bahu: the shoulder.

P. buloh: the clump near the root of the bamboo; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 94.

P. lengan: the upper arm.

P. paha: the upper part of the thigh.

P. pokok: the visible root of a tree; the point where the tree begins to be visible above the ground.

Pangkalan or *pēngkalan*: a landing-place; the point where a traveller leaves the sea or river for a land journey or vice-versa. *Itu-lah pangkalan sēgala kapal-kapal*: that (Jeddah) is the port of disembarkation for all ships; Pel. Abd., 155.

فكڭ pangku. Breast, bosom; holding between breast and forearm; nurturing, fostering.

Pēteḡ jambu di-dalam paya,

Tanam padi di-dalam lobok;

Pēnat pangku lētaḡ di-riba,

Lētaḡ di-bantal takut mērajok:

if you are tired of supporting (her head) let it rest on your lap; if you place it on the pillow there is the fear that she will be displeased.

Pangkuwan: the upper portion of the lap; the breast.

Mēmangku: (1) to hold on the breast, as a court servant holds the royal betel-box; Ht. Koris, Sh. Pant. Shl., 10; (2) to attend to the affairs of a country as regent (*i. e.*, as a nurse, not as a mother), Sh. Abd. Mk., 31.

Pēmangku: a regent, an acting or temporary ruler, Ht. Sh. *P. raja*: id.

فكڭ pangkah. I. To peg a top.

II. Cruciform; the assumption of a cruciform shape; the sign of a cross; the cross mark placed on the forehead of a child or the bows of a ship to frighten away evil spirits; the caste-mark of a Hindu.

Mēmangkah: to flash out cross-wise, as the streaks of light from the sun and moon in certain states of the sky.

III. Hind. A punkah.

فكڭ pungkah. A fragment, a large piece of anything. Usually *pokah*, or *pukah*, q. v.

فكڭ pēngga. Deep, of a dish; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

فكڭ pēnggaga. A creeping herb much used in medicine, *hydrocotyle asiatica*. Usually (in the Straits) *pēgaga*, q. v.

فكڭ pēnggawa or punggawa. [Skr. *punggawa*.] An officer in charge of a district; Sh. Bid., 54; Ht. Mar. Mah.

فكڭ panggar. A scaffolding for workmen; a framework giving a raised floor.

فكڭ pinggir. Edge, border, boundary, limit. *P. nēgēri*: the frontier of a country or district; Sh. Lamp., 3. *Pinggiran nēgēri*: id.; Sh. Lamp., 8. *Pēminggir nēgēri*: id., Sh. Panj. Sg. *Pēminggir Majapahit itu*: the frontier of the state of Majapahit; Sej. Mal., 134.

فكڭ punggor. I. A fallen tree, a dead trunk; a leafless or fallen trunk. *Kayu punggor yang sudah mati*: a dead tree-trunk, Ht. Gh. *Tunggul p.*: id., Ht. Best. *Punggor rēbah bēlatok mēnum pang mati*: when the tree-trunk falls, the woodpecker which lives in it perishes; the fall of a prince means the ruin of his followers; Prov.

II. A variant of *pungkor*, q. v.

فكڭ panggang. I. Roasting; cooking by the direct action of fire; toasting. *Bagai kucing dēngan panggang*: like the cat and the roast (not easily kept apart); Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 96. *Sapērti kucing makan panggang*: like a cat eating the roast (excitedly and fiercely); Prov., Ht. Sh. *Pulut p.*: a sweet-meat prepared from *pulut* rice.

P. pari: "the roasting of the skate fish"; a descriptive name given to the appearance of the sail when set at right angles to the boat, *e. g.*, when the breeze is right astern; (by metaphor) "under full sail," of a dandy coming down the street in gorgeous raiment.

Pēmanggang: the roast.

II. Shut in, imprisoned,—of a piece in a game of chess or draughts.

فكڭ panggong. An erection on pillars, a stage, a raised flooring. *P. wayang*: the stage on which a theatrical performance takes place; Ht. Mas Edan; cf. Sh. Kamp. Boy., 4. *P. kēpala*: to raise the head; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Best. *Dudok bērsila p.*: to cross one leg over the other.

فكڭ pinggang. The waist; the central portion of a long body; amidships, in a vessel. *Pinggang ramping*: a slender waist; an attribute ascribed to most Malay heroines of romance. *Ikat p.*, or *tali p.*: a girdle. *Bērchēkal p.*: to grip the waist in wrestling; see also *chēkal*.

Kalau tiyada riyal di-pinggang

Saudara yang rapat mēnjadi rēnggang: if you have no money by your waist your nearest relatives will become distant to you; Prov.

Sa-hĕlai sa-pinggang: one garment to one waist; owning nothing but the clothes one is wearing; Ht. Abd., 365.

Pĕminggang: the midmost portion. *Mĕriyam p.*: the central battery in a Malay warship. *Dayong p.*: the central oars, the oars amidships; Ht. Raj. Don., 27. *Jin pĕminggang gunong*: an invisible spirit with a voice like the howling of a dog. *Kain sa-lai pĕminggang habis*: one sarong exhausts (the clothing of) the waist; extreme poverty; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 153; Cf. *sa-hĕlai sa-pinggang*.

فككح **punggong**. The posterior, the seat; Ht. Mar. Mah., Ht. Ind. Meng. *P. pĕdang*: the blunt side of a sword. *Main p.*: sodomy.

فككق **punggok**. I. Flat-bottomed; stumpy; tailless, or with only a short squat tail. *Mulut panjang ekor punggok*: with a long mouth and stumpy tail, a description of a snipe. *Ayam p.*: a fowl with a stumpy tail. *Lang p.*: a species of falcon.

Burong p.: a small owl which is proverbially represented as the lover of the moon and therefore as the type of despairing but passionate love; J. S. A. S., II., 138. *Laksana punggok mĕrindukan bulan*: like the owl moping for the moon; Prov.

II. Large and high, as an island conspicuous in the distance.

فككك **panggal**. Cutting or chopping through; severing. *Panggalan*: to cut through, to decapitate, to chop off the top of a branch; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Habis mati berpangalan*: they died decapitated; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Panggal tiga*: to cut into three pieces; Sej. Mal., 43.

فككن **panggil**. Summoning, calling; (occasionally) naming, entitling. *Panggil orang itu kamari*: call that person here. *Kĕchil janggan di-panggil anak*: when he is young do not call him your child; do not take liberties with those of higher rank even when opportunities for such liberties present themselves; Prov.

Panggilan: an appellation; Ht. Abd., 21.

Panggilkan: to have a man summoned; to send for. *Di-panggilkan-nya tukang China*: he sent for Chinese workmen; Ht. Abd., 176.

Mĕmanggil: (1) to call, to summon; Ht. Abd., 101, 250; (2) to invite; Ht. Abd., 142; (3) to name, to designate; Ht. Abd., 22.

فككل **punggol** or **pongol**. To hurl, to throw violently.

فككن **pinggan**. [Tamil?] A plate, a tray, a saucer. *Di-mana pinggan pĕchah di-situ-lah tĕmbekar tinggal*: where the plates are broken there will the broken pieces of pottery remain; Prov. *Pinggan mangkok*: plates and cups; crockery generally; Ht. Abd., 354, 364.

فككو **panggau**. A light raised framework on which fish is exposed to dry.

فككه **punggah**. Unloading, discharging; removing goods from one place to another. *Punggah angkat*: to pick up and remove; to shift or transport; Ht. Mar. Mah.

فككي **punggai**. (Kedah.) A stick used to throw at trees with the purpose of knocking down the fruit.

فككغ **pangling**. Failing to recognize, being unobservant or not noticing, absent-mindedness; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Cf. *paling*.

فككيم **pĕnglima** or (Kedah) **panglema**. An executive in contradistinction to a presidential officer (*pĕnghulu*); a leader in war; an adjutant or aide-de-camp. *P. bĕsar*: a commander-in-chief. *P. kanan* and *p. kiri*: officers commanding (titularly) the right and left wings of an army. *P. pĕrang*: a military chief.

فككشه **pĕngampoh**. *Layar pĕngampoh*; (Kedah) a topsail or top-gallant-sail; v. *pĕngapoh*.

فككنن **pĕngantin**. I. A bride, a bridegroom, a party to a marriage. *Sĕnapang p.*: a double-barrelled gun.

Mĕngantinkan: to marry; to set by the bride or bridegroom; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. The player of the viol (*rĕbab*) in the band used at a theatrical performance (*ma'yong*).

فككون **pĕngulun**. Lord; a variant of *pĕnkulun*, q. v.

فككولو **pĕngulu**. A headman; v. *ulu*.

فككوين **pĕngawinan**. *Tombak pĕngawinan*: a state lance (variety unidentified).

فككهولو **pĕnghulu**. A chief, a headman; v. *ulu*.

فككيرن **pangeran**. A Javanese title of very high rank; the equivalent of the Malay *tĕngku*. *P. adi-pati*: id., Ht. Koris. *Sĕri p.*: id.; Ht. Sh.

This title is used (of nobles generally) at Brunei, and occurs in Malay romances, but is not in use among the princely houses of the Malay Peninsula.

فككائل **pĕpatil**. A carpenter's tool of the hatchet type. Also *patil*.

فككار **pĕpara**. *Batang pĕpara*: a tree; Ht. Mar. Mah.; = *para*?

فككارم **pĕparam**. A cooling ointment.

فككارو **pĕparu**. The lungs; better *paru-paru*.

فككت **pĕpat**. I. Smooth; offering no inequalities of surface, as wood when planed or as a liquid at rest.

II. A variant of *pĕpak*, II., q. v.

فقق **pĕpak**. I. Mastication, chewing.

II. Complete; in full; fully attended.

Pĕpak di-hadap sĕgala muntĕri: fully attended in the presence of all his ministers, Ht. Ind. Meng. *Sĕdang pĕpak di-hadap orang di-pasiban agong*: while in full state with all the people in the great gallery before him; Ht. Sh.

Pĕnoh p.: quite full, "chock full."

فقكرم **papakĕrma**. Miserably poor; see *papa*.

فقوت **pĕputut**. The disciple of a Hindu sage; Kl.

فقولت **pĕpulut**. A plant, *urena lobata*. Also *pulut-pulut*.

فقوه **pĕpuwah**. Curly, woolly, or frizzled, as the hair of a Papuan. *Orang p.*: a Papuan.

فقوبو **pĕpuyu**. (Kedah.) A freshwater fish (unidentified);= (Riau, Johor) *puyu-puyu*.

فقه **pĕpah**. To strike with a long stick or pole.

فقيشغ **pĕpisang**. A plant, *polyalthia* sp. Also *pisang-pisang*.

فق **pak**. I. Onom. A clapping sound.

II. Father (familiarily expressed); v. *pa'*.

III. Eur. A pack, a bale, a packing-case.

IV. [Dutch *pacht*.] A farm, a monopoly. Usually *pajaĕ*.

فق **pĕk** and **pik**. Onom. A sound such as that of a stick striking a flat piece of wood.

فق **pok**. Onom. A dull clapping sound. Cf. *paĕ, tĕpok*, etc.

فقت **pokta**. See *po'ta*.

فقسا **paksa**. I. Force, compulsion; wilful action; Ht. Sri. Rama, Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mĕmaĕsa*: to compel, to force; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 9.

II. Auspicious, favourable, lucky; good fortune; the proper moment for doing anything; a lucky find. *Paksa tĕkukor padi rĕbah*: the pigeon's opportunity is the fallen eorn; Prov., J. S. A. S. III., 37. *Paksa balam padi rĕbah*: id. *Angin dan paksa pun tĕrlalu baik*: the wind and the time were favourable; Ht. Isk. Dz.

فقيسي **paksi**. I. [Skr. *paksin*.] A bird (expressed poetically). *P. jĕntayu*: the *jĕntayu* bird; Ht. Koris. *P. dewata*: the bird of paradise; Sh. B. A. M., 12.

II. A variant of *paksa*, II., q. v. *Angin p.*: a favourable wind; Ht. Hamz., 80.

III. A pivot, an axis. *P. bindu*: (as a turner's term) the pivot inserted in the block of wood set in the lathe; (as a knife grinder's term) the iron pivot on which the whetstone revolves. Cf. *paŋsi*.

فقسين **paksina**. Jav. The North. *Dari daĕsina datang ka-paksina*: from the South to the North; from one end of the world (or country) to the other; Sej. Mal., 8.

فقما **pakma**. *Bunga paĕma*: a flower [Skr. *padma*: the lotus?]

فكاج **pĕkacha**. *Ratna pĕkacha*: a term of endearment;=gem of purity? See *kacha*.

فكاسم **pĕkasam**. A preparation of salt fish; it has a strong smell. *Alang-alang mĕnyĕloĕ pĕkasam biyar sampai ka-pangkal lĕngan*: if you are going to put your hand into the jar of salt fish, put it in up to the biceps; in for a penny, in for a pound; Prov., see J. S. A. S., III., 41.

Pĕrkasamkan: to make into *pĕkasam*; Ht. Bakht., 51.

Also *pĕrkasam*. The word is a derivative of *asam*.

فكاك **pĕkaka**. *Burong pĕkaka*: the kingfisher. Also *pĕkakak*.

فكاكس **pĕkakas**. Contrivances, appliances, materials for doing anything. Also *pĕrkakas*, q. v.

فكاكو **pĕkakak**. *Burong pĕkakak*: the local kingfisher; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 6, 28.

فكت **pĕkat**. Sticky, thick, of fluids; strong, of coffee.

فكرني **pĕkor**. *Tĕrpĕkor*: plunged in thought;—a corruption of (Arab.) *tafakkur*, q. v.

فكغ **pĕkĕrti**. [Skr. *prakṛtĕ*.] Nature, disposition, character. *Budi p.*: id. (when speaking of a good disposition).

فكف **pĕkong**. A name for a class of foul smelling ulcers; cancerous growth. *Busoĕ p.*: foul-smelling in the extreme.

فكق **pĕkop**. See *pĕkoĕ*.

فكق **pĕkak**. Hard of hearing. *Tuli pĕkak tĕlinga sĕgala yang mĕnĕngar-kan diya*: the ears of all who heard it were dulled with deafness; Ht. Mar. Mah.

فكق **pĕkek**. A shrill cry or scream. *Jĕrit pĕkek*: screams and shrieks; Ht. Sh. *Mĕmĕkek*: to scream out; Sh. Abd. Mk., 23.

فكن **pĕkok.** Distorted, deformed, twisted (of the arm); Kl., v. d. W. In Kedah *pĕkop* is used of fingers which are malformed and seem to turn naturally downwards when at rest.

فكن **pĕkan.** I. A market; a market-place; an emporium; Ht. Abd., 112.

Bukit p.: "hill tribes of the market"; Tamil coolies; see *bukit*.

Bunga p.: a flower, *jasminum grandiflorum*; Sh. B. A. M., I. *P. hutan*, *p. bĕtina*, *p. jantan*: *jasminum bifarium*.

II. *Tĕrpĕkan*: plunged in thought, silent meditatively; Ht. Sh.

Shaikh pun tundok malu-maluwan,

Karĕna mĕnĕngar diyam terpĕkan:

the Shaikh bowed his head in shame as he listened in meditative silence; Sh. Ul., 26.

III. A variant of *pakan*, q. v.

فكن **pĕkin.** (Penang.) Thinking out a thing. *Bĕrapa jimat bĕrapa pĕkin*: however much you ponder, however much you work it out. Cf. *pĕkan* II.

فكنير **pakanira.** Jav. A pronoun of the second person occurring in romances from the Javanese or in quoting conversations with Javanese; Sej. Mal., 145.

فكو **pĕkau.** A meaningless cry of excitement, as that of a frightened man; a yell; to scream out with fear (but not with pain or as a cry for aid).

فكولن **pĕkulun.** Jav. A royal title met with in romances adapted from the Javanese; Ht. Mas Ed. Also *pĕngulun* (Ht. Sh. Kub.), and *pĕgulun* (Ht. Sh.).

فكاري **pĕgari.** [Kedah.] Invisibility. '*Ilmu p.*': the magic art of making oneself invisible.

فكاه **pĕgaga.** A creeping herb much sought after for medicine, *hydrocotyle asiatica*. Also *pĕng-gaga*.

P. tĕku or *p. ular*: a creeping plant with the habits of the *hydrocotyle*.

فكاوي **pĕgawai.** An officer in charge of anything, a superintendent, an overseer. *P. mĕsjid*: the caretakers of the mosque. *P. pada istĕri-nya*: to take charge of his wife; Ht. Kal. Dam., 60. *Muntĕri pĕgawai*: state officers and officers in charge of districts.

فكابه **pĕganyah.** (Kedah.) Never to change one's clothes; a man who always wears the same suit.

فكر **pĕgar.** I. *Burong pĕgar*: the fireback-pheasant, *lophura rufa*, and *euplocornis vieilloti*. Also *ayam pĕgar*.

II. To vibrate, to quiver.

فكس **pĕgas.** To beat with the wing, of a bird.

فكغ **pĕgang.** To hold; grasp; control. *Kata tidak di-pĕgang-nya*: he never keeps his promises; J. S. A. S., II., 152. *Di-pĕgang-nya tangan putĕri*: she took the princess by the hand; Ht. Gul. Bak., 44.

Pĕngangan: hold, control; occupation, employment; Sej. Mal., 126. *Sa-kaliyan itu pĕngangan Grand Jury*: all such matters were within the province of work of the Grand Jury; Ht. Abd., 369.

Bĕrpĕgang: attached to; adhering to; in the control of; Ht. Abd., 150.

Mĕmĕgang: to hold in the hand; to grasp; (by metaphor) to possess or control. *M. janggut*: to hold a beard in the hand; Ht. Abd., 310. *M. tali tom*: to grasp the reins; Ht. Abd., 106. *M. kĕrajaan*: to have the government of; Ht. Abd., 295. *M. pĕrentah*: id., Ht. Abd., 13. *M. pĕkĕrjaan*: to hold office of; to be in the employment of; Ht. Abd., 10, 11. *M. pĕnjara*: to be in charge of a prison; Ht. Abd., 117.

فكن **pĕgan** and **pĕgun.** *Tĕrpĕgan* or *tĕrpĕgun*: meditatively silent; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 23. Also *pĕkan*, q. v.

فل **pal.** I. A tack in sailing. *Bĕrpal-pal*: in tacks, tacking; Pel. Abd., 12. *Mĕmbuwang-buwang pal-pal ka-laut*: to beat sea-wards; Pel. Abd., 116.

II. [Dutch: *paal*.] The Dutch "pole" as a measure of length; Sh. Lamp., 9; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 18.

فلابر **pĕlabor.** See *labor*.

فلات **pĕlata.** *Ikan pĕlata*: a small marine fish (unidentified).

فلانت **pĕlatut.** An idler.

فلاتق **pĕlatok.** *Burong pĕlatok*: the Malayan woodpecker. Also *bĕlatok*. From *patok*.

فلاجو **pĕlajau.** *Batang pĕlajau*: a plant (unidentified) yielding a milk-like liquid used for medicinal purposes.

فلار **pĕlara.** Fish preserved in an air-tight jar.

فلاسن **pulasan.** A fruit closely resembling the rambutan, *nephelium mutabile*; Ht. Isk. Dz. *P. hutan*: a tree, *anthocephalus cadamba*.

فلاسه **pĕlasah.** (Kedah.) To borrow new things and return them to the owners when used up.

فلاسه **pĕlasoh.** A ne'er-do-weel; a worthless idler.

فلاغي **pĕlangi.** (Riau, Johor.) A rainbow (Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Meng.); a descriptive name given to patterns marked by streaks of bright colours (Ht. Bakht. 9, Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Kub.). In Kedah, a rainbow is called *ular danu*.

Pokoĕ p.: a plant, *aporosa microcalyx*.

فلاّفه pĕlapah. A flooring or partition of split bamboos.

Pisau p. : (Kedah) a knife used for scraping and cleaning hides.

فلاّك pĕlaga or pulaga. *Buwah p.* : the cardamom, *amomum cardamomum*; Pel. Abd., 131; Sh. Pant. Shl., 9.

Ikan p. : a small fresh-water fish (unidentified).

فلاّمن pĕlamin. A sleeping platform or large couch, Ht. P. J. P. Also *pĕlaminan*, Ht. Sh. Kub.

فلاّن pĕlana. Pers. A saddle; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Hamz., 24; Ht. Abd., 106. *Bĕrpĕlana* : saddled; e. g., *bĕrpĕlana mas* : with a golden saddle, Ht. Sh. *Bĕrpĕlanakan* : id., Ht. Sh. Kub.

Alas p. : a saddle-cloth; a numnah.

فلاّوس pĕlawas. *Akar pĕlawas* : a plant, *calycopteris floribunda*.

فلاّون pĕlawan. A generic name given to a number of trees yielding a hard and good timber; *tristania* spp.

فلاّوي pĕlawai. (Selangor.) A large tree, *termenalia fetidissima*.

فلاّهغ pĕlahang. Gaping wide open.

فلاّهف pĕlahap. A gluttonous eater; gluttonous.

فلاّباكي pĕlēbagai. Varied; of different kinds; all sorts of. Cf. *bagai*.

فلاّباي pĕlēbaya. (Kedah.) An executioner; = (Riau, Johor) *pĕrtanda*.

فلاّت pĕlat. [Dutch *plaat*.] A sort of thimble or finger-plate used by sailmakers.

Jarum p. : (Kedah) a pin; = (Riau, Johor) *jarum pĕniti*.

فلاّت pĕlit. (Kedah.) A hanging fringe with a saw-edged border; a long single tuft ending in a point.

فلاّتغ pĕlēting. I. A piece of bamboo on which the thread is rolled up when weaving.

II. (Kedah.) Theft, stealing; to steal.

فلاّتو paltu. Auxiliary, assistant. *P. shah bandar* : a Deputy Master Attendant.

فلاّتو pĕltu. To draw upon a common fund or joint account,—used of one partner drawing from funds belonging to all.

فلاّچس pĕlēchus. (Kedah.) To go somewhat wide of a target, to miss. *Tĕpĕlechus* : missed.

فلاّر pĕler. The male organs of generation. *Batang p.* : the penis. *Buwah p.* : the testes.

P. itek : a screw.

P. kambing : the fruit of the plant *heritiera littoralis*.

P. musang : a shrub, *fagraea auriculata*.

فلاّس pĕlas. I. To fasten together (in nautical language); to tie; = *hubong*.¹

II. *Kĕna mĕmpĕlas* : (Kedah) to be stripped of one's property as a woman married to a husband who spends her money and divorces her when it is exhausted, or as a partner in business when his fellow partner spends the common funds and dissolves the partnership. From *mĕmpĕlas*?

فلاّساري pĕlasari or pulasari. A medicinal shrub, *alyxia* sp. Also *mĕmpĕlas hari*.

فلاّست pĕlēsat. To fly off, as a ball struck at an angle by a stick,—a term used in playing *buwah kĕras*.

فلاّست pĕlēsit. *Bĕlalang pĕlēsit* : a small cricket or grasshopper which enters houses at night and is believed to be the visible form of a powerful evil spirit. The spirit itself is said to be the creation of sorcerers who send it into houses to work their will.

فلاّسو palsu. [Port. *falso*.] False, forged, counterfeit,—of money, bank-notes, etc. The word is also used (*laki-laki palsu*) of a woman in the garb of a man; Sh. Panj. Sg.

فلاّغ pĕlang. Colouring when arranged in stripes. *Bandera bĕrpĕlang tiga* : a tricolour. Cf. *pĕlangi* (a rainbow).

فلاّغكغ pĕlangkeng. A "palanquin"; a covered carriage. *Kurong p.* : one form of the cabin in a native trading vessel.

فلاّغكس pĕlenggas. A shelf where *padi* is stored.

فلاّغكف pĕlenggap. A sleeping platform.

فلاّغكم pĕlinggam. Marble or stone, the veining of which offers a contrast of colour with the rest.

فلاّفه pĕlēpah. The branch-leaf of trees of the palm kind; the midrib of a palm-leaf. *Pĕlēpah bawah luroh, pĕlēpah atas jangan gĕlak* : when the lower palm-leaf falls let not the upper palm-leaves laugh; when a man dies let not the survivors be amused, their turn will come; Prov. *Sapĕrti puchok dĕngan pĕlēpah* : like the shoot and the leaf of the palm (which provide mutual support); a useful alliance; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 64.

فلاّفيسن pĕlipisan. The temples (of the forehead). *P. kĕning* : id., Ht. Mar. Mah.

¹ Pĕlas tali pĕmati buku,

Jangan bĕhagi puncha tĕrombak;

Bĕlas hati bĕrasa pilu,

Tĕrang chuwa cha muram bĕrtagak.

فلق **pĚlek**. I. Strange, curious, precious, valuable.

II. Defective, of behaviour or character; lacking, in breeding. *Anak raja-raja pĚlek itu*: those ill-bred princes; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Tampak hati orang pĚlek*: seeing the deficiencies of character in those people; Ht. Best.

فلق **pĚlok**. The act of folding in the arms; embracing.

BĕrpĚlok: to embrace. *MĕmĚlok*: id. *PĚlok*: id.

Asap api bĕrgulong-gulong,
Anak buwaya tĕlĕmpai-lĕmpai;
Niyat hati bĕrpĚlok gunong,
Apa upaya, tangan ta'-sampai:

I hoped to embrace a mountain, but what could I do? My arm could not get round it;—I hoped to marry above my position, but what could I do? My means would not permit of it; Prov., v., J. S. A. S., II., 162. *Takut hantu pĚlokkan bangkai*: to hug the corpse for fear of the ghost; to jump from the frying-pan into the fire; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 97.

PĚlok tuboh mĕngajar diri: hug your body and lecture yourself; grin and bear it; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 95.

PĕmĚlok: the compass of the arms. *Sa-pĕmĚlok*: as much as one can hold in the arms, used as a measure of circumference, e. g., *sa-pohun kayu bĕsar-nya tiga pĕmĚlok* (Ht. Ind. Meng.); cf., also Sej. Mal., 56.

فلق **pĚluk**. Vapour distilled on glass; = *pĚloh*?

فلكت **pĚlĕkat**. I. [Dutch *plakaat*.] A placard.

II. To caulk a ship.

فلكه **palkah**. The hatch of a ship.

فلكه **pĚlĕkoh**. I. Bowed or bent, of the neck.

II. A term of abuse; "a dirty brute."

فلالون **pĚlalauwan**. A notice or sign to warn trespassers off land or to keep away persons from a place where someone is ill; v. *lalau*.

فلمباي **pĚlĕmbaya**. An executioner. A variant of *pĚlĕbaya*, q. v.

فلمبغ **pĚlembang**. The name of a well-known state in Sumatra.

فلمبس **pĚlampas**. (Kedah.) Swift in movement (of the tongue, foot, or hand); swift in speech or action.

فلمبغ **pĚlampong**. A float; flotsam; a floating mark; cf. *apong*. The word is used of the float marking the position of an anchor, the floats of a net or fishing line, etc.

فلمبث **pĚlĕmpap**. *Sa-pĚlĕmpap*: a hand's-breadth, as a unit of measurement; see *tĕlĕmpap*.

فلنتر **pĚlantar**. Flooring, staging (without a roof); a platform; the part of a Malay house near the staircase. Also *pĚlantaran*.

فلنتغ **pĚlanting**. To fall and rebound; rolling over and over after a fall. *BĕrpĚlantingan ka-tanah*: rolling along the ground; Ht. Ind. Nata.

فلنتق **pĚlantek**. (Kedah.) A spring-gun or trap for large animals, J. S. A. S., XI., 76;=(Riau, Johor) *bĕlantek*, q. v.

فلنجب **pĚlanjib**. Eng. The flying jib; Pel. Abd., 105. *P. bum*; the flying-jib-boom.

فلنجي **pĚlanji**. The miniature saddle in draught harness.

فلنچت **pĚlenchet**. *TĕrpĚlenchet*: (Riau, Johor) forced out by pressure, as matter is forced out of a boil; (Kedah) *tĕpĚlechet*.

فلنچر **pĚlanchar**. I. A joist or cross-beam joining together the foundation pillars of a house. This joist connects the pillars a little below the flooring and is only required where the pillars rest on bricked up foundations and are weak.

II. See *lanchar*.

فلنچق **pĚlanchoċ**. *Akar pĚlanchoċ*: a liana (unidentified).

فلندق **pĚlandok**. I. The dwarf-deer or chevrotin, *tragulus kanchil*; an animal to which the Malays ascribe many of the qualities attributed by Europeans to the fox. *Hikāyat pĚlandok jĕnaka*: "the story of the wily dwarf-deer," a collection of fables relating the triumphs of intellect over brute strength. Cf. *kanchil*: *kanchil* is the name given to the animal for its size, and *pĚlandok* (Dayak *landok*, stratagem) for its wiliness.

In Pantuns the *pĚlandok* is the type of a very humble animal to which a lover likens himself in a spirit of self-abasement, cf. Sh. Pant. Shl.

II. A dancer; Sh. Panj. Sg.

فلنست **pĚlenset**. *TĕrpĚlenset*: turned inside out, of the upper eyelid. Cf. *belenset*.

فلو **pĚlau**. (Kedah.) Failure; unsuccessful effort.

فلورو **pĚluru**. [Port. *pelouro*.] Shot, bullets; Ht. Abd., 13, 298.

P. besi lantai: cylindrical shot.

P. bolang-baling: chain-shot.

P. jantong: bullets with a cylindrical body and rounded point.

Ta'-ampong pĚluru di-lalang: bullets are not to be stopped in grass; do not resist the powerful with feeble weapons; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 96.

- فلوڭ **pěluwang.** Still, calm,—of wind or weather. *Minta p.:* (Kedah) to ask for a period of delay; to ask for time.
- فلوپوك **pělupok.** *Pělupok mata:* the eyelid. Also *kělopak mata.*
- فلوپوه **pělupoh.** To flatten out by drubbing; to thoroughly thrash.
- فلوك **piluka.** A Javanese musical instrument; Sh. Panj. Sg.
- فلونوك **pělonok.** To kill a fowl by breaking its neck with a backward jerk.
- فلوهڭ **pělohong.** Gaping open, perforated by a huge hole.
- فله **pěleh.** *Sakit pěleh:* a disease (of the liver?).
- فله **pěloh.** Perspiration, sweat. *Běrpěloh:* to perspire. *Pěchah pěloh merah padam:* bursting into sweat and fiery red;—a description of an angry man. *Běrkěrja itu dēngan běrpěloh-pěloh:* to work perspiringly; Ht. Abd., 275.
- فلهار **pělihara.** [Skr. *parihāra.*] To cherish; to nurture; to bring up; to protect; to guard. *Lidah mulut hēndaḡ pělihara:* you should guard your tongue. *Nama laki-laki ēngkau pěliharai:* preserve your reputation as men; Sh. Pr. Ach., 16. *Bēsar di-dalam pěliharaan tuwan-ku:* grown up under Your Majesty's fostering care; Ht. Koris. *Ēmpama orang mēmēliharakan dirinya dalam sarang lēbah:* as a man protects himself in a bees' nest; J. S. A. S., XI., 37. Also *piyara.*
- فلبت **pělita.** [Pers. *palīta.*] A lamp. *Pikir itu pělita hati:* thought is the lamp of the mind; Prov. *Tampok p.:* the ring-like carving round the hook from which a hanging-lamp is suspended. *P. tērpasang:* a lighted lamp; Ht. Abd., 312.
- فليچق **pělechok.** A false step, a slip causing the hand or foot to be twisted and strained.
- فليچه **pělecheh.** Over-flattery; "buttering up" a person; "laying it on with a trowel"; wheedling or cozening.
- فليس **pěliyas.** A spell to make the enemy's shots and blows miss one.
- فليس **pěliisa.** Instructions for use, directions for use (of medicine).
- فليست **pěleset.** To roll a gummed piece of paper or cloth over any surface so as to stick it on that surface;—used of sticking baize on a table or paper on a wall.
- فليش **pělipis.** The temples of the forehead. Also *pělipisan.*
- فليكت **pělekat.** *Kain pělekat:* a cloth imported from India.

- فليم **pěliman.** *Akar pěliman:* a medicinal plant (unidentified).
- فلانغ **pěmatang.** A stretch of high ground in padi-fields; also *pěrmatang*, q. v.
- فلارت **pěmarit.** An instrument for scratching a line parallel to the edge of anything.
- فلالڭ **pěmalap.** To reduce the size of a light in any way; to lower the light.
Bēsar pělita kěchil pěmalap,
Tērang sangat habiskan minyak:
large is the lamp and small the check on the light, it is too bright and wastes the oil.
- فلام **pěmalam.** To stop a crack or crevice by pushing cloth into it at the point of a knife.
- فالي **pěmali.** Forbidden, tabooed; a prohibition. *Pantang p.:* id. The word is used of the numerous superstitions against doing certain things or eating certain food at specified times, lest such actions should bring bad luck.
- فمڭ **pompa.** [Dutch *pomp.*] A pump; a spout; a hose;=*bomba.*
- فمڭس **pampas.** The name of a tree (unidentified).
- فمڭڭ **pampang.** Stretching out before the eye; plainly visible; visible even at a distance; Pel. Abd., 47.
- فمڭڭ **pompong.** I. A large floating fish-trap mainly of net. It is usually anchored in a tide-way. This method of fishing is much practised by Chinese fishermen in Province Wellesley.
II. A tree-name (unidentified).
III. A sheath for the protection of a finger-nail that has been allowed to grow long.
- فمڭن **pumpun.** A harmless sea-millipede three or four inches long. It is much used as bait for fish.
- فمڭن **pimpin.** I. To lead by the hand. *Mēmimpin,* and *mēmimpinkan:* id. *Memimpinkan tangan tuwan puteri:* leading the princess by the hand; Ht. Pg. Ptg.
Pēmimpin: A mentor, a guide. *P. Johor:* the "Johor Guide"; the name of a Malay grammar.
II. *Daun pimpin:* A plant (unidentified) with a leaf proverbially unaffected by boiling; (by metaphor) an obstinate man; J. S. A. S., III., 38.
- فمڭيرن **pēmikiran.** (Kedah.) A boundary, a frontier; a variant of *pēminggiran.*
- فمندق **pēmēndak.** A gold or silver joint or ferrule between the blade and handle of a *kērīs*. Usually *pēnongkok* or *pēndongkok*.

فمورس **pĚmuras.** A blunderbuss; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Raj. Don., 71; Sh. Abd. Mk., 61.

فميدغ **pĚmidang.** A frame or stretcher used for embroidery. From *bidang*, q. v.

فمپيت **pĚmipit.** See *pipit*.

فميكات **pĚmikat.** See *pikat*.

فناجف **pĚnajap.** (Kedah.) A Malay boat; (Riau, Johor) *pĚnjajap*.

فنارم **pĚnaram.** (Riau, Johor.) Malay patés containing prawns, meat or fish; (Kedah) *pĚneram*.

فناك **pĚnaka.** So to speak, as it were, if by any chance. *Jika laksamana itu hidup pula pĚnaka kita mĚndapat pĚrbĚndaran di-muka bumi:* were the *laksamana* to be alive again it would be giving us a treasure on earth; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 63.

فناكان **pĚnakan.** A variant of *pĚranakkan*; v. *anak*.

فناك **pĚnaga.** A generic name for a number of trees, especially *calophyllum inophyllum*; Ht. Koris.

P. batu: *calophyllum wallichianum*.

P. lilin: *myristica* sp.

P. nasi: *litsea myristica folia*.

P. paya: *kayea grandis*.

فناهف **pĚnahap.** A corner; = *pĚnjuru*. *Ēmpat pĚnahap 'Ālam*: the four quarters of the earth.

فنت **pĚnat.** Weariness, exhaustion, labour, fatigue. *BĚlanja-nya dan pĚnat-nya*: his expense and his trouble; Ht. Abd., 141. *Siya-siya-lah ada-nya pĚnat lĚlah-ku*: my labour had been spent in vain; Ht. Abd., 191. *MĚmĚnatkan tuboh*: to weary the body; to labour; to take trouble; Ht. Abd., 96.

فنت **pĚnta.** *BĚrpĚnta-pĚnta*: in crowds, in groups, in quantities; Sh. Panj. Sg.

فنت **pinta.** Asking for; to request, to apply for. Also *pinta'*. *SĚhya pinta duwa pĚrkara sĚhaja*: I ask for two things only; Ht. Abd., 30. *Jikalau di-pinta-nya sĚhaja ku bĚrikan choma-choma*: they have only to ask for it and I will give it gratuitously; Ht. Abd., 38.

Pintai: to ask for; Ht. Gul. Bak., 63. *MĚminta*: to ask, to apply. *Barang-siapa yang mĚminta iya akan mĚndapat*: whosoever asketh, he shall also obtain; Ht. Abd., 5. *MĚminta-lah kapada yang mulia*: ask of him who is illustrious.

فنتا **pinta'.** A variant of *pinta*, q. v.

فنتت **pantat.** The base, the fundament, the posterior, the anus. *Hitam bagai pantat bĚlanga*: black like the bottom of the saucepan; Prov., Ht. Best. *SapĚrti anjing mĚnyalak di-pantat gajah*: like a dog barking behind an elephant; impotent abuse; Prov. *Mulut bawa madu, pantat bawa sĚngat*: a honeyed mouth and a sting behind; a false flatterer; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 79.

فنتر **pintar.** Batav. Clever, wily, sharp.

فنتس **pantas.** Swift, speedy, Ht. Sh. Mard.; quick, agile, ready. *P. mulut*: ready-witted. *SapĚrti kilat pantas-nya*: swift as lightning; Prov., Ht. Abd., 106; Ht. Gul. Bak., 45. *Tangan kaki-nya pantas*: agile, nimble; Ht. Abd., 96.

فنتس **pantis.** A slight smear; as much colouring matter as one can pick up on the finger-tip at one time; to pencil the eyebrows with colouring matter in order to improve their appearance, Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 25.¹

فنتس **pĚntas.** A sleeping platform; a raised flooring which serves as a sleeping place in a Malay dwelling.

Orang berdendang di-pĚntas-nya,

Orang beraja di-hati-nya:

a man sings on his own sleeping place and is king in his own heart; a man has only to be contented in order to be happy; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 22.

فنتس **pintas.** To cut across; to take a short cut; to intercept by taking a short cut. *Di-pintasi juga bĚlayar*: he shortened the voyage; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Maka sigera di-pintasi uleh S. dari hadapan*: S. promptly cut across to meet him in front; Ht. P. J. P.

فنتغ **pantang.** Forbidden, prohibited; to interdict, to abstain from. *Hang Tuwah pun masok kĚluwar tiyada berpantang lagi*: Hang Tuwah was free to go in and out, no one forbidding him; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 21.

P. pĚmali: tabooed, things tabooed;—used especially of articles of food which an invalid may not eat or which people, for superstitious reasons, may not consume at certain times, e. g., during pregnancy. *P. larangan*: id., Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8.

فنتغ **panting.** *Pontang-panting*: topsy-turvy, helter-skelter, spread about here and there.

فنتغ **pĚnting.** Worth or soundness. *Bangsa bĚrpĚnting*: of good descent on both sides. *MuntĚri pĚntingan*: well-born officers of state; Sh. Pang. Sg.

فنتغ **pĚntong.** To club or cudgel.

¹ Cf. also the following description of a Malay beauty:

Anak rambut mĚlĚntek wilis,

Ekor mata-nya bagai di-tulis,

ChĚlah sĚni kĚning di-pantis,

Chantek di-banding di-dalam majlis.

فنتڠ **pintang.** *Hilang-pintang* : altogether lost; an intensive of *hilang*.

فنتڠ **pontang** or **puntang.** *Pontang-panting* : stretched about all over the place.

فنتڠ **punting.** A variant of *puting*, q. v.

فنتڠ **puntong.** A stump; a half burnt log; the fag end of a cigar or any cylindrical object. *Sa-lambak-lambak puntong di-dapor di-tiyup bernyala juga* : however carelessly heaped up the half-burnt logs may be, you have only to blow on them and they will flare up; Prov., Ht. Gh. *Di-bakar melilit puntong* : burn it and it winds round the firewood (so as to put it out); he is a man who will not take an injury quietly; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 36. *Padam mēnyala tarek puntong* : when the blaze is extinguished you can withdraw the log; when my life leaves me then only will you get possession of me; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., III. *Tarek puntong padam-lah bara* : withdraw the log, the embers are burnt out; you can do what you like, the danger is past; Prov.

Harimau puntong pērum : a variety of the black panther.

فنتڠ **pantak.** Forcing a stick into a hole, driving a nail into a wall, forcing a long body of any sort into a narrow aperture.

فنتڠ **pantek.** I. Striking together two hard substances such as flint and steel. *Pēmanteḱ api* : a flint and steel for kindling a light.

II. (Singapore.) A variant of *pantat*, q. v. *P. indok* : a gross insult; = *pantat ibu*.

فنتڠ **pantok.** The combing on a Malay half-decked boat.

فنتڠ **pantul.** *Pantul baleḱ* : to rebound, to bound back.

فنتڠ **pintal.** To twine, as in the process of making rope. *Rumput dengan kebanyakan di-pintalkan-nya kaki gajah pun dapat di-jeratkan* : even grass, if twined into rope in sufficient quantity, may go so far as to trap an elephant by the leg; Ht. Kal. Dam., 314.

Awan p. : a rope-like pattern carved in wood; spiral carving.

فنتڠ **puntal.** To coil rope round the hand so as to get a good grip of it; to screw round the end of a piece of cloth as in wringing.

فنتڠ **pantēlun.** Eng. Pantaloon, trousers.

فنتڠ **pantun.** A simile, a proverbial saying; (by extension) a quatrain, the first line of which rhymes with the third and the second with the fourth. In Sumatra *sa-pantun* is used where *sapērti* would be used in the Peninsula,

and the word *sa-pantun* occurs in this sense in *Sha'ir Jubili Melaka*. In some romances (e.g., the Ht. Hg. Tuw., and Ht. Hamz.) the word *pantun* is used with the meaning of "proverbial saying" (*umpamaan*); in other romances it is confined in use to the well-known quatrains. The connection would appear to be in the use of proverbial sayings meaningless in themselves, but used as the equivalents of intelligible sayings rhyming with them; e.g., *sudah gēharu chēndana pula* being used for *sudah tahu bertanya pula*. The transition from "proverbs" of this sort (based on sound) to proverbial rhymes would be simple.

Pantunkan : to render proverbial; to make a pantun of; Sej. Mal., 82.

Bērpanṭun : to utter a pantun. *Bērpanṭun-pantun* : id. (frequentative); Ht. P. J. P.

فنتو **pantau.** I. *Mēmantau* : to "look up" a person; to visit.

II. (Kedah.) A sort of rack for sticks, etc.

فنتو **pintau.** The name of a small bird (unidentified). Also *pitau*.

فنتو **pintu.** A door, a gate, an entrance. *Di-muka p.* : at the entrance; in front of the door. *Pēnunggu p.* : a porter; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Satu pintu kalau tērtutup sa-puloh pintu lagi tērbuka* : shut one door and you will find ten others open; this is a thing which you cannot keep secret; Prov.

P. ambang : a light framework of wood covered with cloth used as a door when the real door is too heavy or clumsy for constant opening and shutting. It does not cover the whole doorway. See *ambang*.

P. ayer : a water gate; a sort of lock.

P. gērēbang, or *kērēbang* : a main gate or entrance; (by metaphor) toothless, of a man.

P. jandela : a long window reaching to the floor and partly closed by a balustrade.

P. kambi : a light door, like the *p. ambang*, but reaching to the floor.

P. lawang : a gate.

P. maling : a backdoor without a staircase to it; Ht. Sri. Rama, Ht. Mar. Mah.

P. mati : a door permanently nailed up.

P. natang : (Kedah) a form of the *p. maling*.

P. salah : a window in the centre of the wall of a palace.

P. sērambi : a door leading from the verandah to the central room of a Malay house.

Jēnang p. : the door-posts.

Pēnēbus p. : a sort of fine paid by a bridegroom to the bride's friends in order to secure admission to her house.

فنتو **puntoh.** A broad gold bracelet worn on the upper arm; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Bakht., 10; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

فني pantai. A beach; the sea-shore. *Di-tēpi p.*: by the edge of the beach. *Orang p.*: coast dwellers, as opposed to *orang darat*, dwellers in the interior. *Lobok jadi pantai, pantai jadi lobok*: the ocean hollows become beaches and beaches become hollows; a reversal of all things; Prov.

Bērpantaikan: having a beach of. *Lautan madu bērpantaikan sagar*: an ocean of honey with a beach of sugar (a world of sweetness); Ht. Koris.

Pantai is also used metaphorically of the edge of a forest (*pantai suwata hutan*); Ht. Gul. Bak., 82.

فني punti. I. *Ikan punti-punti*: a fish (unidentified).

II. *Buwah punti*: a fruit (unidentified).

III. *Ular punti*: a snake; *bungarus fasciatus*?¹

فنتيانق pontiyanak or puntiyanak. An evil spirit believed to be created by the blood shed in child-birth if that blood is not carefully removed and buried. This spirit is believed to assume the form of a small child. The evil spirits known as *bajang*, *pataranggal*, and *pontiyanak*, though created by child-birth, are not the ghosts of either mother or child (who may both survive); the *langsuir*, however, pre-supposes the death of the woman and is a ghost proper.

فنج panja. The name given to a large image of a human hand, the hand of Hasan (grandson of Muhammad). This is carried about Penang at the Muharram to excite people.

فنجاجف pēnjagap. A Malay fighting vessel with peculiarly adorned bows. *P. kēpala kakaturwa*, and *p. pagar tēnggalong*: varieties of this kind of ship.

فنجار pēnjara. [Skr. *pañāra*.] A prison. *Tērpēnjara*: imprisoned. *Pēnjarakan*: to imprison; Ht. Abd., 214. *Mēmpēnjarakan*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 73.

فنجت panjut. I. Tipped with white, marked with a white spot (believed to be lucky). The word is used of dogs and buffaloes the tails of which are tipped with white, of a *kēris* with a lucky white mark on it, etc.; Ht. Sr. Rama (Maxw.), 11.

II. *Selurwar panjang-panjut*: trousers tight at the ankles and wide above.

فنجت panjat. To climb (trees, trunks, ropes, masts, etc.). This word is not used of climbing hills or ladders (*naik*), or scaling walls (*ragang*), or of passing from branch to branch of a tree (*mēniti*). *Panjatkan*: id. *Mēmanjat*: id.; Ht. Abd., 28; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89.

¹ *Ular punti badan-nya muntok, Rupa-nya hitam bēlang kuning; Malam bērjalan siyang mēngantok Jangan mudah di-achan main.*

فنجت ponjot or punjut. To tie up the corners of a handkerchief or the loose ends of a piece of cloth so as to constitute a little sack; to fold up.

فنجبر panjar. Earnest-money; = *chēngkēram*.

فنجج panjang. Length; long; tall, of people. *'Umur p.*: long life. *Bērapa panjang-nya*: how long is it? *Sa-panjang jalan*: all along the road; Ht. Abd., 4. *Sa-panjang-panjang jalan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 269. *Mēnarek nafas panjang*: to draw a long breath; Ht. Abd., 364.

Rumah p.: (Singapore) a brothel,—from the name of the locality in which the prostitutes were originally located.

Siput p.: a shell (unidentified).

Tinkap p.: the window running along the verandah (*sērambi jatoh*) of a Malay house.

Panjangkan: to lengthen. *Mēmanjangkan*: id. *Tiyada-lah hamba mēmanjangkan chēritēra*: I will not lengthen out the story; Sh. Put. Ak., 21.

Bērpanjangan: for a lengthy period; at great length. *Hati-ku rosak bērpanjangan*: my heart is broken for ages to come; Ht. Koris; cf. also Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 7.

Panjang is also used as a familiar name (*timang-timangan*); v. *anjang*. It is given to the fourth or fifth child in a family.

فنجج punjong. An arch of lattice work for trailing plants to form an arbour.

فنججق panjak. The man who plays the drum at a *ma'yong*; a drummer; a *gamēlan* player, Ht. Mas. Ed., Sh. Panj. Sg. (*gamēlan di-palu uleh panjak-nya*).

فنجل pinjul. (Kedah.) To throw in one over and above the proper number; to give or count one too many.

فنجم pinjam. Loan, lending. *Pinjaman*: a loan; Ht. Abd., 231. *Nēgēri dunya ini nēgēri pinjaman*: the kingdoms of this world are only lent us for a time (they are not eternal like the kingdom of God); Ht. Hamz., 25. *Minta pinjam*: borrowing. *Bēri pinjam*: giving in loan. *Mēminjam*: to have in loan, i.e. to lend out (one's own money) or borrow (that of others) according to the context. *Mēminjam pērkataan bēhasa lain-lain*: to borrow words from other languages; Ht. Abd., 344.

فنجم pēnjam. To close the eyes; a variant of *pējam*, q. v. *Di-penjamkan matanya*: he closed his eyes; Ht. Ind. Meng.

فنجو panju. (Penang.) A handkerchief, towel or napkin.

فنجورت pēnjurit. A warrior, a plunderer, a thief. See *jurit*.

فنجورو **pĕnjuru**. A corner, a quarter; v. *juru*.

فنجي **panji**. I. *Panji-panji*: a pennon, a long streamer on a lance; Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Kub., etc.

*Anak china tĕbang kĕranji,
Habis buwah bĕrtabor-taboran;
Tuwan laksana panji-panji,
Di-tiyup angin bĕrkibar-kibaran:*

you, Sir, are like a pennon which quivers as the wind blows (you are of uncertain disposition); Prov.

The word is also used to describe the peculiar streamers decorating a sacred tree or *kĕramat*; Ht. Abd., 204.

II. An old Javanese military grade. *Sĕri Panji*, or *Sira Panji*: the *nom de guerre* of the Javanese hero *Raden Inu Kĕrtapati*, Prince of Kuripan.

فنج **pancha**. [Skr.: five.] Five, multiple; the hand with the five fingers stretched out (cf. *panja*).

P. indĕra: the five senses; Ht. Ism. Yat., 156.

P. lima: sleight-of-hand.

P. logam: an alloy of several (nominally of five) metals.

P. pĕrsada: a bathing-place (usually a temporary structure) where the ceremonial washing after a royal wedding takes place; Ht. Si Misk. It derives its name from the number of its towers or cupolas. *P. pĕrmandiyan*: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

P. raja di-raja: a royal hearse, Ht. Ism. Yat., 139; = *angkatan raja di-raja*.

P. roba: uncertain, of wind; vacillation, of temperament.

P. rona: of many colours. *Bĕnang pancha-rona*: thread or string the strands of which are of different colours.

P. warĕna: = *p. rona*.

Main p.: to press hand against hand,—of a game where two people test the strength of their hands. *Bĕrpancha*: id., Ht. Sh. Kub.

فنج **puncha**. The loose end or fag end of anything, such as a piece of rope or cloth; the pendent extremity of a scarf worn on the shoulder; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng.

*Umpan habis, panching putus,
Puncha tĕrlĕpas daripada tangan:*

the bait is finished, the line is broken and the loose end of it has slipped from the hand; —everything has failed and no hope is left; Prov.

فنجالغ **pĕnchalang**. A native sea-going vessel with a peculiar high stern and low bows. It is much used by Bugis traders.

فنجالو **pĕnchalak**. A stick used to extract the pounded areca-nut from the portable pounder (*gobek*) used by old men.

فنجالو **pĕnchalok**. I. A preserve made of small prawns, salt, pepper, onions, etc. Also *chĕnchalok*.

II. A thick brush such as is used for gumming or painting large surfaces. Cf. *chalit* and *palit*.

فنجيت **panchit**. To ooze out, to gush forth in a thin stream. Cf. *panchut*.

فنجيت **panchut**. To spout out with force and rapidity; to gush forth, of a liquid. Cf. *panchar*, *panchor*, and *panchut*.

فنجيت **penchot** or **pinchut**. See *penchang*.

فنجير **panchar**. To gush out, to pour out, to be dashed out with force. *Kilat mĕmanchar*: the lightning flashes. *Tĕrpanchar otak-nya*: his brains were blown out; Ht. Kal. Dam., 442. *Otak-nya pun bĕrpancharan*: id.; Ht. Hamz., 17.

فنجير **panchar**. Flowing of water through pipes or along conduits; to flow out of the end of a pipe.

Panchoran: a conduit, Ht. Hamz., 5; better *panchoran ayer*. *Panchor lavangan*: "the conduit which it was forbidden to approach," a name given to a spring at which princesses bathed; Ht. Abd., 199.

فنجيرت **pĕnchĕrut**. Fastening by constriction; tying a knot round an object; tying up by the use of an elastic band.

فنجروب **pancharoba**. See *pancha*.

فنجرون **pancharona**. Of five colours, = *pancha warĕna*, see *pancha*.

فنجيغ **panchang**. I. A long pole, a pile, a stake,—used especially of the stakes driven into the sea-bottom to serve as moorings for light boats. *Bagai panchang di-gonchang harus*: like a mooring-pile shaken by the current; vacillating; Prov.

II. A form of wrestling (Kl., quoting from the Hikayat Raja Pasai). Cf. *pĕnchok*.

فنجيغ **panching**. Angling; fishing with hook and line; a line for fishing. *P. ikan*: to angle for fish.

Bodoh-bodoh sĕpat, nak makan panching mas: the folly of the fish "sĕpat" which likes to swallow a golden hook; the folly of a man who ruins himself for a show which all laugh at; Prov.

Panching is also used (metaphorically) to signify that a man picks and chooses in his diet and so conveys the meaning "fastidious," or "delicate."

panchong. Cutting off a projection, lopping, beheading, cutting off a limb, mutilating. *Panchong-lah mulut-nya*: mutilate the mouth, i.e., cut out the tongue; Ht. Kal. Dam., 255.

Banyak bēlanda tērķēna panchong,

Sa-tēngah tērķērat tēlinga dan hidong;

many Dutch were mutilated, some had their ears and others their noses cut off; Sh. Par. Ach., 17.

Mēmanchong: to prune, to lop, to behead, to mutilate; Ht. Raj. Sul., 25. *Panchongkan*: id. *Panchongkan kēpala*: to behead; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Tēmpat pēmanchongan*: a place of execution or punishment; Ht. Raj. Sul., 26. Cf. *manchong*.

penchang or pinchang. *Pinchong-pinchut*, or (Kedah) *penchang-penchot*: zigzag, irregular.

Pinchang-pinchut, kaki ayam,

Punkor herut berjalan malam:

zigzag, zigzag, like the feet of a fowl, crooked behind and choosing night for their walks,—a proverbial rhyme quoted against prostitutes.

penchong. Out of line, swerving from its proper direction or course; crooked, broken, discontinuous.

panchapersada. See *pancha*.

pēnchak. A variety of the sword dance; fencing. *Silat p.*: id., Ht. Gh. *Mēmēnchak*: (Kedah) to fence. *Bērpēnchak*: id., Ht. Hamz., 14. Cf. *panchang* and *pancha*.

pinchok. A way of preparing sour fruits or vegetables for consumption; slicing and boiling them in syrup.

Laṣana nyior mumbang di-buwat

Pinchok menghilangkan kelat:

like a young coco-nut which is made into *pinchok* to deprive it of its "bite"; Prov.

ponchak or punchak. Top, summit, crown; the end of a rope; the top of a Malay umbrella; the knob on a flagstaff. *P. gunong*: the crest of a mountain, Sh. Panj. Sh. See *kēmōnchak* which is the (derivative) form in common use.

Also (Kedah) *pochak*.

pēnchil. Detaching; separation; severance of an individual or small body from the main body. *Tērpēnchil*: to get detached, to become severed (from the main body). *Tērpēnchil-lah raja daripada lashkar-nya*: the prince got separated from his army; Ht. Gh. *Barang yang tērpēnchil di-tangkap oleh harimau*: whatever got separated was taken by tigers; Ht. Kal. Dam., 382.

panchalagam. An alloy of several metals; see *pancha*.

panchawarēna. Of several (nominally five) colours; see *pancha*.

pēnda. To amend; to alter with the object of improving (used of amendments to rules and regulations).

pandawa or pēndawa. Skr. A name given to the heroes of the Mahabharata, the five sons of *Pandu*. The three most commonly known are *Yudisthira* (Malay: *Maharaja Dermawangsa*); *Arjuna* (*Sang Ranjuna*) and *Bhima* (*Sang Bima*). *Hikāyat Pandawa Jaya*, *Hikayat Pandawa Lima*: names of Malay stories borrowed from the Mahabharata.

These heroes have also given their names to patterns of swords, rings, etc.; e. g., *mēngunus pandawa*, Ht. Hg. Tuw., 39; *bērchinchin pandawa-jaya*, Ht. Ind. Nata; = *kain songket pandawa* (a pattern of cloth); *pisau pandawa* (a Kedah weapon); *dudok di-wijil pandawa*, Ht. Perb. Jaya.

pēndahan. A javelin, a dart hurled by the hand; Ht. Hamz., 20.

pandir. *Pa' pandir*: "old Father Pandir," the name of a legendary person who typifies the born fool. *Sapērti Pa' Pandir*: like *Pa' Pandir*, a proverbial description of a loquacious fool.

pēndar. Phosphoric light, phosphorescence,—used of the "phosphorescence" of the waves, the luminosity of the millipede (*kēlēmayar*), the glow of a firefly or glow worm, etc. *P. mata*: "to see stars." Also (Kedah) *pēnar*.

pēndērah. A talismanic protection against wounds either by the use of a lucky *kēris* which wards off all blows or by direct magical influence on the arm of the assailant.

pandang. Gazing; looking fixedly at any thing; noticing; seeing and observing, in contradistinction to merely seeing. *Di-pandang-nya lēbeh kapada orang kaya dan korang kapada orang miskin*: he paid more attention to the rich and less to the poor; Ht. Abd., 290.

Pandangan: sight, observation, notice; Ht. Abd., 148. *Pēmandangan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 166, 295, 336.

Mēmandang: to see, to observe, to notice, to look at, to stare at. *Puchat-lah muka-ku sēbab mēmandang muka sēgala pēranakan holanda*: my face became pale (with shame and annoyance) at seeing the looks of the men of Dutch descent; Ht. Abd., 191.

pēnding or (Kedah) pēndeng. A metal clasp for a girdle; an ornamental waist-buckle; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sh. Bid., 9; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 11; Sh. Put. Ak., 15.

Tali p.: a girdle with a metal plate-clasp.

pindang. Fish cooked with a piquante sauce containing salt, *asam gēlugor*, and other ingredients. *P. bētawi* and *p. sērani*: varieties of this dish.

فندغ **pondong**. I. To carry in the folds of a scarf slung over the back.

II. A temporary shelter built by travellers who have to pass the night in the jungle. Cf. *pondok*.

فندغ **punding**. To twist or ravel up,—of rope which has been held tight and is then relaxed so that it ravel up.

فندغكق **pēndongkok**. A metal ferrule between the blade and handle of a *kēris*; (Kedah) *pēnongkok*.

فندف **pēndap**. I. A plant (unidentified). *Bērubah rupa tutroh baginda lēteh lēsu saperti pēndap layu rupa-nya*: the bodily appearance of the prince was changed by weariness till he drooped like the faded *pēndap*; Ht. Koris.

II. *Ikan pēndap*: (Riau, Johor) fish preserved in salt.

فندق **pandak**. Short (in certain expressions only, the usual word being *pendek*); a name (*timang-timangan*) given to the fifth or sixth child in a family. *Kēris p.*: a short *kēris*, Ht. Hg. Tuw., 38.

فندق **pendek**. Short. *Pēdang pendek-pendek*: a very short sword. *Panjang p.*: long and short; tall and short. *Bēkerja panjang p.*: to work irregularly; Ht. Abd., 96. The word *pendek* would appear to be only a local (Straits) variant of *pandaq*, but it is the common colloquial form.

فندق **pēndok**. A wrapping of thin metal round the lower part of the sheath of a *kēris*. *Bēpēndok mas*: with a wrapper of gold; Ht. Ind. Nata.

فندق **pondok**. A shed, a lean-to, a temporary shelter (Ht. Abd., 201, 229); (Singapore) a sort of residential club-house for Boyanese. *Jika tuwan sudi bēmaung di-pondok aku*: if you, Sir, care to take shelter in my humble hut; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Kēpala p.: (Singapore) a Boyanese headman.

فندم **pandam**. A goldsmith's term describing the process of fixing a piece of jewellery in rosin so as to prevent it from moving when worked at.

فندم **pēndam**. To bury. *Bērahi-nya yang tērpēndam*: buried feelings of love; Sh. Panj. Sg.

فندن **pandan**. A generic name given to the smaller screw-pines (*pandanaceae*) the leaves of which are used in making mats.

P. bērduri: = *p. tikus*.

P. biru: *mapania hypolitroides*.

P. duri: *pandanus fascicularis*.

P. rasau: *pandanus rusow*.

P. tikus: *pandanus ovatus*.

فندو **pandu**. A guide, a pilot, the leader of a dance or first dancer.

فندومن **pēndoman**. A compass; see *pēdoman*.

فندومه **pēndomah**. See *pēnomah*.

فنده **pindah**. Transition; movement from one place to another; transference, translation. *Pindah ka-rumah*: to move to a house; Ht. Abd., 194.

Pindahkan: to transfer; to take from one place to another; to translate. *Pindahkan tulang-tulang orang mati*: to transfer the bones of the dead (to a new tomb); Ht. Abd., 255. *Bēhasa inggēris di-pindahkan kapada bēhasa mēlayu*: English translated into Malay; Ht. Abd., 169.

Bērpindah: to move (intransitive) from one place to another,—especially of changing one's abode. *Bapa-ku pun bērpindah-lah ka-rumah lain*: my father moved to another house; Ht. Abd., 22.

فندي **pandai**. Skilled, able, learned, versed in; a skilled artificer, a mechanic; industrial art. *Mēnchari 'ilmu sa-hingga mēnjadi pandai*: to seek knowledge till one becomes learned; Ht. Abd., 47. *Jikalau pandai dan muliya tētapi tiyada bērhērta nēschaya tērhina juga*: though learned and illustrious, if he has no money, people will look down on him; Ht. Abd., 5. *Memburwat pandai-pandai*: to play the learned man; to swagger or pretend to know; Ht. Abd., 45.

P. bēsi: a blacksmith; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 20.

P. kayu: a carpenter; Ht. Sh. Mard.

P. lukis: an engraver; Ht. Gul. Bak., 100.

P. mas: a goldsmith; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 340.

Kēpandaiyan: learning, knowledge, skill; Ht. Abd., 4, 22, 40, etc.

فندي **pundi**. *Pundi-pundi*: a satchel, a bag, a purse, Ht. Md. Hanaf., 71; Sh. Abd. Mk., 25, 145; (also) a bladder. *Pundi-pundi hēmpēdu*: the gall-bladder.

فنديت **pēndiyat**. An enclosure into which wild elephants are driven; a corral.

فنديت **pandita**. [Skr. *pandīta*.] A learned man, a sage, a "pundit"; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sej. Mal., 7.

فنديکر **pēndekar**. A warrior who fights in the van, a champion, a professional fighter; Sh. Abd. Mk., 4; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 25.

*Misai di-pēnaiḱ, janggut di-hurut,
Mēnunjoḱ pēndekar tanda bērani;
Gēndang pērang bērbunyi kēlam kabut,
Diya-lah dahulu mēmbawa diri :*

he curls up his moustaches and twists his beard into a fork to show that he is a champion and to bear witness to his pluck, but when the drum of battle sounds and the clouds of battle gather it is he who is the first to take to flight.

فَنَر **pēnar.** (Kedah.) Phosphorescent luminosity; v. *pēndar.*

فَنَسِل **pensil.** Eng. Pencil; Pel. Abd., 56; Ht. Abd., 308, 364.

فَنَسَن **pensan.** To faint; a variant (Riau) of *pengsan*, q. v.

فَنَغ **pēning.** Dizziness as after a blow; faintness; a rush of blood to the head. *P. kēpala* or *sakit p.*: swimming in the head; vertigo; Ht. Abd., 280. *Rasa p.*: the sensation of giddiness.

فَنَغَكْ **pēnongkok.** A variant (Kedah) of *pēndongkok*, q. v.

فَنَغَكِر **pēninggir.** The outskirts or outlying portions of an empire; the confines of a country; Ht. Mar. Mahaw.

فَنَاكَوَن **pēnakawan.** The suite of a Javanese prince.

فَنُومَه **pēnomah.** Jav. A present made by a bridegroom to the bride's parents. Also *raja pēnomah* and (Kedah) *pēndomah*. In Kedah these presents are brought separately and need not be returned, as the *pēsoloḱ* presents must be in the form of return-presents of equal value.

فَنَه **pēnoh.** Ever; a colloquial variant of *pēnah*, q. v.

فَنَه **pēnoh.** Fullness; full. *Kampong pēnoh dēngan pohon kēlapa*: a compound full of coco-nut trees; Ht. Abd., 170. *P. sēsak*: chock-full; crowded; crammed; Cr. Gr., 64; Ht. Abd., 113.

Dēngan sa-pēnoh-pēnoh: with all; with every; to the full extent of the contents of anything. *Harap-lah aku dēngan sa-pēnoh-pēnoh harap akan Tuhan*: I trust with the fullest confidence in God; I put all trust in God; Ht. Abd., 281.

Pēnohi and *mēmēnohi*; to fill up; (by metaphor) to complete, to accomplish, to fulfil. *Supaya di-pēnohi-nya akan kēhēndaḱ kēkasih-ku itu*: that He may grant fulfilment to the desire of my beloved friend; Ht. Abd., 15. *Mēmēnohi kolam dēngan ayer marwar*: to fill a pond with rose-water; Ht. Gul. Bak., 64.

فَنِيَنِي **pēniti.** [Port. *alfinete*.] A pin; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12. *Bantal p.*: a pin-cushion.

فَنِيرَم **pēneram.** A sweetmeat made of *tēpong jawi* and sugar, cooked in coco-nut oil.

فَنِيَف **pēnnyet.** *Hidong pēnnyet*: a flattened nose, a "pug" nose.

فَنِيَت **pēnnyut.** Sucking at the breast, of children,—with reference to the peculiar sucking action of the cheeks.

فَنِيَت **pēnnyap.** Hidden, vanished, lost, out of sight. Cf. *lēnnyap*.

فَنِيُ **pēnnyu.** The green turtle, *chelone mydas*; Ht. Koris. *Pēnnyu itu bērtēlor-tēlor bēribu-ribu sa-orang pun tiyada tahu*; *ayam bērtēlor sa-biji pēchah sa-buwah nēgēri*: the turtle lays eggs by the thousand and no man knows of it; a fowl lays a single egg and the whole town is acquainted with the fact;—boasting is usually inversely proportionate to the value of the work done; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 70.

فُو **po.** [Chin. *pó*.] *Main po*: a Chinese form of gambling. The *po* itself is a sort of brass box in which a die is concealed.

فُوَادِي **puwadai.** [Tam. *pāwādei*.] Cloth laid down at a burial or wedding for the procession or guests to pass over; Ht. Raj. Don., 2.

فُوَاس **puwasa.** [Skr. *upawasa*.] Fast, abstinence. *Puwasa pada siyang hari*: to fast during the day-time; Ht. Kal. Dam., 380. *Puwasakan*: to observe a fast, to make a fast; Ht. Abus., 32. *Bulan puwasa*: the month of Ramadhan.

فُوَاك **puwaka.** A spirit of the earth; a demon believed to dwell in a fixed spot or locality; a "genius loci"; Ht. Koris.

Ayer bērputar jangan chebok,

Puwaka bēsar dudok mēnunggu:

do not take your water from an eddy, a mighty demon dwells there to guard it.

Che' Ayu orang mēlaka,

Sunting bunga kuntum bērtangkai;

Kayu gēharu kayu puwaka

Sukat di-puja bēharu di-pakai:

incense wood (*aquilaria malaccensis*) is wood that is haunted; only by worshipping before it can you venture to put it into use.

فُوَالَم **puwalam.** Tam. Marble.

فُوَت **po'ta.** Matchless, excellent; also *poḱta*.

فُوَت **putat.** A generic name for a number of plants, viz.:

P. bukit: *barringtonia* sp.

P. darat: *barringtonia macrostachya*.

P. gajah: *barringtonia pterocarpa*.

P. padi: *barringtonia racemosa*.

Akar p.: *gnetum funiculare*.

فوتر putar. I. Rotation, motion on an axis. *Putar kēmudi*: to turn the wheel in steering. *Putaran*: a windlass; Sh. Lamp., 11. *Tērputar-putar*: turned round and round; revolving continually; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Memutar jagat*: turning the world,—a Javanese designation forming a part of the full royal title; Ht. Sh.

II. *Akar putarwali*: (Jav. *bratawali*) a medicinal creeper, also known as *akar sēruntun*.

III. *Burong putar*: a kind of turtle-dove (unidentified).

فونس putus. Severance, splitting or breaking of; (by metaphor) to settle, to put an end to. *Ayer di-chēnchang tiyada putus*: water does not break in two under a cut; Prov. *Tētaḡ ayer manakan putus*: a variant of the same proverb). *Putus bēnang dapat di-hubong, patah arang sudah sa-kali*: a broken thread may be united by a knot, a piece of charcoal once broken is broken for ever; there are quarrels which can be settled and others which make reconciliation impossible; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 147. *P. bichara*: the settlement of a dispute; Ht. Raj. Don., 77. *P. murwāfaḡat*: to come to a definite agreement; Ht. Raj. Don., 76. *P. razḡi*: to exhaust one's supplies. *P. makan*: id. *P. asa*: hopeless. *P. nyawa*: to die. *P. hērga*: to pay a price, to settle a bill.

Putuskan: to settle, to terminate, to break. *Mēmputuskan*: id., Ht. Raj. Sul., 22. *Putusi*: id. *Hērga-nya bēlum hamba putusi*: I have not yet paid its price; Sh. Sri. Ben., 80.

Kēputusan: severance, settlement, completion.

K. bēya: the payment of customs dues; Ht. Ism. Yat., 99. *Yang tiyada bērkēputusan*: endless, uninterrupted; Ht. Abd., 113, 200; Cr. Gr., 43.

Cf. *potong* and *puntong*.

فونغ potong. Cutting; cutting off; a piece so cut off. *Sa-potong tanah*: a piece of land; Ht. Abd., 236. *Sa-potong kain*: a strip of cloth; Ht. Abd., 268. *Di-suroh potong akan gambar itu di-papan*: he ordered the picture to be cut in wood; Ht. Abd., 155. *Di-sukai-nya pēr-kataan rēngkas di-potong-potong-nya di-tēngah-tēngah*: he liked brevity of speech and cut sentences short in the middle; Ht. Abd., 337.

Mēmotong: to cut, to cut down or cut off. Cf. *puntong*, *puting* and *putus*.

فونغ puting. The part of the blade which is buried in the handle; a pointed projection of any sort; a fag end or stump.

P. bēliyong: (1) that part of a native hatchet which is buried in the handle; (2) a whirlwind; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 4; Ht. Sh. Mard.

P. chēpu-chēpu: the pointed foot of a mast which is buried in the truck.

P. damar: the part of a torch which is held in the hand and is left unconsumed.

P. susu: the nipple of the breast.

P. tēnggala: the handle of a plough-share.

Parang p.: a very sharp chopper (*parang*). *Hikāyat parang puting*: a story in which the hero conquers a number of dragons by the use of one of these choppers which (by magic art) cut heads off automatically.

Suroh kērja, golok kēling;

Suroh makan, parang puting:

order him to work and he is the bluntest of tools (a *golok kēling*); order him to eat and he is the sharpest; Prov.

فوتق putek or putik. The fruit as it appears immediately after the falling of the blossom.

فونو putu. A generic name given to a number of cakes made of *pulut* flour, and forced into a wooden mould. *Kuweh putu mayang*: the best known of these cakes.

فونه putah. A river fish (unidentified).

فونه puteh. White, whiteness; (also) a familiar name (*timang-timangan*) given to the sixth or seventh child in a family. *Puteh puteh udang kēpai*; *hitam hitam gajah*: one is white but it is the whiteness of a shrimp, the other is black but it is the blackness of an elephant; one is fair but it is an ugly fairness, the other is dark but it is a comely darkness; Prov.

P. kuning: "white yellow,"—a much admired colour for a complexion, and a term of endearment, = "my fair one."

P. mata: being put to shame; the shamefaced look on being "scored off"; Ht. Koris, Sh. Lamp., 34. *Putehkan mata*: to put to shame; Ht. Koris.

Puteh mata si-burong punai,

Kayu ara di-tunggu lang:

the poor green pigeon has been badly sold, the fig-tree (he perches on) is being watched by a hawk; Sh. Peng., 5.

P. mēleseh and *p. puchat*: pale whiteness.

P. tulang: the whitening of bones; a metaphor for death. *Biyar puteh tulang jangan putēh mata*: "let your bones whiten rather than your eyes"; better death than dishonour; Prov. J. S. A. S., III., 26.

Kayu p.: kajeput.

Orang p.: a white man; a European and (especially) an Englishman.

Puteh-putehan: a disease of women; leucorrhoea?

Mēmuteh: to become white; Ht. Best.; Ht. Raj. Don., 11. *Mēmuteh bunga di-dalam kēbun, sa-tangkai sēhaja yang mēnggila*: the flowers are all blossoming white in the garden, but one flower alone has power to make me distracted with love.

فوتبا potiya. Chin. An overseer of labour.

فوج puja. [Skr. *pájā*.] Prayer, adoration,—used of the rites performed before the old Hindu divinities, and of the rites still performed before spirits, haunted localities (v. *puwaka*), etc. The word is also used of prayers uttered by divinities themselves over an object to effect its transformation, as in the story of the creation of *Dērmadewa* and *Dērmadewi* from buds of the *nagasari* flower; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Měmuja: to utter these prayers, Ht. Ind. Meng., Sh. Kub. *M. bērata*: to worship idols.

فوجت pujut. To strangle; Kl. A variant of *kujut*, q. v.

فوجی pujok. Coaxing, wheedling, flattery; v. *bujok*, of which it is a variant. *Pujokkan*: to coax, to flatter; Sh. Bid., 46. *Měmujok*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 101.

Manis sunggoh tēbu sa-bērang,
Dari akar sampai ka-puchok;
Manis sunggoh mulut orang,
Kēna tipu di-dalam pujok:

truly sweet is the sugar-cane of Province Wellesley, sweet from its root to its highest point; sweet indeed can the mouth of man be when we submit to being deceived by flattering words.

فوجی puji. Praise, laudation.

Puji-pujiyan: praises; the complimentary phrases at the commencement of a Malay letter (Ht. Abd., 124); songs of praise. *Kitāb puji-pujiyan*: a hymn book; Ht. Abd., 450.

Pujikan: to utter praise (to God); Ht. Gul. Bak., 75.

Měmuji: to praise; to declare praiseworthy; to flatter; to compliment. *Tiyada iya mahu mēmuji tulisan-ku*: he did not wish to praise my handwriting; Ht. Abd., 39. *Měmuji diri*: to praise oneself.

Tērpuji: praised; complimented; well spoken of. *Supaya tērpuji nama-nya kapada Kompēni*: that his name might be in good odour with the Government; Ht. Abd., 330.

فوجت puchat. Pallor. *Maka jikalau sēhaya mēnchēritēraikan sakaliyan-nya nēschaya puchat-lah muka orang yang bērbuwat pērkara yang dēmikiyan*: were I to relate everything the faces of those who perpetrate these things would be pale indeed (with anger and shame); Pel. Abd., 124. *P. lēci*: bloodless (of pallid cheeks); Ht. Sh. Kub. Also *P. lēsu*; Ht. Gul. Bak., 73, 78.

P. manai: pallor caused by inflammation; the colour of inflamed flesh.

P. perang: pale red; the pallor of a dark skin in disease; Sh. May., 5.

فوجی puchang. The areca palm, Kl. (quoting Sh. Ken. Tab.).

فوجی puchong. I. *Burong puchong*: the purple heron, *ardea manillensis*; Ht. Raj. Sul., 6.

II. (Singapore.) An uncomplimentary nickname given to Chinese who have been converted to Muhammadanism.

فوجی pochak. A (Kedah) variant of *ponchak*, q. v.

فوجی puchok. I. A young shoot, a sprouting branch; the highest point of a (growing) tree; a numeral coefficient, v. infra. *Puchok di-chinta ulam mēndatang*: to have a craving for young (bamboo) shoots just as the fruit arrives; to want something and get more than you hoped for; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 148. *Sapērti puchok yang layu di-siram hujan*: (reviving) like a fading shoot when washed by the rain; Prov., Ht. Perb. Jaya.

P. api: the shooting points of flame in a fire.

P. rēbong: (1) the edible young shoots of the bamboo; (2) a pattern, chevrons, herring-boning.

Mati p.: sexual impotence in the male.

Tikar p.: a mat made of young *mēngkuwang* shoots and of very superior quality.

Ular p.: a venomous snake; *lachesis* sp.?

As a numeral coefficient the word *puchok* is used with words signifying firearms (Ht. Abd., 106) and letters (Ht. Abd., 102, 270; Ht. Gul. Bak., 36, 75).

II. A medicinal drug imported from China, the root of a plant of the radish type.

فودت pudat. To stuff away anything carelessly into a drawer or bag; shoving a thing out of the way; full (of a dirty-clothes' basket, etc.).

فودر pudar. Dim-looking, faded,—of the eyes. Used to describe the eyes of a sick or dying man when the brightness has left them. *Puchat p.*: pale in cheek and lustreless in eye.

فودغ puding. A common cultivated plant with variegated leaves; the garden croton, *codiaum variegatum*.

P. hutan: *tabernaemontana malaccensis*.

Akar p. rimba: *ampelocissus cinnamomea*.

فودق podak, or (Kedah) pudak. *Pandan p.*: the plant, *pandanus inermis*; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14; Sh. Raj. Haji.

فودی podi, or (Kedah) pudi. Tam. The dust of gems; very small gems used in large numbers as a setting or to give a glittering appearance to a piece of jewellery; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 27; Sh. Sri Ben., 75. *Intan p.*: diamond dust; small diamonds used in quantities. *Paspa-podi*: small gems of different kinds set together; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Rempah p.*: a mixture of spices.

فور puwar. *Pokoḥ puwar*, or *pokoḥ puwar-puwar*: a plant, *amomum cardamomum*.

فور **pura.** I. [Skr. *pura*.] A city, a town, e. g., *Indra-pura*, the city of Indra; *Singa-pura*, the city of the lion; *Istana-pura-negara*, the Sanskrit Hastinapura; etc. *Jikalau kita diyam di-pura ini*: if we remain in this city; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. *Pura-pura*: feigning, assuming a deceptive appearance, pretence. *Pura-pura mēnchari ayam, ekor mata-nya di-anak orang*: he pretends to be in search of a fowl, but the corner of his eye is on the girls. *Mēmbēri tabek pura-pura iya tiyada mēlihat*: when a salutation is given they pretend not to see it. *Mēnangis pura-pura*: to shed crocodile's tears; sham mourning; Ht. Abd., 291.

III. See *porak*.

فورس **puris.** (Kedah.) The midrib of a coco-nut frond.

فورس **poros.** The culminating point of a cylinder; the narrow end or top of a cylindrical body; the top of a mast.

فورغ **porong.** *Ikan porong*: a marine fish (unidentified).

فورق **porak.** *Porak pēranda* or *porak parek*: in confusion; in a hopelessly mixed up state; topsy turvy; helter-skelter. Sometimes pronounced *pura pēranda*.

فورق **porok.** A sort of quoit made out of coco-nut shell and used as a plaything. *Main p.*: to play at a native game resembling quoits.

فورو **puru.** A skin disease, *frambosia indica*? *Bunga p.*: the blotches or pimples caused by this disease. *Bagai lalat chari puru*: as the fly seeks the sore; where the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 32. *Orang yang puru gatal tuboh-nya nēsčaya mēnggaru juga kērja-nya*: a man whose body is itching with *puru* will always be engaged in scratching it; Ht. Kal. Dam., 297. *Bērpuru*: to suffer from *puru*; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 10.

Katak p.: a toad.

فوري **puri.** [Skr. *puri*.] The residential portion of a palace; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Sh. Pr. Ach., 3.

فوس **puwas.** Sated, having had one's fill; satisfaction; (by extension) thoroughly, fully. *Tiyada puwas hati marika-itu*: they were not satisfied; Ht. Abd., 337. *Sudah puwas tuwan mēlihat taman itu*: have you gazed your fill upon that garden. *Sa-tēlah puwas-lah sudah di-chanangkan*: when the crier's gong had been everywhere beaten; Ht. Abd., 252. *Minum ayer sa-puwas-puwas*: to drink one's fill; Ht. Abd., 180.

Mēmuwaskan hati: to satisfy oneself; Ht. Abd., 33.

فوست **pusat.** The navel, the centre.

P. bēlanak: the centre of a series of concentric ellipses, e.g., the centre of a whorl (in finger impressions) or the centre of the peculiar oval markings on a *kēris*.

P. bulat: the centre of a circle.

P. tasek: the centre of the ocean where the tree *pauh janggi* is believed to grow; Ht. Raj. Don., 31.

Tali p.: the umbilical cord. *Mēngērat p.*: to sever the umbilical cord; Sh. Abd. Mk., 77. *Potong p.*: id.; Ht. Abd., 386.

فوسر **pusar.** A spiral or horizontal circular motion; cf. *putar* and *pusing*.

Pusaran ayer: a whirlpool or eddy.

Pusaran angin: a whirlwind.

P. kēpala: the centre of the parietal bone.

فوسخ **pusang.** *Pusang hati*: confusion of thought; inability to think out anything.

فوسخ **pusing.** Revolution, rotation, motion in a circle; cf. *putar*, *pusang*, and *pusar*. *P. kēpala*: vertigo, giddiness. *Bērpusing-pusing*: in revolution; revolving. *Pusingkan*: to cause to revolve.

In the towns of the Straits Settlements the word *pusing* is often used metaphorically to signify "deception" or "fraud."

فوسو **pusu.** I. *Bērpusu-pusu*: surging to and fro, of a crowd of people.

II. A variant of *pongsu*, q. v.

فوسي **pusi.** *Bulu pusi*: a kind of cotton wool of a yellowish colour, used by natives for dressing wounds.

فوغت **pungut.** Picking up from the ground; to gather, to collect. *Mēmungut*: id. *Maka kētika duriyan gugor masing-masing pērgi mēmungut sēhaja*: when the durian fruit fell every one did nothing but pick them up; Ht. Abd., 414. *Kitāb-kitāb di-pungut-nya daripada sa-gēnāp nēgēri*: he collected books from every country; Ht. Abd., 288. *Apa-bila di-lihat di-suroh-nya pungut*: when he saw it he ordered them to pick it up; Ht. Abd., 204.

فوغه **pungah.** Arrogance, pride; to be puffed up with self-conceit. *Istimewa pula Hang Jēbat laku-nya sapērti anak raja-raja dēngan pungah-nya iya akan isi istana ini*: Hang Jebat above all behaves as if he was a prince from his arrogant manner towards the dwellers in this palace; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 43. Also Ht. Koris; Sh. Jur. Bud., 6.

Tērong p.: stramonium.

فوٹ **puput.** I. To blow; to sway anything (of the wind). *Di-puput bayu*: to be swayed backwards and forwards by the wind. *Di-puput tufān*: blown away by a tempest; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 30. *Bayu mana gērangan tuwan yang datang bērpuput ini*: prithee, Sir, what puff of wind has blown you hither; Marsd.

II. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

فوڤر pupor. I. A face powder made of rice-meal and fragrant herbs; Ht. Ism. Yat., 29; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Puporan* and *těpong pupor* : id.

Běpupor : to apply this powder to the face. *Ada yang těngah berpupor tidor děngan pupor-nya* : some, while putting powder on their faces, fell asleep with the powder by them; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. The peculiar rotatory or rolling movement by which a fowl scoops out a sort of nest for itself in the dust or sand. *Puporan ayam* : the sitting-place so made.

فوڤس pupus. Blighted, of plants; left desolate, of human beings. The word is used of plants which have perished to outward appearance, but the roots of which may have power to cause new plants to spring up in the place of the old. In the case of men, it applies to persons who have lost everything and seem irredeemably ruined, but who may nevertheless build up new fortunes for themselves.

فوڤق pupok. The application of plasters and poultices to the body, and especially to the head; the poultices so applied. *Jikalau kakanda sakit kěpala mari-lah beta buboh pupok* : if my love has a headache, come, let me poultice it for him; Ht. Koris.

فوڤو pupu. A grade or degree of relationship; a generation. *Sa-pupu* : belonging to the same grade of relationship, both being one generation off the original family. *Saudara sa-pupu* : first cousins. *Saudara duwa pupu* : second cousins; Ht. Koris.

فوڤه pupoh. To fly at each other (of fighting cocks); to keep up a contest vigorously by attack as well as defence. The word is used of cocks fighting without artificial spurs and of men fighting with no weapons except those with which nature has provided them. *Ayam pupoh, sabong ta'-běrtaji* : sham game-cocks that fight without spurs,—a proverb derisive of unarmed men; J. S. A. S., III., 46.

Běrpupoh ayam : to set cocks to fight (without spurs), Ht. Koris. *Běrpupoh bandong* : id.; Ht. Ind. Meng., Ht. Koris.

فوڤق puwak. An assembly, a troop, a gathering. *Maka sěgala puwak masing-masing naik ka-atas bahtěra-nya* : the companies embarked each on its own ship; Ht. Hamz., 81.

Běrpupwak : to meet in a body, to be gathered in a troop (of animals, Ht. Best.).

The word is also used to express "family" in the widest sense, embracing all known relatives.

فوڤك pukat. A seine-net, or drift-net; Sh. A. R. S. J., 3.

P. hanyut : a drift-net supported by floats. *P. lengkong* : a seine-net. *P. talang, p. kěděra*, and *p. siyakap* : seine- or drift-nets named after the kinds of fish which they are specially adapted to catch.

Pukat di-darat : fishing ashore; a proverbial expression signifying to seek enemies and

quarrels. *P. běrahi* : the nets of love; Ht. Hamz., 66. *Sampan p.* : a fishing boat. *Laksana sampan p.* : like a fishing-boat (which is unable to put out far to sea); a proverbial simile for a man of limited resources.

Měmukat : to fish with the *pukat*; Ht. Bakht., 78; Sej. Mal., 120.

فوڤكس pukas. An exclamation of fear or surprise indulged in by women afflicted with *latah*. It would appear to suggest nakedness and to be connected possibly with *pukang* and *puki*. *Běrpukas*, and *běrpukas-pukasan* : in a state of nudity. *Běrpukas ka-laut* : (to plunge) naked into the sea; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 5. *Běrpukas-pukasan tiyada sědarkan kain* : nude and regardless of clothing; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Mandi běrpukas-pukasan* : to bathe in a state of nudity; Ht. Koris.

فوڤكڭ pukang. The angle formed by the legs, the point where the legs meet, the perineum. *Kain těrlengser těr buka pukang* : the sarong slipped down, causing exposure; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Sěla p.* : the perineum; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Lintang p. : at an angle, forming an angle,—of straight bodies falling across each other, or of men falling with their legs wide apart; Ht. Abd., 325, 344. *Pokoķ p.* : id.

Pukang is also used of a peculiar contrivance used as a hook for catching crocodiles. It is, however, not properly a hook, but a stick sharpened at both ends and hidden by the bait (usually a live animal) attached to it. The jaws of the crocodile when closing on the bait get caught on this stick to which a line (*tali alir*) is attached; v. *alir*.

فوڤك pokok. A tree, a bush, a plant; the nucleus of a storm of wind or rain; the capital for working any industry or undertaking. *P. kělapa* : a coco-nut tree; Ht. Abd., 196.

P. angin : a gathering cloud presaging wind; Ht. Abd., 221.

P. hujan : a cloud presaging rain.

P. kayu : a tree.

P. ribut : a storm cloud.

Pokoķ-nya : "its genesis was as follows";—an expression used when describing the source or origin of any affair.

فوڤكل pukal. A lump or clod of anything. *Mas sa-pukal* : a gold nugget. *Kěris sa-pukal* : v. *kěris*.

فوڤكل pukul. Beating; striking; knocking; the striking of a clock; fabrication by heavy blows (e. g., the work of a smith). *P. chanang* : the beating of a gong; Ht. Abd., 226. *P. tambur* : the beating of a drum; Ht. Abd., 193. *P. běsi* : the shoeing of a horse. *P. kaki kuda* : id.; Ht. Abd., 404. *P. chap* : printing. *Pukul enam pětang* : six o'clock in the evening; Ht. Abd., 19. *Kěna p.* : to be struck, to be beaten; Ht. Abd., 22. *Tiyada-lah pěrnah di-pukul-nya atau di-marah-nya* : he was never beaten or angrily spoken to.

Pukulkan : to strike; to beat. *Mēmukul* : to strike a blow; to give a blow. *Mēmukul buta tuli* : to strike out wildly. *Pukulkan kapada tēmbaga* : to beat upon brass; to work a hammered design on a brass surface.

فوكو **pukau**. A narcotic used by thieves to drug their victims to sleep. *Nyēdar laḡsana tērḡēna pukau* : unconscious as though under the influence of this thieves' narcotic; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 6.

Tērlangsang sējok badan-nya kētar,
Gigi bērantok atas bawah;
Kēna pukau tiyada sēdar,
Habis lēnnyap hērtā rumah :

under the influence of this drug you are conscious of nothing, while the goods in your house disappear one and all.

فوكه **pokah**. To become bent; to give way; (Kedah) to be broken. *Ikan biyar dapat sērampang jangan pokah* : let the fish be caught without bending the spear-shaft; do not over-do things; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 90.

فوكي **puki**. (Coarse.) The *pudendum muliebre*, especially as a term of abuse, e. g., *puki mak*. *P. anjing* : a plant, *cynometra cauliflora*.

فوكر **pugar**. Restoration, renewal, complete repair. *Sa-bilah pēdang yang sudah tērpugar* : a sword which had been restored; Ht. Isk. Dz.

فول **pula**. Also, likewise, too, again. *Dēmikiyan pula* : and so again; and so once more. *Lagi pula* : moreover. *Siyapa pula* : who then. *Mēngapa pula* : why then.

فول **puwal**. To whirl about, to eddy; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

فولت **pulut**. Adhesiveness, stickiness,—a term applied to a number of glutinous plants and especially to soft rice and to cakes made of that soft rice. *Tērpulut* : adhering to, attached to; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Sēbab pulut santan binasa* : "because of the soft rice the coco-nut milk was spoilt," a rhyming equivalent for the saying : *sēbab mulut badan binasa* : because of the mouth the body is ruined; foolish words lead to destruction. *Bukan pulut hang nak polok* : (Kedah) "I am not soft rice that you can swallow at a gulp"; I am willing to fight you.

Tuwan kētam padi pulut,
Sēhaya kētam padi jawi;
Tuwan kata sēdap mulut,
Sēhaya dēngar sakit hati :

you reap soft rice and I reap the hard, you can speak with kindness, but I must listen in wrath; Prov.

The following plants are known by the name *pulut* :

Pulut-pulut bukit : *mallotus griffithianus*.

Pulut-pulut hutan : *mallotus porterianus*.

Pulut-pulut kēchil : *urena lobata*.

Pulut-pulut pokok : *chrysophyllum roxburghii*.

Rumput pulut : *fimbristylis asperima*.

The following are some of the best known preparations of *pulut* rice :

P. inti : *pulut* cooked in a syrup of coco-nut milk, sugar and egg.

P. kachau : baked *pulut*, cooked in coco-nut milk and sugar.

P. lēmah : crushed rice in coco-nut milk as syrup.

P. panggang : crushed rice and coco-nut roasted in a wrapper of plantain-leaf.

P. sērıkaya : crushed rice and coco-nut with a syrup of cinnamon and other spices and egg.

P. udang : rice and coco-nut, mixed with prawns, red-pepper and saffron, and wrapped in plantain-leaf.

The form *pēpulut* occurs (Kedah) for *pulut-pulut*.

فولر **pulor**. (Kedah.) The pith of vegetables; also *hēmpulor* and *mēmpulor*.

فولس **pulas**. I. Twisting, wringing, wringing out. *Yang tēlinga lēmbut ya-itu-lah orang hēndaḡ pulas* : it is the soft ear that people will always be twisting; a pigeon invites plucking; a fool invites the plunderer; Prov.

P. leher : to wring the neck.

P. hantu : a plant, *petunga venulosa*.

Pulaskan : to twist. *Di-tangkap-nya gading-nya di-pulaskan-nya* : seizing its tusk and twisting it round; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Tiyada boleh tandok, tēlinga di-pulaskan* : if he cannot twist the horn, he twists the ear; he is determined to do it by hook or by crook; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 96. *Tandok tiyada tērpulas tēlinga di-pulas* : id.

Mēmulas : to twist,—used of griping pains in the stomach. *Sakit mēmulas* : the gripes.

Pēmulas : a twister; e. g., in the expression *pēmulas sēkērup* : a screw driver.

By metaphor, *pulas* signifies to swindle, to cheat.

II. *Pulasan* : a well known fruit; a variety of the *rambutan*.

فولس **polis**. Eng. A police court : Ht. Abd., 111, 283. *Tuwan p.* : a magistrate. *Rumah p.* : a police court building; Ht. Abd., 226.

فولغ **polong**. An evil spirit; Ht. Abd., 153, 154. *Sapērti polong kēna sēmbor* : like an evil spirit struck by (magic) water; rushing off in consternation; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 64.

Daun p. : a parasite (unidentified) which destroys the tree on which it grows. Also *daun pēlēsit*.

Kachang p. : a bean (*canavalia insiformis*?).

فولڭ pulang. Return to the original starting-post; restoration to the first owner. *Tiyada di-lēpas pulang*: he was not allowed to go home (from school); Ht Abd., 29. *Pēnyakit-ku itu-pun pulang-lah saperti sadiya kala*: my disease came back as severely as before; I had a relapse. *Bējalan pulang*: to return; to go back.

Pulangkan and *mēmulangkan*: to return (transitive); to restore; to give back. *Di-pulangkan-lah uleh bapa-ku akan sēgala pērkakas-nya dan pēti-pēti tulis-nya kapada-ku*: my father gave me back his appliances and writing-desks; Ht. Abd., 46.

فولق polak. *Polak-palek*: (Kedah) equivocation, inconsistency; = *bolak-balek*.

فولق polok. Swallowing a huge mouthful, taking a big bite at anything, carrying off the lion's share, greedy behaviour. *Bukan pulut hang nak polok*: (Kedah) I am not soft rice which you can swallow at a gulp; I am not so easily triumphed over as to give in to you.

Makanan sadikit banyak di-polok,

Hudoh budi pērangai-nya burok:

there is little food, but he insists on taking much; his character is ugly and his manners are coarse.

فولق pulak. Again, also, likewise; a variant of *pula*, q. v.

فولق pulik. Equally strong, evenly matched; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

فولن polan. [Arab فلان] *Si-polan*: so-and-so; = *si-anu*. *Si-polan itu tiyada mēnyahut*: so-and-so does not answer; Sh. May., 3.

فولن pulan. Well cooked (of rice); crisp but neither too crisp nor soft.

Masak nasi pulan-pulan

Kasi makan raja kita:

cook the rice crisp and nice, give it to our king to eat; Ht. Ind. Nata.

فولن pulun. Gathering up in folds,—used especially of gathering up the sarong so that all the folds fall together in a bunch in front. *Bērpulun-pulun*: in folds.

فولو pulau. I. An isolated patch of anything, an island. *P. pērcha*: Sumatra. *P. Singapura*: the island of Singapore. *P. hutan*: an isolated patch of jungle. *Hutan bērpulau-pulau*: jungle in isolated patches.

Buntut pulau: the down-stream end of a riverine island.

Very large islands such as Java are called, as a rule, *tanah* not *pulau*.

II. Hind. *Nasi pulau*: a "pillau," rice cooked in broth and mixed with raisins, meat, etc.

فوله puleh. Return, revival, renewal, reaction. *Badan-nya puleh*: his body returned to its original condition; he got well again; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 13. *Pulang p.*: to be restored to its original condition; Ht. Raj. Don., 57. *Simpul p.*: a fastening such as that of a shoelace which becomes undone without difficulty; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4.

Pulehkan: to bring back, to restore; Ht. Koris, Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Mēmulehkan*: id. *Mēngamok mēmulehkan rayat-nya undor itu*: he charged furiously, leading back his fleeing soldiers to the fight; Ht. Ind. Meng.

فولي pulai. A large tree, *alstonia scholaris*; Ht. Raj. Don., 51.

P. pipit; *elæocarpus stipularis*.

فومغ pomang. The name of a wood (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII., 131.

فون pun. An inseparable particle suffixed to Malay words which it tends to emphasize. *Itu-pun*: that also. *Sa-kali-pun*: yet. *Ada-pun*; furthermore there are.

فون puwan. I. A royal betel-box; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sej. Mal., 92.

II. *Ēnche' puwan*: a title given to the wife of a high dignitary, and even (in the Hikayat Koris) to the queen herself (*ēnche' puwan pērmaisuri mahkota raja*). Cf. *ampuwan*.

To' puwan: the principal wife of a Malay dignitary.

فونت punat. The core of a boil.

Pokoḥ sētul di-tēpi tēbing,

Buwah jatuh di-ayer tēnang;

Bisul mēnanah di-dalam daging

Kaluwar punat bērasa sēnang:

the boil is gathering matter in your flesh, but when the core is extracted you will feel all right again.

Budaḥ p.: a worthless boy,—a term of abuse.

فونق ponok. A fleshy hump or protuberance on the back of the neck or on the shoulders; the hump on an Indian ox.

فونو ponu. Tam. A bridegroom.

فونه punah. *Habis-lah punah*: utterly destroyed or exhausted,—an intensive of *habis*; Sh. Lamp., 7, 25; Sh. May., 19; Sh. Jur. Bud., 26.

Punahkan: to exhaust, to finish, to spend (money); Sh. Ul., 23.

فوني poni. Tam. A tin spoon or ladle.

فوني punai. *Burong punai*: the green pigeon; *osmotreron vernans*.

Mata p.: canework with small orifices,—used especially of the canework on an Austrian bentwood chair.

P. gading: the bird *ptilopus jambui*.

P. rimba: the cuckoo-dove, *macropygia ruficeps*.

P. siyul: the bird *osmotreron olax*.

P. tanah: the bronzewing *chalcophaps indica*.

فوہ puwah. *Bèrpuwah*: (Malacca) to perform certain old world ceremonies which are believed to have the effect of driving away evil spirits from a district and so bringing good crops.

فوہ puwih. *Rèput-puwih*: crumbling to pieces, falling to bits; v. *rèput*. Also *rèput pèhuwi*.

فوهق pohok. Chin. Peppermint used medicinally.

فوهن pohun. I. A tree; the stem of a tree; the origin or beginning of anything. *P. kèlapa*: a coco-nut tree. *P. nyior*: id. *P. pandan*: a pandanus tree. *P. kayu*: a tree generally; Sej. Mal., 116. *P. tilinga*: the junction of the ear with the rest of the head.

II. Begging, requesting, asking for anything; (by special use) asking leave to depart, saying goodbye. *Pohunkan*: to ask or apply for anything. *Mèmohunkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 448. *Jikalau korang paham-mu pohunkan-lah kapada Tuhan*: if your knowledge is insufficient pray to God (for more); Ht. Abd., 5. *Mèmohunkan ampun*: to beg pardon.

Bèrmohun: to ask for leave to depart; to take one's departure. *Bèrmohun-lah hëndak ka-rumah-nya*: he took his leave intending to go home; Ht. Abd., 123. Cf. *mohun*.

فوهي puhi. *Rèput puhi*: crumbling at a touch; v. *rèput*. Also *puwih*, and *pèhuwi*.

فويغ poyang. A Sumatran word sometimes used with the meaning "ancestor" (= *moyang*) and sometimes with the meaning "magician" (= *parawang*).

فويو puyu. *Puyu-puyu*: a small freshwater fish; Pel. Abd., 49; Ht. Abd., 97. Also (Kedah) *pèpuyu*.

فويه puyoh. *Burong puyoh*: the bustard-quail, *turnix puanax*. *Melagakan puyoh*: to set quails to fight; Ht. Koris.

Bintang puyoh bèrlaga: "the fighting quails,"—the name of a pair of stars (unidentified).

Ikut puyoh: the Malay "hide and seek."

فون punya. A variant of *èmpunya*, q. v.

فها pahâ. The thigh; v. **فاه**

فهادوي pèhadui. (Kedah.) To care about; = **فضولي**

فمال pèhala. [Skr. *phāla*.] Profit, earnings, advantage, gain. *P. akhirat*: the gain of eternal life; Ht. Kal. Dam., 29.

فهان pèhana. [Arab. **فنا** ?] (Kedah.) Perishing, coming to an end, being exhausted.

Apa sèbab dèngan kèrana

Barang ku-simpan habis pèhana:

what is the cause and what the reason that all that I store up only perishes.

فهل pèhil. To pinch, to nip between the fore-finger and the thumb-nail.

فهلان pahlawan. [Pers. *pahlawān*.] A leader in war, a champion. *Johan p.*: id. *Tèrlalu pahlawan rupa-nya*: he looked most heroic; Ht. Koris.

في pai. *Bèlum pai*: not yet; a contraction of *bèlum sampai*.

في pi. *Main pi*: to gamble on credit, the results being marked down. *Kèna pi duwa ringgit*: to have lost two dollars in counters.

فيانو piyatu. Desolate, of a man or woman; left without relatives. *Anak p.*: an orphan. *Dagang p.*: a stranger, having no relatives in the town he resides in. *Kepiyaturwan-lah hamba tiyada bèrsaudara*: I am left desolate without brothers (or other near relatives); Ht. Kal. Dam., 154. *Kèduwa kita sama piyatu*: we are both alike orphaned; Ht. Sg. Samb.

فيار piyara. To nurture, to bring up; a variant of *pèlihara*, q. v.

فيارت piyarit. A harpoon with a double barb; Kl., Pijn, v. d. W.

فيائي piyagi. (Kedah.) To give a blow which is designedly weak; to strike, when the strength of the blow is measured so as not to do more than a certain amount of damage.

فيال piyala. [Pers. *piyalah*.] A small beaker, a cup or goblet. *Sigera di-sambut uleh Putèra Jaya Pati akan piyala itu lalu di-minum-nya*: the Prince Jaya Pati promptly picked up the goblet and drank it off; Ht. P. J. P. See also Ht. Hamz., 9.

فيالغ piyalang. To give an order for purchase without actual payment; to buy on credit in the ordinary course of business.

فيالغ piyaling. A small bird (unidentified); it is also known as *sèrindit gajah*.

فيام piyama. (Kedah.) The wet season; the rains during which *padi*-planting takes place. *Awal p.*: the first rains of the wet season. *Sayup p.*: the close of the wet season.

فیت **peta.** Clear, certain; = *nyata*. *Khabar yang p.*: certain news, definite news.

فیت **pita.** [Port. *fita*.] Tape, ribbon, *P. kěsumba*: red tape. *P. manikam*: a ribbon set with pearls; Sh. Bid., 86.

فیت **piyat.** I. Twisted, oblique, out of line. *Měmiyat*: to wrench, to give a twist or curve.
II. A remote descendant; the great grandson of a grandson; v. *piyut*.

فیت **piyut.** A remote descendant; the grandson of a grandson. It is possible that the distinction sometimes drawn between *piyut* and *piyat* is simply due to *piyut-piyat* being originally a frequentative of *piyut* and not to their being etymologically distinct words.

فیت **petar** or **pitar.** To train a gun on to anything, to take a true aim. *Pandai pēmētar*: a certain shot; a man or boy who never misses what he shoots at.

فیت **pětor.** [Port. *feitor*.] A "factor"; a man in charge of a factory in the old trading-factory days; a magisterial officer; Ht. Abd., 34.

فیتس **petes.** Fluent, clear, ready,—of speech. *Mulut-nya p.*: of ready speech; Sh. Put. Ak., 30. *Těrlalu sangat petes mulut-nya běrkata-kata*: id.; Ht. Sh.

فیتس **pitis.** A very small denomination of coin something like the Chinese cash. The coins were sometimes made of sheet lead or of tin and varied in value; 600 at Achin (in Marsden's time) were equivalent to one dollar, while Abdullah gives 3,840 tin *pitis* to the dollar; Pel. Abd., 37, 26. *Pitis* of gold and silver are also mentioned; Ht. Mas. Ed.

فیتق **petak.** A square compartment, a locker, the hold in a ship, a division of a *padi*-field, a room.

فیتق **petek.** *Ikan petek-petek*: an edible marine fish (unidentified). *Layang-layang petek-petek*: a kite so called from its imaginary resemblance to this fish; it somewhat resembles our European kites.

فیتم **pitam.** A rush of blood to the head causing dizziness.

Pěning kělam pusing kěpala,

Angin pitam naik ka-atas:

when your head whirls and your eyes darken with dizziness, a rush of blood is rising (to your head).

فیتو **pitau.** *Burong pitau*: a bird (unidentified). Also *pintau*.

فیتو **pitu.** Jav. Seven. *Bulan kěpitu*: the seventh month; Ht. Mas Ed.

فیته **pitah.** Eloquent, soft-spoken, gracious. *P. majlis*: id.; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 8. *P. kěmalu-maluwan*: modest in speech; gracious but modest; Sh. Put. Ak., 5.

فیتج **pijat.** A biting louse, a bug, a flea. Also *pijat-pijat*. *Sěbab pijat mati tuma*: the harmless louse perishes because of the stinging one; avoid bad company if you wish to avoid being punished for what your friends do; Prov., see s. v. *tuma*.

Pijat běrsěru di-těngah medan,

Měměgang tombak mēminta lawan;

Těrkějul-lah singa di-dalam hutan,

Gěrda lari ka-kaki awan:

the flea was shouting on the battlefield grasping his lance and asking for a foe; so the lions were startled in the woods and the eagles fled to the foot of the clouds;—a proverbial rhyme ridiculing absurd pretensions.

فیتج **pijar.** I. A resinous substance (sandrac?) used by gold- and copper-smiths for their work.
II. Extreme heat, the glow of extreme heat or of fever.

فیتجق **pijak.** Stepping upon, setting foot upon; treading under foot.

Měmijaķ: to tread upon; Sh. Jur. Bud., 6.

Pěmijaķ kaki: the sole of the foot.

فیتج **pichit.** Pinching, pressing between finger and thumb. The pressure referred to does not imply pain, but only compression or contraction.

Pichitkan: to compress, to squeeze, to contract. *Di-pichitkan baginda jari pěrmaisuri*: the king squeezed his queen's finger; Ht. Koris. *Pichitkan razķi*: to limit a man's food, to shorten supplies.

Měmichit: to compress, to squeeze, to pinch; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Koris; Sh. Abd. Mk., 88; = *pichitkan*.

Kěris pichit: a *kěris* said to have been made by an artificer who had the power of compressing steel between his fingers. One of these weapons is said to be in the possession of the Sultan of Perak. Cf. *jikalau běsi pun di-pichit-nya mēnjadi lilin*: if he pressed iron between his fingers it became as wax; Ht. Sh. Mard.

فیتجق **pechak.** Crushed flat or sunken in, of roundish objects; flattened in one spot as a rotten fruit.

فیتجق **pichek.** Narrow, confined, limited, compressed. Cf. *pichit*. *Bumi ini pichek-lah pada kami*: the world is too narrow for us; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 13.

فیتچن **pechun.** Chin. The dragon-boat festival of the Chinese.

فیتچو **pichu.** The trigger of a gun.

- قدر** **pedir**. The name of a Sumatran district (on the Achinese coast).
- فيدر** **pedor**. Lameness, the shin-bone being bent into a curve.
- فیرس** **perus**. *Perang perus*: very pale, very wan; —an intensive of *perang*, q. v.
- فیرس** **piris**. (Kedah.) To slice up; cf. *hiris*.
- فیرغ** **perang**. Pallor (in a dark-complexioned man); pale, wan, sallow; light brown or light red of objects which are usually dark brown or dark red. *Rambut p.*: light brown hair. *Mata p.*: light brown eyes.
P. perus: very sallow, very pale, very wan; Ht. Kal. Dam., 182. *Puchat p.*: id., Sh. May., 5.
- فیرغ** **piring**. Plate; saucer. *Sa-buwah p.*: a plate; Ht. Hamz., 51.
- فیرف** **perap**. To quicken the stroke when rowing.
- فیرق** **perak**. Silver. *Mas dan perak*: gold and silver. *Duwa rupiyah perak*: two rupees in silver; Ht. Abd., 215.
Perak is also the name of an important river and State in the Malay Peninsula.
- فیرق** **pirek**. To crush small; to grind anything to powder by stamping on or hammering it; to stamp on a fallen enemy.
- فیرو** **pirau**. (Kedah.) To turn round, describing a semicircle to the right or left; wheeling right about or left about.
- فیره** **pereh**. (Riau, Johor.) Worn out by a struggle or sustained effort; exhausted, of a fighting cock or fencer; unable to continue a struggle from exhaustion, not from injuries.
- فیری** **pirai**. *Pěnyakit pirai*: a rheumatic disease; rheumatic or gouty pains which seem to be seated in the bones.
- فیس** **piyas**. A horizontal strip of matting; the strips of a *měngkuwang* sail, *lerang* being used of canvas sails. Cf. *těmpiyas*.
- فیسغ** **pesong**. To alter the direction in which anything is going, e.g., as a billiard ball changes the line of its motion after concussion; to set a boat or ship on a different course. *Těrpesong-pesong*: knocked out of one's course by a collision.
- فیسغ** **pisang**. A generic name for the banana (*musa sapientum*) of which many varieties are recognized; e.g., *p. raja*, *p. lilin*, *p. mas*, *p. abu*, *p. wangi*, *p. susu*, *p. hijau*, etc. *Aku bukan budak-budak makan pisang*: I am not a banana-eating boy; I am not so easily taken in; Prov. *Duwa butir p.*: two bananas; Ht. Abd., 313.
P. karok: the wild plantain, *musa malaccensis*.
Pisang-pisang: (1) the line along the side of a Malay boat, this line not being painted, but

nailed on; (2) a generic name given to a number of wild anonaceous plants, especially *uvaria purpurea*.

P. p. buku: *unona discolor*.

P. p. hitam: *uvaria dulcis*.

P. p. jantan: *uvaria purpurea*. Also *p. p. kuning*, and *p. p. tandok*.

P. p. padi: *unona dumosa*. Also *p. p. pipit*.

Akar p. p. bukit: *melodorum prismaticum*.

Akar p. p. buloh: *phytocrone palmata*.

Běronok p.: a sea-worm, *colochyrus anceps*.

Gamat p.: a sea-worm, *stichopus variegatus*.

Katak p.: a small frog remarkable for its great leaping powers.

Tali p.: dried strips of banana bast.

Sa-pěrpisang: as much time as it takes to eat a banana; a primitive measure of time; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 27. *Pěrpisang*, *pěpisang*, and *měrpisang* = occur as variants of the plant-name *pisang-pisang*.

فیسق **pesak**. A gore, a piece of cloth let in under the arm in making a coat. *Baju p.*: a coat fitting fairly tightly at the shoulders, but falling in wide folds below. *Baju p. layang*: (Penang) a coat opening down in front; = *baju belah dada*. *Baju p. sa-belah*: a double-breasted *baju*. *Baju p. enam*: a coat with six of these gores sewn into it.

فیسو **pisau**. A generic name for knives of all sorts; Ht. Abd., 210, 300. *Sa-bilah pisau*: a single knife; one knife; Ht. Abd., 308.

P. chukor: a razor. Also *p. pěnchukor*, and *p. penyukor*. *P. pěnyukor halus*: (Penang) a very sharp razor; a man who quickly gets through any money or property that may be given him.

P. daun padi: a lancet.

P. lidah ayam lipat, or *p. lipat*: a penknife, a folding or clasp-knife.

P. lidah ayam: an office knife with a small blade which does not fold.

P. meja: (modern) a table knife.

P. paung: (properly) a bread-knife; a knife with a turned handle and a heavy blade.

P. pěnggiyau: (Kedah) a reaping-knife for *padi*.

P. raut: a small knife for cutting off excrescences on a stick and giving the stick a smooth surface; v. *raut*.

Mata p.: the blade of a knife.

Punggong p.: the back or dull edge of the blade.

فیسه **pesah** or **pisah**. Putting asunder, divorcing, matrimonial separation, severance generally. *Nyawa dan badan sa-rasa pisah*: feeling as though the soul was being severed from the body; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Ada-lah aku ini belum pernah berpisah dengan engkau*: I have never yet been separated from you; Ht. Ind. Nata. Cf. *pasah*.

فيغ piyang. Mother (in Boyanese); Sh. Kamp. Boy., 4.

فيغت penget. Confined to the house, kept under lock and key, not allowed any liberty, shut up (of a girl jealously guarded). *Bèrpenget*: to be shut up in this way; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 65. *Mēmēnget*: to keep (a girl or wife) under lock and key.

Kunyet p.: a medicinal drug (unidentified)¹; it is said to be used in decoctions for procuring invulnerability (*kēbal*).

فيغكغ piyanggang. A large green bug destructive to vegetables and rice; Marsd., Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

فيغكو piyanggu. A tree yielding a red fruit the size of a coffee berry, *clerodendron nutans*. This fruit is very astringent and is eaten with salt as a sambal; J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

P. hutan: (Pahang) a plant, *ficus consociata*.

P. jantan: a tree, *pellacalyx saccardianus*; also *myristica ridleyana*.

فيغي pingai. I. Faded, of colouring; dulled, of brilliancy; fallen off, in looks.

II. *Burong pingai*: a bird (unidentified) remarkable for the fact that the *sēmangat* is believed to take its form. The word *burong pingai* is often used where *sēmangat* is meant.

فيغي pingi. A plant name (unidentified).

فيث pipa. Eur. A barrel; Sh. Lamp., 8; Ht. Abd., 229.

فيثت pipit. Onom. The piping or twittering of small birds; (whence) a generic name for small twittering birds like sparrows and finches, cf. *chiyak* (which is the commoner form in Kedah). *P. rumah*: the common house sparrow. *P. uban*: the white-headed Java sparrow. *P. tuli*: a small *padi*-eating bird which is not easily scared and is called "the deaf sparrow," because noises alone will not drive it away. *P. pisang*: a small green finch.

Burong pipit sama ēnggang

Mana boleh sama tērbang:

a sparrow and a horn-bill, how can they fly together; like must consort with like; Prov. *Pipit nak mēminang anak ēnggang*: the sparrow wanted to ask the horn-bill's daughter in marriage; a ridiculous aspiration; Prov., v. supra.

Pipit tuli makan bērhujan;

Di-halau, kain basah;

Ta'-di-halau, padi habis:

the deaf sparrows are eating (your *padi*) out in the rain; drive them away and you will get

¹ *Kunyet penget, kunyet warangan,*
Hēndak di-gantong di-muka pintu;

Tuwan penget, tuwan larangan,
Hati sēhaya sa-bagai runtoḥ.

Ht. Ind. Nata.

wet; don't drive them away and they will finish your *padi*;—a choice of evils; Prov.

P. sērūnai: a primitive wind instrument consisting of two pieces of dry *lontar* leaf placed in the mouth of a pipe (*sērūnai*) so as to vibrate against each other under a current of air. *Daun p.*: a similar but more primitive form, a *sērūnai* not being used. *Pēmipit rusa*: a pipe on the same principle, but with laminæ of buffalo horn instead of dry leaf; this instrument when blown into makes a sound resembling the call of a young deer, and is used by trappers and hunters to call deer. *Daun pipit rusa*: (Kedah) id.

Pipit is also used (Riau, Johor) as a euphemism for the penis of a very young boy.

فيثر peper or (Kedah) pipir. Motion edgewise or sideways; reeling sideways as a man staggering under a blow; a sidelong motion, in a sailing-boat. *Mēmipir* or *mipir*: (Kedah) to be driven sideways as a boat with a heavy sea or tide on its beam.

فيثس pipis. Pounding between two hard substances, mashing, bruising, reducing to a pulp. *Burong tērbang di-pipis lada*: while the bird is still flying to pound the pepper (for cooking the bird); to count one's chickens before they are hatched; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92.

فيثه pipeh. Flatness, flat. *Chaching p.* or *ulat p.*: a tape-worm. *Hidong p.*: a flat nose. *Kēlim p.*: a flat hem.

فيثي pipi. The cheek. *Merah-lah kēduwa pipi-nya*: her cheeks were red; Ht. Gul. Bak., 47. *Mēmerahkan pipi*: to rouge the cheeks; Marsd. The use of the word *pipi* is not confined to the cheeks of a human being, but is applied to the corresponding portion of the anatomy of any animal; cf. Ht. Abd., 206.

فيث piyak. A fold (in the sense of a piece); a layer, used as a measure of quantity. *Sa-piyak pinang*: a strip of betel-nut prepared for chewing (composed of a bit of areca-nut between two layers of *sireh* leaf). *Sa-piyak kartās*: a strip of paper.

Tēlaga tēriyak-riyak,

Mērpai bērulang mandi;

Kalau tidak mas sa-piyak

Kēja di-mana boleh jadi:

if one has not even a single strip of gold-paper, what attempt can ever succeed; without money nothing is possible; Prov.

This word is possibly a variant of *pehak*, q. v.

فيك peka. Attention to; to attach importance to; not to be indifferent to. *Ishārat yang baik di-peka*: a hint which it will be well to take; Sh. Dag., 8.

فیکت **pikat.** I. A horse fly, a sort of tick; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Koris. *Sapērti pikat kēhilangan mata*: like a horse fly which has lost its eyes; blundering and uncertain in movements; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 64.

II. The snaring of birds; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14. *Mēmikat*: to catch birds, to snare. *M. ayam hutan*: to snare jungle-fowl; Ht. Koris. *Maka Pēmikat juga kēja-nya dan itu-lah kēhidopan-nya*: he was engaged in snaring birds and obtained his living in that way; Ht. Bakht., 30. *Pēmikat*: a bird-catcher, a fowler; Ht. Gul. Bak., 63.

فیکر **pikir.** [Arab. فکر.] To think; thought, mental consideration. *Maka pikir-ku*: I thought; my idea was; Ht. Abd., 147.

Pikiran: consideration. *Sa-tēlah tētap-lah pikiran-ku*: when I had thought the matter out; Ht. Abd., 254. *Mēnaroh pikiran*: to deliberate on a matter. *Masok pikiran ka-dalam hati-ku*: an idea occurred to me. *Datang suwatu pikiran kapada-ku*: id.

Bērpikir: to ponder; to meditate; to be plunged in thought. *Ada-pun diyam tuwan R. itu tērlēbeh baik daripada kita dudok bērpikir*: Mr. R.'s silent rest was more productive than our striving to think; Ht. Abd., 263.

Mēmikiran: to deliberate upon; to consider mentally; to think out; Ht. Abd., 54, 233.

فیکڠ **pekong.** Chin. A joss; v. *tapekong*.

فیکف **pekak.** I. Chin. Aniseed.

II. Chin. A card-game.

فیکل **pikul.** To carry a heavy load; to bear on the shoulders; to lift from the shoulder; to weigh; a measure of weight approximately equal to 133½ pounds avoirdupois. *Di-pikul-nya bērjalan*: he lifted it up and walked off with it.

Mēmikul: to bear on the shoulder, to carry a (heavy burden), to lift. *Tangan mēnētak bahu mēmikul*: the hand chops while the shoulder lifts; energy that wastes no time or opportunity; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 94. *Bērapa sakit mata mēmandang, sakit lagi bahu mēmikul*: however it may pain the eye of the spectator, the man who bears the burden feels it more: Prov. Other variants of the same proverb are: *bērapa jauh mata mēmandang jauh lagi bahu mēmikul* (i.e., the distance seems further to the weight-carrier than to the spectator), and (Kedah) *apa sakit mata mēmandang, bahu mēnanggong-lah yang mērasa* (there is no real pain in sympathy; the sufferer feels all there is).

فیکو **pikau.** Mental confusion or dullness.

Tērpikau-pikau: dazed, silly, not in full possession of one's senses; Sh. Pant. Shl., II. *Burong pikau*: a bird so called because it makes no attempt to escape out of the way of men; cf. our "booby." It is the blue-breasted quail, *excalfactoria chinensis*.

فیکو **piku.** *Minyak piku*: a resinous oil (unidentified); it is used medicinally by Malays.

فیکو **pegu.** Pegu, Lower Burmah. *Bēras p.*: rice from Burmah.

فیل **piyal.** The wattles on the comb of a cock; also (Kedah) the name of a tree (unidentified).

فیلت **pelat** or (Kedah) **pelet.** Peculiarities of intonation; provincialism in accent; brogue; dialectic differences of intonation and even (by extension) in the use of words. *Pelat marika-itu hampir-hampir sapērti pelat Kēdah*: their pronunciation of the language resembled very closely the Kedah dialect.

Chakapan pelet orang Pētani,

Mari ka-Tanjong hēndaq mēmbēli;

Bodoh korang palam hērti

Kambēli di-kata pēmadani:

Patani men speak with a brogue of their own when they come to Penang to make their purchases, they are stupid and hardly know the proper meaning of words: when they want a blanket they talk of a floor rug.

فیلر **pelor.** (Kedah.) The leading ship in a line of battle. Cf. *pilau*. The *pelor* is a vessel which is given the lead because of its speed.

فیلس **pilis.** A mark traced on the forehead usually for medicinal purposes or as a protection against spirits. *Sunggoh bērpilis bukan-nya sakit*: though marked for illness yet not ill; Ht. Ind. Nata.

فیلس **pilus.** *Kuwēh pilus*: a cake made of *pulut* rice and egg, cooked in oil, and eaten with a syrup of melted sugar.

Akar p.: (Kedah) a plant (unidentified).

فیلڠ **pelang.** A native galley or barge; Ht. Koris; Ht. Best.; Sh. Sri Ben., 83, 86; Sej. Mal., 45; J. S. A. S., III., 21; etc.

فیلڠ **pelong.** Bent, warped.

فیلن **pilin.** To twist, to entwine, to plait. *Di-buwat-kan tali di-pilinkan*: he made rope by twisting it; Marsd. The word is used both of untwisting the strands of a rope and twisting them up.

فیلو **pilau.** A native vessel of a type now obsolete and not to be identified; a ship mentioned in the *Sējarah Mēlayu* and explained by some as a Chinese pronunciation of *pērahu*. See, however, *pelor*.

فیلو **pilu.** Tender feeling, sensibility, sympathy, regret, melancholy. *Yang mēmbēri pilu dan libba*: inspiring tenderness and love; Ht. Gul. Bak., 91.

Muka-nya manis kēpilu-piluwan

Saperti bulan di-sapu awan:

her countenance was sweet and tenderly compassionate, like the moon when the clouds are sweeping across her face; Cr. Gr., 32.

فيله pileh. Choice, selection, discrimination. *Pileh pileh ruwas, tērpileh pada buku:* in discriminating between pieces (of sugar-cane between the joint) you may get left with the (inedible) joint itself; to be too particular often leads to one getting nothing; Prov. *Hamba. ini salah pēmileh:* I have made a bad choice; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 8.

Pilehan: selection. *Orang p.:* picked men.

فيلي pili. [Tamil?] *Pili ayer:* a water-tap.

فين pena. Eur. A pen.

فين pina. *Pina-pina:* an edible plant, *plukenetia corniculata*. *Siput pina-pina:* a shell, the outer side of which is covered with spikes.

فيس pinis. Eng. A pinnace.

فينغ pinang. The areca-nut, *areca catechu*. *Bagai pinang di-belah duwa:* like a betel-nut cut in two (the two parts exactly fitting each other); a proverbial simile for a suitable combination. *Bagai pinang muda di-belah duwa:* like a young betel-nut cut in two; id., Ht. Mas Ed. By an extension of meaning to the person who brings young people of opposite sexes together, the expression *pinang muda* has an objectionable signification attached to it; Pel. Abd., 81; Ht. Kal. Dam., 55.

In compounds *pinang* may either refer to the various trees resembling the *pinang* palm, or to the various conditions of the nut and ways of preparing it for consumption. The following belong to the former category.

P. boreng: *pinanga malayana*. *P. boreng padi:* *pinanga disticha*.

P. kaki pēlandok: *pinanga polymorpha*.

P. loyar: a cudgel; it is obtained from a small tree, the root of which serves as a knob and the stem of which serves as a handle for the cudgel.

P. raja: the red stemmed palm, *cyrtostachys lacca*.

Rumput p.: a grass, *mariscus umbellatus*.

The following words have reference to the fruit of the areca-nut palm:

P. awa: betel-nut prepared for consumption by having the top sliced off and the rest divided into four parts and dried.

P. jērēkat: (Riau, Johor) unripe betel-nut; also (Kedah) *p. kachat*.

P. kutai: dried betel-nut.

P. lechaḡ: betel-nut when fresh and juicy.

P. ukup: betel-nut perfumed by incense-smoke.

Bēkas p.: a betel-nut box.

The use of the areca-nut as a ceremonial gift on the occasion of a formal proposal of marriage has led to the word *pinang* being used with the meaning "to ask in marriage." *Mēminang:* id. *Bagai kapak masoḡ mēminang:* like an axe undertaking marriage negotiations, —a rough instrument being used for exceptionally delicate work; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 24. *Tēbuwan mēminang anak lēlaba:* the hornet asking for the spider's daughter in marriage, —a ridiculously inappropriate request; Prov. *Pipit naḡ mēminang anak ēnggang:* the sparrow wishes to ask the horn-bill's daughter in marriage; —a similar proverb. *Pēmīnangan:* a formal proposal of marriage; Ht. Mar. Mah.

فينغ pinak. *Anak pinak:* descendants, family.

فبوتغ piyutang. See *hutang*.

فيه piyah. A small coin, = 1 *mayam*. Cf. *piyaḡ*.

فيه piyoh. I. *Tērpīyoh:* knotted or twisted, of roots; involved, of a cause of dissension.

II. *Buwah piyoh:* a fruit (unidentified); Pel. Abd., 78.

فبهت pehak. Side. *P. kēpala:* the side of the head. *Tuwan-hamba jamu hamba dan saudara hamba pada pehak igama:* you, Sir, are my guest and my brother on the side of our common religion; Ht. Kal. Dam., 234.

فبغت pēnyēngat. A wasp; from *sēngat*, q. v.

فبو pēnyu. The green turtle, *chelone mydas*; see *pēnyu*.

ق

ق The letter *kāf*; the twenty-fourth letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent of the number 100 in the *abjad*, q. v.

قاف kāf. I. The name of the letter ق.

II. Arab. The name of a gigantic mountain which, according to Muhammadan belief, keeps the earth in position.

قارون kārūn. Arab. Korah; according to the Muhammadans, a man famous for his wealth. This wealth being supposed to be buried in the earth is much sought after by the help of wizards.

قاصد kāsīd. Arab. A messenger, a delegate.

- قافلة **kāfilah**. Arab. A caravan.
- قاموس **kāmûs**. Arab. *Kitâb kāmûs*: an encyclopædia, a dictionary.
- قبلة **kiblat**. Arab. The side towards which a Muhammadan turns in prayer; the direction in which Mecca lies.
- قبر **kubur**. Arab. A tomb.
- قبول **kabûl**. Arab. Consent, confirmation, acceptance.
- قدر **kadar**. Arab. Strength, power, might. *Dëngan sa-kadar-nya*: with as much power as possible.
- قدرة **kudrat**. Arab. Might, power. *Dëngan kudrat Allah ta'ala*: by the power of God.
- قدم **kadam**. Arab. Foot.
- قدوس **kudûs**. Arab. Holy. *Rûhu'l-kudûs*: the Holy Spirit.
- قدير **kadîr**. Arab. Mighty, powerful, Almighty. *'Abdu'l-kadîr*: "the servant of the Almighty," —a proper name often met with.
- قرار **karâr**. Arab. Confirm, approve.
- قرآن **kurân**. Arab. The Koran.
- قربان **kurbân**. Arab. A sacrificial offering.
- قرطاس **kartâs**. Arab. Paper.
- قريب **karîb**. Arab. Near; near and dear; an intimate friend or relative.
- قسم **kasam**. Arab. To divide; distribution.

- قصب **kaşab**. Arab. Gold or silver thread.
- قصه **kişah**. Arab. A story, a narrative.
- قصد **kaşad**. [Arab. *kaşd*.] Intention, purpose.
- قضا **kadlâ**. Arab. Decision, fate, destiny.
- قطب **kutub**. Arab. Polar star.
- قطينه **kaţifah**. Arab. A valuable cloth.
- قازم **kulzum**. Arab. *Laut kulzum*: the Red Sea.
- قلم **kalam**. Arab. Pen, writing.
- قلدان **kalamdân**. Pers. A coffer or chest with a loose lid.
- قمر **kamar**. Arab. The moon.
- قمريه **kamariyyah**. Arab. Lunar character. *Tahun kamariyyah*: the lunar year.
- قميص **kamisa**. Port. A shirt.
- قندیل **kandil**. Arab. A lantern, a lamp.
- قوة **kuwat**. Arab. Strength, power.
- قول **kaul**. Arab. To vow, a vow.
- قوم **kaum**. Arab. Family, people.
- قوي **kawî**. Arab. Strong, of power.
- قهوه **kahwah**. Arab. Coffee.
- قياس **kiyâs**. Arab. Analogy.
- قيامة **kiyamat**. Arab. Judgment. *Hari k.* or *yaumu'l-k.*: the day of Judgment.

ك

- ك The letter *kaf*; the twenty-fifth letter of the Malay alphabet; the symbol for the number 20 in the *abjad*, q. v.
- ك **ka**. Arab. Thy; an Arabic personal pronoun, second person, singular, masculine.
- ك **ku**. I, my, mine; a Malay pronominal prefix or suffix (first person singular). Also *aku*.

- كأ **ka'**. I. Elder sister; a colloquial abbreviation for *kakak*, q. v.
II. A Chinese game of cards.
- کابت **kabat**. Eng. A cupboard, an almeirah.
- کابت **kabut**. Cloudiness; mistiness; indistinctness. *Jangan di-sësal gunong bërlari, hilang kabut*

tampak-lah diya : do not trouble yourself lest the mountains run away,—when the mist clears away they will be visible; do not worry yourself about very improbable contingencies; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 106.

Kēlam k. : darkness making objects indistinct; (by metaphor) confusion, obscurity. *Malam itu sangat kēlam kabut* : the night was very dark; Sej. Mal., 105. *Pikiran pun kēlam kabut* : obscured intelligence, Ht. Gul Bak., 64. *Kēlam kabut-lah lautan* : the sea was darkened (by the multitude of ships); Ht. Abd., 113.

Mata k. : dim, of the sight when looking at distant objects. *K. mata* : myopia. Cf. *kabor mata*.

Napas bērkabut : smoky breath; the breath of a very weary or dying man; Sh. Put. Ak., 22.

Sēsāl kabut : extreme weariness. *Sēsāl bērkabut* : id.; Sh. May., 3.

Bērkabutan : in clouds (of dust rising); Sh. Panj. Sg.

Cf. *abu*, *kabor* and *kabus*.

کابت **kabit.** [Arab. خابث.] A pickpocket.

کابر **kabor.** Dimness of vision as the result of age or infirmity, but not ordinary myopia; cf. *kabut*. *Mēngalir mata bērtambah kabor* : tears flowed afresh, further obscuring the vision, Sh. May., 6. *Mēnghilangkan kabor dan kēlabu mata* : to get rid of dimness of vision and discoloration of the eye; Muj., 51. *Mata-nya itu-pun lagi kabor, belum lagi boleh di-pandang-nya baik-baik* : his eyes were still weak, it was still impossible to see clearly with them; Ht. Si. Misk., 42.

کابر **kabir.** The act of drawing anything towards oneself by means of a pole or paddle; working the paddle towards oneself so as to turn the boat. Cf. *uwet*.

کابس **kabus.** Dimly visible; dim, as distant mountains imperfectly outlined through mist. *Kabus rupa-nya di-dalam kabut duli itu* : dimly outlined in the clouds of dust; Ht. Koris. *Tēlah hilang kabus sēgala asap ubat bēdil* : the obscurity caused by the smoke of the firing had passed away; Ht. Raj. Don., 27.

کابغ **kabong.** I. The sugar palm, *arenga saccharifera*. *Kalam k.* : the ordinary Malay pen. *Siput k.* : a shell fish (unidentified).

II. A white band worn round the head as a mourning emblem for some high dignitary. *Bērkabong* : to be in Court mourning; Ht. Abd., 425; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Hamz., 99.

III. A measure of cloth; = 4 *hēsta*.

IV. (Kedah.) To bolt, to abscond,—as a slang expression.

کابو **kabu.** *Kabu-kabu* : a coarse tree cotton used in its natural state as a material for stuffing mattresses, pillows, etc.; Ht. Abd., 77; Pel. Abd., 95. *Pokoḥ kabu-kabu* : a shrub with a thorny stem and lobed leaves,

trevesia sandaica. *Kabu-kabu hutan* : a shrub (*xanthoxylum myriacanthum*).

Also (Kedah) *kēkabu*. Cf. *kapoḥ* and *kapas*.

کات **kata.** [Skr. *kāthā*.] Utterance, spoken words; saying; mention. *Sa-patah k.* : a single word. *Jangan di-kata* : not to mention. *Sapērti kata mēlayu* : as the Malay saying runs; as the Malays say. *Kata yang ēmpunya chēritēra ini* ; or *kata sāhibu 'l-hikāyat* : the saying of him whose tale it is; the narrator goes on to tell.

Katakan : to repeat; to convey a message by repeating it. *Katakan sēhaya-punya tabeḥ* : give (him) my compliments.

Bērkata : to speak, to say. *Berkata-kata* : to have the power of speech; to converse. *Tiyada kuwasa bērkata-kata* : he was unable to speak; he had lost the power of speech.

Mēngata : to utter (usually in the sense of uttering bad language). *Mēngatangata* : to be abusive; Ht. Abd., 312; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 27. *Mēngatai* : to insult, to abuse; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Mēngatakan : (1) to utter, to mention; (2) to abuse, = *mēngata akan*.

Pērkataan : a saying, an utterance; a word, words.

کاتب **kâtib.** Arab. A writer, a scribe, a notary; Ht. Best., 3. *Wakâtiba Buyong Kadîr* : Buyong Kadir wrote it.

کانر **katar.** [Eng. : cutter.] A one-masted sailing boat.

کانر **kater** or **katir.** Outriggers. *Jongkong bērkatir* : a small boat with outriggers.

کانغ **katang.** I. *Katang-katang* : a square packet made of pandanus leaves and used as a receptacle for gambier, sago, and miscellaneous spices or drugs (*rēmpah-rēmpah*); Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14.

II. *Ular katang tēbu* : the fasciate viper, *bungarus fasciatus*.

کانغ **katong.** I. The up and down motion of a boat at anchor; tossing on the waves, but not being borne along by them. Cf. *atong*.

Tanjong k. : a point stretching out to sea and to which the waves give the appearance of motion.

II. A plant; *cynometra polyandra*.

III. A turtle (species unidentified).

IV. *Baju katong* : a sleeveless coat; Ht. Mar. Mah. Better, *baju kotong*.

کاتف **katup.** Tightly closed, shut up, closed up. *Katupkan* : to close, as a door is closed (Ht. Abd., 80) or of a mouth being closed. *Mēngatupkan* : id., Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Tērkatup : closed. *Mulut tērkatup* : silenced; Ht. Abd., 67; Sh. Jub. Mal., 9.

کاتق **katak.** A toad, a frog. *Sa-ekor katak di-bawah tēmpurong*: a frog beneath a coco-nut shell; a proverbial description of a narrow minded person; Ht. Abd., 469, 486; J. S. A. S., XI., 52; XXIV., 110. *Laksana katak, sadikit hujan banyak bērmāin*: like frogs who enjoy themselves immensely over very little rain; a man who makes a mountain out of a molehill; Prov.

Katak, katak, mēngapa kau panggil hujan? Bagaimana ta'-panggil, ular nak makan aku: frog, frog, why are you calling down rain?—How can I help calling down rain when the snake is wanting to eat me.¹

K. bētong: the bull-frog.

K. lempung: a frog, *oxyglossus lima* or *oxyglossus levis*.

K. pisang: a green variety of frog with great leaping powers, *rana erythraea* or *rhacophorus leucomystax*.

K. puru: the common toad. *Masa-lah katak puru sēlalu bērkērutu, di-timpa hujan linchin juga*: will the toad have always a rough skin or will his skin become slippery when the rain falls on it; will a man be always bad or will he not rather have occasional moments of goodness; Prov.

K. umpan: a small variety of frog used as bait by natives fishing in the *padi* fields.

K. bērtandok, k. gēndang, k. kēmbong, k. kuwak, k. minyak, and k. rēndang: other unidentified varieties of toads and frogs.

Buwaya k.: the marsh crocodile, *crocodilus palustris*. The name is, however, often given to short thick specimens of the more common crocodile, *crocodilus porosus*.

Mēriyam k.: a cannon when short in comparison with its calibre; a howitzer.

Sēdu k.: short quick breathing as the result of violent exertion.

کاتق **katek.** Stunted, dwarfed; small in size but not deformed, of an adult. *Ayam k.*: a small fighting-cock.

کاتق **katok.** Rapping; knocking a hard substance against another; usually *kētōk*, q. v.

کاتل **katil.** Tam. A bedstead; a couch, bench, or resting-place; Ht. Ind. Nata.

کاتی **kati.** I. A "catty"; a local standard of measurement corresponding to our pound avoirdupois, but weighing about one-third more; Ht. Abd., 114, 413; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 275.

II. *Sa-kati-lima*, or *si-kati-lima*: (1) damages for injury done, blood money; (2) a plant, *aganosma marginata*.

Si-kati-muna: (1) the name of a great serpent slain by *Sang Sēpērba*; (2) a flower (unidentified).

¹ The cry of the frog is believed to attract rain; cf. J. S. A. S., XI., 42.

کاج **kajang.** A kind of waterproof matting made of *pandan* or *mēngkuwang* leaves and used as a protection against rain; the use of such a protection. *Sa-bidang k.*: a piece of this matting; Pel. Abd., 8. *Samir ta'-habis kajang pula*: you have not yet done with the fresh-leaf protection and here you come for matting; = *bayar ta'-habis hutang pula*: you have not paid your old debts and here you come borrowing again; Prov. *Papas k.*: to remove *kajang* tents; Sh. Sri Ben., 90.

K. bērapit: *kajang* mats fitted together so as to cover a larger space; *kajang* mats used for walls of roofing; Ht. Abd., 224.

K. magon: a permanent roof with a curved outline used to cover a portion of a native ship and to provide accommodation for its master; Pel. Abd., 112.

K. rangkap: two pieces of *kajang* matting set alongside one another and giving a double ridge to the roof.

K. rungkup: matting forming a sort of roof the eaves of which do not come quite to the ground.

K. serong: roofing used on a ship on the same lines as the *k. magon*, but angular instead of curved in outline (a cross-section being taken).

Tērkajang: roofed, protected from the rain. *Batu di-pulau tidak tērkajang*: rocks on the islands need no protection against the rain; wealthy relatives need no support; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., I., 96.

کاجی **kajai.** *Tali kajai*: a halter for a horse.

کاجی **kaji.** Reading the Scriptures (used as a root for *mēngaji*, v. *aji*). *Sakaliyan pērēmpuwan harus-lah kaji*: all women should read the Koran; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 48.

کاج **kacha.** Glass (the material, not glass in the sense of a tumbler). *Roda k.*: a glass wheel. *Sapērti kacha tērhēmpas di-atas batu*: like glass crashing on stone; an utter smash; Prov., Ht. Abd., 447. *Sapērti kacha jatoh di-batu*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

In Batavia, and sometimes in Singapore, *kacha* is used where *chērēmīn* would be used in the Riau, Johor and Kedah dialects. *K. mata*: spectacles; Kam. Kech., 7; *k. muka*: a looking-glass; Kam. Kech., 7.

کاجت **kachat.** (Kedah.) *Pinang kachat*: betel-nut in an unripe state; (Riau, Johor) *pinang jērēkat*.

کاجت **kachit.** Betel-nut scissors; better *kachip*, q.v.

کاجر **kachar.** I. A short line used in fishing for the *ikan sēmbilang*; Kl.

II. *Siput kachar*: a shell, *voluta pulchra*.

III. Fussy behaviour; running hither and thither.

کاجڠ **kachang.** I. A generic name for beans. *Kachang lupakan kulit*: the bean forgets its pod; a proverbial expression applied to a *nouveau riche*, who forgets his humble extraction; J. S. A. S., II., 149.

K. babi: an irritant bean (unidentified).

K. bendi: the okra or beni fruit, *hibiscus esculentus*.

K. botor: a cultivated bean, *psophocarpus tetragonolobus*. Also *k. botol*, and (Kedah) *k. kotor*.

K. bulu: *tephrosia hookeriana*.

K. bunchis: French beans.

K. china: (Singapore) the pea-nut, *arachis hypogaea*. Also applied to the haricot bean, *phaseolus lunatus*.

K. chindai: *phaseolus mungo*.

K. goreng: the pea-nut, *arachis hypogaea*.

K. hantu: *canavalia ensiformis*. *K. hantu darat*: *crotalaria alata*.

K. jawa: = *k. china*.

K. jèpun: the soy bean, *soya hispida*.

K. jèriji: *dolichos lablab*; (Favre).

K. kachang: *ageloea vestita*? or *canavallia virosa*?

K. kara: *dolichos lablab*. Also *k. kara-kara*.

K. kayu: the Indian dall, *cajanus indicus*. *K. kayu bétina*: *desmodium polycarpum*. *K. kayu laut*: *pongamia glabra*?

K. kěđđlai: a bean (*dolichos lablab*?) Ht. Abd., 180.

K. kělisah: (Kedah) *psophocarpus tetragonolobus*. Also *k. kotor*.

K. kota: *cassia occidentalis*.

K. laut: (Pahang) *dioclea reflexa*.

K. lender: *hibiscus esculentus*; Hay. Haiw.

K. luli: a variety (unidentified), Muj., 48.

K. mēnila: *voandzeia subterranea*.

K. merah: *vigna katiang*.

K. parang: *canavalia ensiformis*.

K. pendek: the French bean; *phaseolus vulgaris*. Also *k. bunchis*.

K. puteh: peas, *pisum sativum*.

K. sēpat: a bean (unidentified); Muj., 47.

K. sērinding: Lima beans, *phaseolus lunatus*.

K. tauge: a black-seeded variety of *vigna catiāng*.

K. tupai: *pithecolobium fasciculatum*.

II. *Kachang-kachang*: the name of a fish (unidentified); Pel. Abd., 30.

کاجڠ **kachong.** Jav. "Youngster," a form of address for a child. *Bělalang k.*: a grasshopper (species unidentified).

کاجڠ **kachip.** (Riau, Johor.) Betel-nut scissors; (Kedah) *kělati*.

کاجڠ **kachak.** I. Smart in appearance; looking well; Sh. Put. Ak., 33. *Si-kachak*: a dude, a dandy.

II. Stepping along on tiptoe; moving along quietly as a thief who wishes to escape observation; treading gingerly on anything. *Mandi běrkachak di-atas ikan raya*: bathing while keeping a foot on the great fish (for support), Ht. Raj. Don., 35. *Sudah těrkachak-kan bėnang arang hitam-lah tapak*: when you have stepped on a line drawn in charcoal the sole of your foot will be blackened; you cannot touch pitch without being defiled; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., II., 145.

کاجو **kachau.** Confusing, mixing up, disturbing; confusion. *K. birau*: extreme confusion, an utter mixture or mess (of what should be in order). *K. bilau*: id. *Těrkachau-kachau*: utterly involved or mixed up; in extreme confusion; Ht. Abd., 390. *Měngachau*, and *měngachau-kan*: to confuse, to upset order or arrangement; Ht. Gul. Bak., 19, 22. Cf. *chachau*.

کاجو **kachu.** Terra japonica, catechu.

کاجه **kacheh.** See *kochah*.

کاجي **kachi.** I. A fine fabric of cloth (obtained from Cutch in India?)
II. *Ikan k.*: a fish (unidentified).

کادت **kadut.** A kind of coarse sackcloth regularly worn by Chinese women at funerals, and sometimes used for sacking (Sh. Panj. Sg.) and sail-cloth.

کادڠ **kadang.** I. *Kadang-kadang*: on occasions, at intervals, at times, sometimes; Ht. Abd., 319. Also *těrkadang*; Ht. Abd., 29, 49, 79, etc.; and *těrkadang-kadang*; Ht. Abd., 41, 77.

II. *Kadang-kėdayan*: the following of a Javanese prince; a Javanese prince's suite (in the language of old romances).

کادق **kadok.** A plant, the leaves of which resemble those of the *sireh* vine; *piper longum*? or *piper densus*? Also *sireh kadok*. *Kadok naik junjong*: the *kadok* vine on a *sireh* prop; the worthless in the position of the worthy; a beggar on horseback; Prov. ¹ *Kadok kėna baja*, or *kadok kėna ayer tahi*: an ill weed manured (when it grows fast enough without it); assistance to the unworthy; Prov.

K. hutan: a jungle pepper, *piper stylosum*.

Pa' kadok: a nickname for a man who poses as learned when he really knows very little.

¹ This proverb may be used either as a simile for the worthless and conceited or to rebuke presumption; e. g.:—

Ada sa-ehor buwong puchong,

Leher panjang laksana těropong;

Tiyada tahu sěndiri kosong

Sa-bagai kadok naik junjong.

Orang mějjala dalam tělok,

Dapat sa-ehor hudang gantong;

Ėnche' laksana daun kadok,

Mana bulch naik junjong.

Sa-lama tělok mějjadi tanjong,

Buwong sěrindit mějjadi tiyong,

Kadok hėndak naik junjong,

Itėk běrkukok hėndak běrsabong.

kadul. Jav. The grass lizard, *mabuia*; Sh. Panj. Sg. Usually *běngkarong* or *měngkarong*.

kara. I. *Kachang kara*: a plant, *dolichos lab-lab*. Also *kachang kara-kara*.

II. *Udang kara*: a large lobster;—from Skr. *mākāra*, Malay *měngkara*?

III. *Gěndang kara*: (Riau) a drum beaten on one side only.

IV. *Akar kara-kara*: an Arab drug used medicinally; = *kachang kara*?

V. *Sa-batang kara*: alone, unaccompanied; Ht. Gul Bak., 8. Better *karah*, q. v.

VI. A variant of *angkara*, q. v.

karat. I. Rust; (by metaphor) deterioration, depreciation as the result of the lapse of time. *Habis-lah akal-nya itu di-makan karat*: his intellect wasted away; his mind deteriorated; Ht. Abd., 483. *Karat di-hati*: malice, malicious feeling.

Kalau marah kata sa-kali,

Jangan taroh karat di-hati:

if you are angry say so straight out, do not bear malice in your heart.

Běrkarat: to rust; (by metaphor) to bear malice. *Bukan-nya diyam pěnggali běrkarat*: his rest was not the rest of the spade which rusts (depreciates when doing no work); Ht. Abd., 263. *Jangan běrkarat ayuhai siti*: lady, do not bear me a grudge; do not be secretly offended; Sh. Ul., 24.

II. The fighting of cats with claws or of crabs with pincers. *K. gigi*: to grind the teeth.

karut. Obvious nonsense; lying that is seen on the face of it to be lying; self-contradiction. *Sangat-lah karut*: it is obviously absurd; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 4.

Che' Ali orang di-kota

Turun ka-bendang kětam padi;

Alang-kah karut tuwan běrkata,

Bělah dada bukan-kah mati:

is it not nonsense that you are now talking,—if I open up your heart will it not mean death?

Mopeng karut: very much pockmarked.

Měngarut: to talk nonsense.

Karut is sometimes used with the meaning "a spider's web"; cf. *rakut*.

karas. *Karas-karas*: a species of cake or sweetmeat. Also *kěkaras*.

karang. I. A reef, a coral bank, coralline sponge. *Kěna k.*: to run on a reef; Ht. Abd., 190.

¹ This pantun is a proverbial reply to another pantun suggesting that the sceptical girl should rend her lover's heart and see for herself whether her image is there.

Batu k.: coralline rock; (also) galena ore.

Bunga k.: a sponge (coralline or otherwise); Sej. Mal., 45.

Ikan k.: a fish (unidentified).

Isi k.: shells, corals, and other things picked up on the beach.

Pěnyakit karang-karang: a form of syphilis.

Karang-karangan: = *isi karang*.

Běrkarang: to go hunting for shells, etc., on the beach; Sej. Mal., 67.

II. Ordering, arrangement, composition; literary composition. *Payong di-karang mutiyara*: an umbrella set with pearls in patterns; Cr. Gr., 32. *Puncha di-karang akan dastar*: a loose piece of cloth arranged as a turban; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Karangan: setting; composition. *Mutiyara těrhambor daripada karangan-nya*: pearls fallen from their setting; Ht. Abd., 15. 79. *Kitáb kāmūs karangan tuwan Marsden*: a dictionary of Mr. Marsden's composition; Ht. Abd., 182. *Karang-karangan*: literary composition in general; all forms of literary work; Ht. Abd., 48. *Karang-měngarang*: to do literary work.

Karangkan: to set in order, to arrange, to compose. *Měngarangkan*: id.

Pěngarang: an author, a composer; Ht. Abd., 139.

Těrkarang: arranged, composed, put in order.

The word *karang* is also used (in romances from Javanese sources) of an ordered garden. *Kěkarang*: id.; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Karang kěstěriyan*: a garden for the ladies of the palace; the harem garden; Sh. Panj. Sg.

karong. A coarse sack made of matting and containing at least about $2\frac{1}{2}$ *gantang*, a smaller sack being known as *kampit*. *Maka kěratan mata tombak itu di-angkat orang běrkarong-karong*: men picked up the broken spearpoints by the sackful; Sej. Mal., 142. *Kain karong*: matwork sacking; sacking generally.

karap. A comb used in weaving.

karip. Sleepy; a (Javanese) variant of *arip*, q. v.

karam. I. Foundering, sinking; being buried in the waters; (by metaphor) ruin, destruction. *Karam tiyada běrayar*: to founder without water; ruin without apparent reason or as the result of accident; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 162.

Karam běrduewa basah sa-orang: two men foundered, but one only got wet; two men undertook something in partnership, but one emerged with all the profit; Prov. *Orang karam di-laut, aku karam di-darat*: others founder at sea, I met destruction on land; Ht. Abd., 447.

Pisau raut Maharaja Lela,

Pakaiyan anak raja di-Juddah;

Karam di-laut boleh di-timba,

Karam di-hati bilakan sudah:

if you are swamped at sea you can bail the water out, but if you are wrecked in your affections when can you hope to get over it; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 153.

II. [Arab. حرام.] A term of abuse; Ht. Kal. Dam., 346.

کارن **karēna.** [Skr. *kārāna.*] Cause, reason; because. *Apa sēbab dēngan karēna*: for what cause or reason; why. *Karēna Allah*: God's will; God as the originating cause of anything. Usually pronounced *kērna* or *kērana*.

کارن **karun.** (Arab. *kārūn.*) Korah, known among Malays as a Croesus.

کارنیا **karuniya.** [Skr. *kārunya.*] Favour; kindness from a superior to an inferior; v. کرنا.

کارو **karau.** Stirring up, disturbing; splashing water with the feet; stirring up the oil when frying; drawing in a fishing line slightly so as to draw the attention of the fish to the bait.

کارو **karu.** Breaking into a conversation; interrupting. Cf. *haru*.

کاره **karah.** I. *Kulit karah*: tortoise-shell. *Buloh k.*: a bamboo with a peculiar variegated pattern suggesting tortoise-shell. *Bērkarah*: variegated. *Pēnnyu karah*: the turtle yielding this shell.

Karah is also used to describe the appearance of the teeth when lumps of *sireh* or other foreign substances are adhering to them, and to describe the appearance of leaves when covered with the white spots of disease.

II. *Sa-batang karah*: alone, by oneself, unattended by one's usual suite. *Jambatan k.*: a bridge without a parapet. Also *kara*.

کاره **kareh.** Stirring up cooked grain with a hot spoon so as to get it cooked evenly throughout.

کاري **kari.** I. Curry. The proper word for Malay curry is *gulai*.

II. Surplus, remainder; Kl., v. d. W.

کاس **kasa.** I. A kind of cloth; = خاسه.

II. The firmament; = *angkasa*.

کاست **kasut.** Shoes, boots. *Mēmakai k.*: to wear boots. *K. sa-pasang*: a pair of boots.

K. bēlulang: leathern shoes.

K. kayu: clogs.

K. pēlembang: a sort of clog with a projecting knob for seizure between the toes.

K. rumpūt: Japanese grass slippers. *K. sērīt*: id.

Tapak k.: the sole, in a shoe.

کاسر **kasar.** Roughness or coarseness (of manner, texture, or material); thickness; gruffness. *Kēlakuwan k.*: coarse boorish manners. *Kasar-nya sapērti ibu kaki*: it (the fuse) was

about as thick as a man's ankle; Ht. Abd., 64., *Dapat-lah ku turut-turut rupa huruf sadikit-dikit, tetapi dēngan kasar-nya*: I managed to follow the lines of the written characters though only in a rough sort of way; Ht. Abd., 21.

Kēkasaran: roughness, coarseness, rudeness; Ht. Abd., 371.

کاسف **kasap.** I. Rough to the touch, as coarse paper or coarse woollen material. *Buloh k.* and *mēmpēlas k.*: plants with rough leaves.

II. A sailor whose duty it is to look after the flags, cordage and lamps of a ship.

III. *Nakhoda kasap*, or *anakhoda buloh kasap* or *anak kuda bulu kasap*: meaningless variants of a jingle suggesting *pangkal hilang hujung lēsap*: the handle is gone and the point is lost; all is lost; all is up. ¹

کاسف **kasip.** The last of anything; the last rains of a wet season; the last gusts of a parting monsoon.

کاسق **kasek.** See *kosak*.

کاسو **kasau.** A rafter, a cross-beam; cf. *rasok* and *gēlēgar*. *K. jantan*: the main rafters. *K. bētina*: the minor rafters. *Harimau bēlang k.*, or *harimau torang k.*, or *harimau tērong k.*: the royal tiger (from its stripes).

کاسه **kaseh** or **kasih.** Affection, love, strong liking. *Mērajok pada yang kaseh*: be sulky with those who love you (for they only will stand it); Prov.

Tērima k.: the receipt of kindness or favour; the acknowledgment of a favour; the usual Malay expression of thanks. *Bērību-ribu tērima k.*: many thousands of thanks.

Kasehan: kindness, favour, mercy (especially in the sense of the pity or favour of one who is vested with power); a pity, an unfortunate thing. *Dēngan kasehan Allah*: by the mercy of God. *Mēnaroh kasehan*: to harbour feelings of pity; to feel pity; to be merciful. *Gajah-gajah itu-pun kasehan sēmuwa-nya habis mati*: unfortunately all the elephants died; Ht. Abd., 76.

Kasehani, or *mēngasehani*: (1) to feel pity; (2) to pity (transitive).

Kasehankan or *mēngasehankan*: to treat as an object of pity; to pity. *Kasehankan raja bērusong*: to pity the prince borne by in his litter; misplaced condolence; Prov.

Kasehi or *mēngasehi*: to love; to feel love for any one.

Bērkasch-kasehan: in mutual love or affection; with love on both sides.

Mēngaseh: to fall in love with; Ht. P. J. P.

Pēngaseh: a creator of love; love arousing. *Do'ā p.*: formulæ to win love or affection. *Guna p.*: love magic, love potions, any magical

¹ Another variant of the second line is *modal habis laba lēsap*; the capital is gone and the profits have vanished.

method of winning the love of another.
'*Azimat p.*: a love talisman.

Pëngasehan: love. *Taman p.*: a garden of love; Ht. Abd., 79.

Përkaseh: a variant of *pëngaseh*; Muj., 84.

See also *kasi* I.

کاسي **kasai**. A cosmetic; Sh. Bid., 26, 46. In the Peninsula it is better known as *bëdaḡ*. *K. hangat* and *k. sējok*: varieties of this cosmetic.

کاسي **kasi**. I. (Singapore.) Give. *Kasi sama sēhaya*: give me. This word (which is a "Bazaar" Malay word) is possibly a variant of *kasih*, in the sense of bestowal.

II. [Hind. *خشي*] Castration, gelding. *Ayam k.*: a capon. *Lēmbu k.*: a bullock. *Laksana lēmbu kasi*: like a bullock (which threatens, but never charges); threats which mean nothing; Prov.

کاڠر **kangor**. *Lang kangor*: a (red) variety of hawk.

کاف **kâf**. The name of the letter ک.

کافر **kâfir**. Arab. Unbeliever, infidel; one who denies the faith. *Orang k.*: non-Muhammadans. *Jin k.*: evil spirits who do not acknowledge the faith of Islam. *Sa-tengah kâfir, sa-tengah islâm*: half were infidels, half Muhammadans; Sej. Mal., 21. *Měnjadi kâfir mēninggalkan imân*: to become an infidel and abandon the true faith; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 3. *Kâfir rusiyan goyang kēpala*: the infidel Russians shook their heads; Sh. Pr. Turki, 5.

کافري **kâfirî**. Arab. Infidel,—an adjectival form of *kâfir*; Sh. Abd. Mk., 70.

کافور **kâfûr**. Arab. Camphor; Ht. Kal. Dam., 352; v. *kapor*.

کاف **kapa**. I. A sort of very temporary gunwale to tide over a passing difficulty; cf. *rubing*.

II. Nervous trembling; fits of shivering at night as the result of bad dreams. *Tërkapa-kapa*: id.; Ht. Best.

III. [Arab. *kâfi*.] Complete, perfect; used of the impression of a seal in wax being perfect.

کاف **kapit**. I. Support between two; support on each side. This word is especially used of the "supporters" of a bridegroom, the "seconds" of a combatant in a duel, and other bestowers of moral support rather than actual assistance; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Bid., 119. *Pëngapit*: a supporter, a second; Ht. Sri Rama. Cf. *apit*.

II. Pressure between two connected surfaces; a variant of *kēpit*, q. v.

کاڠر **kapar**. Lying about without order or method; scattered about here and there; lying in a careless or unstudied attitude.

Kaparkan: to scatter about; Sej. Mal., 159.

Bërkaparan: scattered about in disorder, as flowers blown down from a tree (Ht. Sg. Samb.), or as flags and pennons abandoned on a battlefield (Sh. Sri Ben., 87), or as sentinels tired out and asleep (Ht. Ind. Jaya).

Tërkapar: fallen into a chance attitude or position, as a man after a sudden fainting fit; Sh. Ik. Trub., 12.

کاڠر **kaper**. Jav. A night-bird (unidentified).

کاڠر **kapir**. Infidel; = (Arab.) **کافر**, q. v.

کاڠر **kapor**. Chalk, lime, camphor; the camphor tree; the lime eaten with *sireh* leaf. *Sireh sa-kapor*: a quid of betel leaf; Ht. Koris. *Kapor di-hujung tēlunjok*: *sireh* lime at the tip of the finger; a type of transitory existence since it is not allowed to stay there long; Prov. *Bagai kunyet dēngan kapor*: like saffron and *sireh* lime; an appropriate conjunction; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 24. *Bagai chichak makan kapor*: as a lizard eats *sireh* lime (with delight); Prov. *Měnyapu kapor*: to whitewash; Ht. Abd., 352.

K. barus: camphor (the best camphor coming from Barus in Sumatra); *dryobalanops aromatica*.

K. bëlanda: chalk.

K. buloh: a substance resembling camphor, but found in the bamboo.

K. masak: plaster.

K. tohor: whitewash.

Ikan k.: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 12.

Kaporkan: to put lime (on *sireh*), Ht. Hg. Tuw., 100. *Měngapor*: id.; Ht. Koris.

Pëkapor: the cylindrical box in which the lime is kept in a set of betel-chewing requisites.

کافس **kapas**. A generic name for cultivated cottons, especially *gossypium herbaceum*. *Sëmbëleh ayam dēngan pisau, sëmbëleh orang dēngan kapas*: slaughter a fowl with a knife and a man with cotton; an allusion to the piece of cotton through which the *këris* is driven in a Malay execution (*salang*); J. S. A. S., XXIV., 109. *Sapërti kapas yang di-busor*: like newly-cleaned cotton; a simile for extreme whiteness.

K. bënggala: *gossypium herbaceum*, var. *vitifolium*.

K. bulan: *xanthophyllum rufum*.

K. hantu: *hibiscus abelmoschus*.

Buwah k.: *xanthophyllum obscurum*.

Limau k.: the common lime-fruit; *citrus acida*.

کافس **kapis**. (Riau, Johor.) A generic name given to several shells of the genus *pecten*, notably *pecten japonicus* and *pecten pleuronectes*. Also (Kedah) *këkapis*.

کافس **kapus**. *Tërkapus*: washed out, effaced (of inkstains or writing which has been in contact with water). Cf. *apus*.

کافغ **kapang**. I. Moving the arms and feet like a man treading water; Sh. Lamp., 20.

II. The *teredo navalis*, a marine worm which eats into ships' bottoms; Ht. Mar. Mah.

III. Matter adhering to the body of a newborn child; (by metaphor) covered with open sores.

کافغ **kapong**. *Tërkapong-kapong*: moving up and down with the waves; = *tërampung-ampung*. See *ampung*.

کافغ **kapak**. A native hatchet; an axe. *Sa-bilah kapak*: one axe. *Kapak mënëlan bëliyong*: the axe has swallowed the hatchet; good money thrown after bad; Prov. *Bagai kapak masok mëmınang*: an axe conducting marriage negotiations; an inappropriately clumsy instrument for a delicate matter; Prov. *Kapak naik pëmidangan*: an axe on the embroidery frame;—a similar proverb; Pel. Abd., 44.

Bandera k.: a broad ensign in contradistinction to a pennon.

Gigi k.: large front teeth.

Ular k.: a very venomous viperine snake.

کافغ **kapek**. *Kopak-kapek*: very limp and pendulous, of the breasts; v. *kopak* and *kopek*.

کافغ **kapok**. I. *Bërkapok*: to enfold in the arms; to climb a tree while enfolding the trunk in the arms.

II. Jav. A tree cotton; the cotton of the tree *eriodendron anfractuosum*. Better *kabu-kabu*.

کافل **kapal**. Tam. A ship. Usually written کفل, q. v.

کافل **kapil**. Side by side; better *këpil*, q. v.

کافن **kapan**. I. [Arab. کفن.] A shroud; a winding-sheet. *Charek k.*: "tear the shroud," a nickname given to the back teeth of the crocodile from which there is no escape. *Mati bërkapan chindai*: to die in a shroud of many colours; to die for a girl of rank (for whom there is some credit in dying); Sh. Pant. Shl., 6.

Kapankan: to use as a shroud; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 17. *Tërkapan*: wrapped up in (a winding-sheet); shrouded in; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30.

II. (Batav.; sometimes heard in Singapore.) When; Kam. Kech., 14; = *bila*.

کافه **kapah**. Nervous trembling, quivering, shuddering. Better *kapah*, q. v.

کافی **kapai**. *Tërkapai-kapai*: idly flapping, as a flag in a very light breeze; nervously moving or twitching of the hands; to fondle or caress; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Tërkapai-kapai*: waving the arms, as a drowning woman struggling for life; Ht. Hamz., 73.

کافی **kapi**. A pulley. It is used especially of the pulley upon which the mainsail of a boat is hoisted. *Pëchah kapi putus sureai*: the pulley breaks and down comes the tackle (a man's fall involves his dependents); Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 69.

کاکس **kakas**. *Përkakas*: instrument, utensil, machine. *P. rumah*: household furniture. Also (Kedah) *pëkakas*.

کاکغ **kakang**. Elder brother, elder sister; = *kakanda*, but confined to literature; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Mas Ed.

Puna-kakang: my elder brother or sister; Ht. Sg. Samb.;—a variant for *kakanda* in Javanese tales.

کاکف **kakap**. I. *Ikan kakap*: a fish, *lates nobilis*. Also *siyakap*.

II. A peculiarly built pleasure boat used by Malay princes; it has a high prow and a lofty stern, but a low freeboard at its waist. *Përahu k.*: id.; Ht. Raj. Don., 10. *K. naga*: a variety of this type of vessel; Ht. Abd., 220.

III. *Mata kakap*: a plug hole in the bottom of a boat which serves to let the water run out on the boat being hauled ashore.

IV. (Kedah.) Reconnoitring; spying out.

کاکف **kakak**. I. Elder brother or sister (but *abang* has practically superseded *kakak* in the former sense). *Adek k.*: younger and elder brothers and sisters; one's immediate relatives; Ht. Abd., 9, 32, 177. *Bësar-nya hati kakak*: you are over-confident, my brother; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. Onom. The cackling of poultry.

Itek mêngakak malam juma'at
Masok kampung Dewa Raja;
Apa di-kirim di-dalam surat?
Chëmbul bërisi ayer mata:

the ducks were cackling on Thursday evening as they entered the compound of Dewa Raja.

III. *Kakak tuwa*: the cockatoo; v. *këkëtuwa*.

کاکف **kakek**. Grandfather. Cf. *aki*. *Kakek* is not properly a Straits word, but is heard in Singapore through Borneo and Batavia Malays.

کاکو **kaku**. Hardness, stiffness, toughness; lockjaw. *Ikan di-Singapura pada masa itu kaku dan këras*: Singapore fish was tough and hard in those days; Ht. Abd., 202.

K. mata: stiffness of the eyelids.

K. mulut: difficulty of speech.

کاکي **kaki**. Foot; the lowest part of anything such as the foot of a mountain; the part on which anything rests, as the foundations of a building; a foot, used as a measure of length; a numeral coefficient for flowers. *K. gëta*: the foot of a bed. *K. bukit*: the foot of a hill. *K. hutan*:

the edge of a forest. *K. tembok* : the foundations of a wall. *Tērikat kaki tangan* : bound hand and foot. *Akan mēmbasoh kaki tangan* : to wash hands and feet with; an idiomatic expression signifying that a thing is one's absolute property; Ht. Abd., 397. *Bunga bukan sa-kaki, kumbang bukan sa-ekor* : flowers are not unique, nor is there only one bee (in the world); a proverbial expression based upon the metaphorical use of the bee and flower as a type of a lover and his mistress, and signifying that "there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it."

K. hong : a stake in a Wahweh lottery. *Tikam k. hong* : to stake in such a lottery.

K. rambut : the top of the back of the neck; the lowest point reached on the neck by the hair.

Burong k. diyan : a bird of the sandpiper class.

Ibu k. : the big toe.

Jalan k. : motion on the feet, walking. *Yang kaya bērkēreta, yang miskin bērjalan kaki* : the wealthy went in vehicles, the poor on foot; Ht. Abd., 462.

Jari k. : the toes.

Mata k. : the inner ankle bone.

Pērgēlangan k. : the ankle.

Sarong k. : stockings, socks.

Tapak k. : the sole of the foot.

Tēmbiring k. : the outer edge of the foot.

Pēkaki layar : the boom of a mainsail.

كال **kala**. I. [Skr. *kāla*.] Time, epoch, period of time, age.

Barang-kala : whenever; at whatever time. *Bila-kala* and *mana-kala* : id.

Dahulu k. : *zamān dahulu k.*; *pērba k.*; and *zamān pērba k.* : the past; past ages.

Sēdiya k. : former time, formerly, time closely preceding. *Sapērti sēdiya k.* : as before. *Rupa-nya sēdiya k.* : its former shape. Also *sēdēkala*.

Sēnja-k. : eventide, dusk.

Tatkala or *tētēkala* : when; the time when; that time. *Pada tatkala itu* : at that time.

II. A scorpion. *Di-sēngat k.* : stung by a scorpion; Muj., 4. *Sapērti kala mēnchēborkan diri-nya ka-dalam api* : as a scorpion plunges into fire; a simile descriptive of blind fury; Ht. Sg. Samb.

K. bangkang : the black forest scorpion; also *kala-kala*.

K. jēngkeng : (Riau, Johor) the common house scorpion; also (Kedah) *k. lipit*.

K. lipan : the centipede. Better *halipan*.

K. mayar : the luminous millipede. Better *kēlēmayar*.

Bintang k. : a star or constellation (unidentified); possibly Scorpio.

III. [Skr. *kāla*.] *Bētara Kala* : Kala; Siva as the Destroyer, represented in old

romances as a maleficent deity constantly transforming men into animals and otherwise effecting changes which lend sensation to the story.

کالت **kalat**. I. *Ikan kalat* : a fish (unidentified). Also called *anak kalat*.

II. (Kedah.) *Kalat nipah* : that portion of the *nipah* leaf which is worthless for use as a cigarette wrapper.

III. (Kedah.) *Tahi kalat* : dirt under the prepuce.

کالت **kalut**. The protrusion of the tongue of a dying man; hanging down; exceptional extension. *Bueat k.* : to poke fun at a man; to make faces at him. *Kērja bērkalut* : plentiful and continuous work; work that allows no respite, but keeps coming in. *Datang-lah bērahi dēndam bērkalut* : love and passion came on ever increasing in quantity; Sk. Panj. Sg.

کالس **kalas**. I. The rattan thole fastening the oar to the tholepin in boats of native construction and local type.

II. [Arab. خلص.] *Habis kalas* : quite finished, altogether gone; an intensive of *habis*.

کالس **kalis**. Inadhesiveness; inability to permeate; irreceptiveness; impermanence; ineffectiveness.

This word is used of vapour on a metallic or glass surface; of medicine the effects of which quickly pass away; of love when lightly forgotten; etc. *Kalis bagai ayer di-dau kēladi* : ineffective as water on a calladium leaf; rolling off like water on a duck's back; J. S. A. S., II., 152. *Mēmbēri rindu dēndam ta'-kalis* : inspiring a love which does not quickly pass away; Sh. Panj. Sg.

کالغ **kalang**. I. *Orang kalang* : a piratical tribe of the Orang Laut.

II. (Kedah.) *Kalang ayam* : a henroost.

III. (Kedah.) *Kalang dada* : giving additional buoyancy to a boat by lashing timbers to its sides.

کالغ **kaling**. I. Tinned iron; work in what is generally known as tin. *Tukang k.* : a tinker.

II. *Kolang-kaling* : topsy-turvy, upside down; (Kedah) a name given to an animal of the loris kind which progresses along branches while hanging from them head downwards; *nycticebus tardigradus*?

کالغ **kalong**. I. A metallic collar worn as an ornament in the romantic ages; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. A fruit-bat resembling the *kēluwang*.

III. *Akar kalong* : a common wild pepper, the leaves of which are sometimes consumed like sirsch leaves; *piper caninum*.

Akar k. gajah or *akar k. ular* : a large climbing wild pepper used medicinally; *piper ribesoides*.

کالک **kalak**. *Songsang-kalak*: topsy-turvy; confusion when what is below should be above, and what is above should be below.

کالک **kalek**. *Kolak-kalek*: up and down motion; motion backwards and forwards; Sh. Lamp., 33.

کالک **kalok**. I. Hooked shape; a hook, crook or curve in anything. *Tongkat bërkalok*: a walking-stick with a crook at the end of it. Cf. *lok* and *tëlok*.

II. (Singapore.) Cheating at cards or in any form of gambling; unfair play; card-sharpers' tricks.

III. (Kedah.) A peculiar sieve used for winnowing.

کالم **kalam**. I. [Arab. قلم.] A pen; v. قلم.

II. Impurities removed from metals in the process of smelting; flaws in diamonds.

کالو **kalau**. See *jikalau*.

کاله **kalah**. Defeat, being worsted; getting the worse of an encounter; cf. *alah*. *Kalah jadi abu, mënang jadi arang*: defeat means reduction to ashes, success means reduction to charcoal (Hobson's choice); Prov. *Mëngkalahkan*: to defeat, to reduce to subjection; Muj., 7; better *mëngalahkan*.

کاله **kaleh**. Shifting; change of position; = *aleh*, q. v. *Bërkaleh musim*: the change of monsoon.

کالي **kalai**. I. A very venomous water insect, also known (Kedah) as the water hornet (*tëbuwan ayer*).

II. The scraping of pots and pans preparatory to replating or tinning.

III. A species of fish-trap used only in fresh water.

کالي **kali**. I. Time, occasion, instance. *Yang këduwa kali*: the second time, the second occasion. *Tiga kali*: three times.

Barang-kali: perhaps; on some possible occasion.

Sa-kali: (1) once; (2) on one occasion, at one time, in one mass, altogether. *Baik sa-kali*: altogether good; very good; excellent. *Habis sa-kali*: altogether finished. *Sa-kali-kali*: an intensitive of *sa-kali*; most exceedingly. *Tiyada sa-kali-kali*: by no possible means; in no possible way (a very strong negation). *Sa-kali-pun*: although, yet.

Sakaliyan: all.

II. = قاضي, q. v.

کام **kama**. [Skr. *Kāma*.] The Hindu God of Love. *Bëtarā Kama Jaya*: id., Ht. Mas Ed. (where he is represented as the lover of the nymph *Sëkërba*). *Kërma Wijaya* is a variant of *Kama Jaya*, "Love, the conqueror."

کامت **kamat**. The last call to prayer; Arab. اقامة, q. v.

کامت **kamit**. *Komat-kamit*: the movements of the mouth in speaking or eating; Ht. Abd., 104.

کامر **kamar**. [Dutch: *kamer*.] A room; a cabin. *K. loteng*: an upstairs room.

کامر **kamir**. [Arab. خمر.] Leaven.

کامق **kamek**. *Komaḱ-kameḱ*: mouthing; = *komat-kamit*, v. *komat*.

کامل **kâmil**. Arab. Complete, fulfilled; Ht. Sh. Mard.

کامو **kamu**. You. *Kamu sakaliyan*: you all. *Kamu* is often contracted to *mu*.

کامي **kami**. We (the speaker's party in contradistinction to the party addressed); we, in the sense of the French *nous autres*. *Jikalau kami këduwa tinggalkan kapada-mu bëbërapa banyak hërta*: if we two (your parents) were to leave you any quantity of property; Ht. Abd., 43.

Kami is sometimes used as a pronoun of the first person singular; when so used it is more distant than *aku*.

Kalau tuwan mudeḱ ka-Jambi

Ambilkan sêhaya buwah dëlîma;

Jika tuwan kasehkan kami,

Barwakan sêhaya përgi bersama:

if, my lord, you really love me, take me, your servant, along with you; Cr. Gr., 33.

کان **kana**. [Jav.: the arm.] *Gëlang kana*: large hollow bangles worn on the lower arm; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Bakht., 10.

کانر **kanar**. *Buwah kanar*: a fruit (unidentified).

کانغ **kanang**. The name of a tree (unidentified); Kl.

کانق **kanak**. *Kanaḱ-kanaḱ*: a child, a very young boy or girl. *Ëngkau lagi kanaḱ-kanaḱ*: you are still a child. Cf. *anak*.

کانن **kanan**. The right, the right-hand side. *Tangan k.*: the right hand. *Bëntara k.*: the herald who stands on the *raja*'s right-hand side.

Langkah k.: (literally) a step to the right; to turn up punctually.

Kanankan: to put on one's right-hand side; to keep on one's right; to pass to the left of. *Maka-kami kanankan-lah Adan*: we left Aden on our right; Pel. Abd., 141.

كاوت kaut. Scraping towards oneself; peeling anything with the blade turned towards oneself; scraping or drawing in.

Mengaut : (Kedah) to heap up the mown grass on the dykes (*batas*) separating the *padi*-fields when those fields are being cleared for cultivation. *Tajak kaut* : the scythe-like implement with which this is done.

كاوت kawat. (Singapore from Batavian Malay.) Metallic thread; wire; copper wire; = *dawai*. *Baik-lah kita mēmbuwat jērat kawat* : well, let us make a running noose of wire; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Surat kawat : (rare) a telegram.

كاوت kawit. I. A fish (unidentified).
II. (Riau.) Family connection; the position of people who have common relatives, but are not themselves actually related by blood.

كاور kawar. (Kedah.) A thief. Cf. *gawar*.

كاوس kaus. I. = **كوت**, q. v.

II. Eng. A couch, a sofa.

كاوغ kaung. An edible fresh-water fish (unidentified); Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

كاوغ kawang. *Minyak kawang* : the fat of the tree *diplocnemis sebifera*. Also *minyak tēngkawang* and (Kedah) *minyak chēnok*.

كاوف kaup. Scraping or drawing towards oneself; a variant of *kaut*, q. v.

كاول kaul. = **قول**, q. v.

كاول kawal. Tam. A watchman, a sentry, watching. *Holanda itu-pun tērlalu kēras kawalnya* : the watch kept by the Dutch was very strict; Ht. Abd., 100. *Buwah kawal* : a protecting piece, at chess.

Kawalan : a watch; a guard of watchmen; a patrol; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Bērkawal : on the watch; to be employed on sentry duty.

Mēngawal : to watch. *M. istana* : to stand sentinel over a palace; Ht. Sg. Samb. *M. daripada kējahatan* : to guard from evil; Muj., 90.

Mēngawali : to watch over; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

كاون kawan. A company; a party; one of a party in relation to the others; accompaniment; a companion; (by extension of meaning) a friend; "friend," as a term of address used somewhat condescendingly by a *raja* when addressing an old man, or familiarly by one old man when addressing another. *K. gajah* : a herd of elephants. *K. kambing* : a flock of goats. *K. jalan* : a roadside acquaintance. *K. pērahu* : a shipmate. *K. pēnyamun* : a band of robbers.

Sapērti harimau masok kawan kambing rupanya : looking like a tiger entering a flock of sheep; a simile for the effect produced by a hero's attack on his enemies; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sapērti kawan lēbah mēnchari sarang* : like a swarm of bees seeking their nest; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Sa-kawan : one group; forming one group; together.

Papan k. : a plank on the side of a boat between the *apit lempang* and the *pisang-pisang*.

Mēngawankan : to accompany; Ht. Abd., 9; Ht. Raj. Sul., 21.

كاون kawin. I. *Kēkawin* : poetic narrative; v. *kawi*.

II. *Tombak pēngawinan* : a state pike, the blade of which is of a wavy pattern like the blades of certain forms of the *kēris*.

III. Marriage; v. *kāwīn*.

كاوه kawah. A large iron cauldron for boiling sago or sugar; a cauldron generally; (by simile) the crater of a volcano; the vortex of a whirlpool. *Lobok k.* : the name given to an extinct crater in the Lingga archipelago.

Orang tuwa bongkok mēnggēlisah gadoh, Kēna sērēkup di-bawah kawah :

a humpbacked old man was starting a row when a cauldron was stuck as an extinguisher over him.

كاوي kawi. I. *Bēhasa kawi* : the old poetic language of Java. *Kēkawin* : a poetic narrative; Ht. Mas Ed.

II. Red-brown. *Batu kawi* : manganese or cinnabar.

III. *Bēsi kawi* : an iron believed to possess supernatural hardness; cf. *bēsi khērsani* (Khorassan iron).

كاوين kāwīn. Pers. Marriage; wedding. *Ēmas k.* : the *mahr* or dowry (in the Muhammadan sense); the settlements made by a bridegroom on a bride; Simb. Ch., 13; Pel. Abd., 131. Often written *kahwīn*.

كاهر kahar. See **فهار**.

كاغ kahang. Strong-smelling, rancid. Also *kohong*.

كاهن kahin. Arab. A pagan priest or wizard.

كاي kaya. I. Wealth; power. *Buleh-lah kaya sēgala orang miskin dalam Mēlaka* : all the poor of Malacca will be able to become rich; Ht. Abd., 55.

Pisang raya masak sēraya,

Pisang raja masak di-hujung;

Orang kaya sama kaya,

Orang miskin mēmbawa untong :

the wealthy will consort with the wealthy, and the poor must bear their own hard lot; Prov.

Orang k.: (1) a rich man; (2) a Malay title given to a headman with delegated and not independent power; a vassal or tributary chief.

Tuhan yang k.: God Almighty; Sh. Ibl., 1. *Ilāhi rabbi yang amat k.*: id.; Sh. Nas., 14. *Kekayaan Tuhan*: the Almighty Power of God; Ht. Gul Bak., 61.

II. *Buwah sēri kaya*: the bullock's heart fruit, *anona squamosa*; also *buwah sireh kaya*. *Pulut sēri kaya*: a Malay cake, v. *putut*.

كأيت **kait**. Hooked; a hook; a barb; seizure and retention by thorns or barbed points; the clinging of thorns as distinct from their scratching. *Di-kait onak-onak dan duri*: caught by thorns and prickly plants; Ht. Gul Bak., 30. *Saperti kambing di-kait harimau*: like a sheep caught in the claws of a tiger; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Berkait kelingking*: with little fingers interlocked (of the bride and bridegroom sitting in state). Cf. *kais* and *kail*.

Mengait: to catch with a barb or hook; Sh. Lamp., 37.

كأيس **kais**. Grabbing, clutching at; scratching up, as fowls scratch up the earth in search of worms.

كأيف **kayap**. A dangerous eruptive disease. *K. api*, *K. ayer*, *k. badak*, *k. barah*, *k. gajah*, *k. kala*, *k. kepala harimau*, *k. tunggal*, and *k. ular*: varieties of this disease.

كأيل **kail**. I. Angling; fishing with a hook and line. *Tali k.*: a line. *Mata k.*: a hook. *Kail sa-bentok*, *umpan-nya sa-ekor*; *sa-kali putus sa-hari berhanyut*: one hook and one bait; one breakage and you waste the day in aimless drifting;—it is false economy to have no reserve for accidents; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 152.

Mengail: to fish; Sej. Mal., 102; Ht. Abd., 229.

Pengail: engaged in fishing; a fisherman, Sej. Mal., 102. *Pērahu p.*: a fishing-boat; Ht. Abd., 213, 459.

II. *Kail-kail*: a sore throat accompanied by pain in swallowing. Also *sakit kekail*.

كأيل **kayal**. Intoxicated; a colloquial variant of (Arab.) خيال, q. v.

كأيل **kayul**. Spoilt by moisture and age, of tobacco; Ht. Ind. Meng.

كأين **kain**. Cloth; a garment; the garment known in the Straits as a *sarong*. *Ta'-mahu koyak kulit*, *koyak kain mahu juga*: he won't risk his skin, but he will risk his clothes; selfish half-heartedness; Prov. *Kain ta'-bertēpi*: a garment without an edge to it; hypocritical unreality; Prov. *Lakṣana kain puteh*: like a white piece of cloth (which can be dyed any colour); a mind open to any influence; Prov. *K. lama di-champak buwang*, *kain bēharu pula di-chari*:

he has thrown away his own clothes and is looking for new; he has discarded his wife and is on the look out for a new one; Prov. *K. panjang empat di-tarek ka-atas ka-bawah ta'-sampai*: a quilt four feet long, if you draw it up (to cover your chest) you are left uncovered below; unsatisfactory as a man who cannot be put on one duty without neglecting others; Prov.

K. baju: clothing generally.

K. basah or *k. basahan*: old sarongs used as bathing clothes.

K. bētek: painted sarongs of Javanese make.

K. bēbat: swaddling clothes.

K. bērantai: chain mail.

K. chita: flowered chintz.

Kēpala k.: a peculiar portion of a Malay sarong differing in pattern from the rest.

كأيو **kayu**. Wood, wooden; anything made of wood; if the context shows what the object is, e. g., *mēmanjat k.*: to climb a tree; *di-palu-nya dēngan kayu*: he struck him with a stick. *Kayu* is also used as a unit of measurement for cloth, a *kayu* being a roll of cloth of varying length.

K. api: firewood.

K. chagak: the forked rest of a swivel-gun.

K. gēharu: a scented wood, *aquilaria malaccensis*.

K. gēlam: see infra.

K. manis: cinnamon. *Akar k. manis*: a plant, *acacia pinnata*.

K. puteh: the cajeput oil tree, *melaleuca leucodendron*. Also *k. gēlam*.

K. sēmangat padi: (Kedah) a fine soft wood used for cabinet work.

K. tas: a wood believed to have the property of frightening away wild animals; the wood of *Kurrimia panniculata*.

K. tiga sa-kambu: a sort of native three card trick played with sticks of unequal length.

Akar k.: a creeping or climbing plant.

Ayer k.: wood and water; supplies for ships.

Batang k.: a log, a tree trunk.

Daun k.: a leaf.

Kulit k.: bark (of trees).

Pohon k., or *pokoḥ k.*: a tree.

Kayu-kayuwan: bits of wood; pieces of wood; all kinds of trees; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 25. *Mēramu kayuwan*: to pick up fallen pieces of wood in the jungle for use as firewood; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 40.

كأيو **kayau**. I. Inundation, when it covers places not usually reached by water and in contradistinction to the regular flooding of the *padi* fields in the wet season.

II. Dyak head-hunting; the cutting off of heads as trophies.

III. (Kedah.) Noisy. *Kayau mulut-nya*: he is noisy in speech; = (Riau) *riyoh mulut-nya*.

كايه **kaih.** (Penang.) The process of fishing out with a piece of wood anything fallen into dirt into which one does not like to thrust the hand. Cf. *kais*.

كايه **kayoh.** Paddling; the use of the paddle. *Bēr̄kayoh*: to paddle (intransitive). *Malu bēr̄kayoh pēr̄ahu hanyut*: while you are ashamed to paddle the boat goes drifting down the stream; false modesty or procrastination only makes a difficulty worse; Prov.

Kayohkan: to paddle (transitive); Ht. Hg. Tuw., 69.

Kēm̄ayoh, or (more commonly) *pēngayoh*: a paddle; Ht. Raj. Don., 8. *Āpa gadohkan, pēngayoh sama di-tangan pēr̄ahu sama di-ayer*: why should we dispute, we have the same paddle in hand and the same boat in the river; our interests are identical and the worst thing we can do is to oppose each other; Prov. J. S. A. S., III., 21. *Awak mēngambil pēngayoh, sēhaya sudah sampai sa-bēr̄ang*: while you are getting hold of the paddle, I have got across the stream; a proverbial reproach to a dawdler; see J. S. A. S., XXIV., 114.

كباب **kabâb.** [Pers. and Hind., id.] Small pieces of meat roasted on a spit; Ht. Gul. Bak., 32.

كبابل **kēbabal.** [The young half-grown *nangka* or *chēm̄pēdaḡ* fruit.

كباسي **kēbasi.** A fish (unidentified).

كباهي **kēbahi.** Jav. A petty village official. *Kēbahi kēbayan*: petty village officials generally; Ht. Sh.

كباي **kēbaya.** [Port. *cabaya*.] *Baju kēbaya*: a long outer garment worn by Malay, Eurasian and Straits-born Chinese women; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 13.

كباين **kēbayan.** I. Jav. An order; a village regulation; a village headman; Ht. Sh. Cf. *kēbahi*.

II. *Nenek kēbayan*: a sort of old granny or fairy godmother who plays a considerable part in Malay romances as the somewhat lax guardian of lovely princesses.

کبت **kēbat.** Tied, wound round, enfolding (in one fold). Cf. *bēbat*.

کبر **kēbar.** Shaking a stick in water to frighten fish and drive them towards nets or fish-traps; cf. *kibar* and *gēmbor*.

کبر **kēbor.** (Johor.) To clean a well by stirring up the water and bringing the dirt to the surface.

کبريه **kibriyah.** Arab. Greatness, haughtiness, pride.

کبس **kēbas.** I. (Riau, Johor.) The act of shaking a cloth vigorously so as to shake out dust or water from it; (Kedah) *kēribas*.

II. Deadened, paralyzed; loss of sensation as the result of injury or disease. *Di-kēbaskan uleh ikan itu tangan-nya*: his hand was paralyzed by the fish (a ray); Ht. Abd., 230.

III. *Kēbas-kēbus*: (Onom.) the sound given out by a new stiff *sarong* as its wearer bustles about a room. Also (frequentative) *gēr̄ēbus-gēr̄ēbas*.

کبس **kēbus.** *Kēbas-kēbus*: see *kēbas*.

کبق **kēbek.** Slightly awry, as a man's mouth when his tongue is against his cheek. Cf. *chēbek* and *sēbek*.

کبق **kēbok.** I. (Kedah.) Assembly, meeting together; gathered in a group.

II. A hollow cylinder used in making *laksa* or *kutu mayang*.

کبل **kēbal.** Impenetrability of the flesh; invulnerability.

K. daging: impenetrability confined to the flesh only, the skin remaining vulnerable.

K. kataḡ puru: v. infra.

K. kulit nangka: invulnerability due to the hardness of the skin, the flesh remaining penetrable. Also *k. nangka* and *k. kataḡ puru*.

K. minyak: invulnerability due not to the hardness but to the slipperiness of the skin which causes weapons to glide off it without doing harm.

K. nangka: v. supra.

K. pakan: invulnerability by the use of magical drugs or formulæ which cause an opponent's weapons to miss their mark or break to pieces before contact with the flesh which otherwise remains vulnerable.

K. pēnimbul: invulnerability caused by something intercepting the blow beneath the epidermis. *K. pēnimbul raksa*: invulnerability caused by the subcutaneous injection of quicksilver. This mercury is believed to be attracted instantaneously to any spot where iron or steel enters the body and to interpose a barrier to its further progress.

K. sampul: the invulnerability obtained, according to Malay belief, by people who are born with a complete caul if that caul is preserved and eaten by them. The body is believed in such cases to be exempted not only from the possibility of injury during life but even from decay after death.

کبل **kēbil.** The blinking of an absent-minded man; the far away look and sleepy movements of the eyes of a man who is wrapped in thought and pays no attention to his surroundings.

- کیم** **kēbam.** I. Dark-coloured; smoky or leaden-looking, of the sky.
II. *Kēbam bibir*: to turn the lips inward so that they cease to be visible; cf. *kētam* and *kētap*.
- کبن** **kēban.** (Malacca.) A sort of work-basket. *Tudong k.*: the lid of a work-basket; J. S. A. S., VIII., 126.
- کبن** **kēbin.** (Kedah.) A work-basket; (Malacca) *kēban*.
- کبن** **kēbun.** A plantation or garden when properly fenced in and enclosed. *Tukang k.*: (Straits Settlements) a gardener. *Bēr-kēbun*: to work in a garden; to be a gardener; Ht. Abd., 367.
Chinchin konang-konang sa-kēbun: a ring set with a large stone in a circlet of smaller stones thus giving it a very glittering appearance; Ht. Koris.
- کبولى** **kēbuli.** [Pers. and Hind.; the adjective of Kabul in Afghanistan.] *Nasi kēbuli*: rice cooked in the Afghan way; a rich preparation of rice. Also *nasi minyak* and *nasi kēmbuli*.
- کبه** **kēbah.** I. Breaking into perspiration; commencing to sweat profusely during fever,—considered a hopeful sign by Malays as indicating a lowering of the temperature of the body. *Kēbah demam sēkarang iya pērgi mēngadap*: his temperature is reduced and he is now going to the king's presence; Ht. Best.
II. (Riau, Johor.) *Kēbah raksa*: rubbing quicksilver into the skin (under the knee-joint in treating elephantiasis or over the lymphatic glands for hydrocele); Muj., 70. Also (Kedah) *gosok raksa*.
- کبیر** **kabīr.** Arab. Great, mighty, powerful.
- کبیره** **kēbirah.** Castrated; an eunuch; Ht. Hamz., 67. Usually *kēbiri* or *kēmbiri*.
- کبیری** **kēbiri.** Gelding, castration. *Ayam k.*: a capon. *Kuda k.*: a gelding. Also *kēmbiri*.
- کبیسة** **kabīsat.** Arab. Leap-year.
- کت** **kut.** (Penang.) Perhaps, possibly.
- کنا** **kēta.** A couch; more commonly *gēta*, q. v.
- کتاب** **kitāb.** Arab. A writing; a book; Scripture. *K. lughat*: a vocabulary; Ht. Abd., 9. *K. kāmūs*: an encyclopædia, a dictionary. *K. nahūl*: a treatise on grammar; Ht. Abd., 142. *Sa-bureah k.*: one book, a book.
- کتابي** **kitābī.** Arab. "Connected with the Scriptures," a name applied by Muhammadans to followers of religions which accept part at least of the books revered by the Muhammadan world as sacred, but which do not accept the Koran; Jews and Christians.

- کتار** **kētara.** Jav. Visible, obvious, plain. *Nyata k.*: positively clear; very evident.
Bintang Timor gēlaran Zuhrah, Pētang di-mashrīk iya kētara:
the Star of the East bears the name of Venus; it may be seen at evening in the Orient.
Kētaraan: visibility; Ht. Kal. Dam., 381.
- کتارڤ** **kētarap.** A fish (unidentified).
- کتافڤ** **kētapang.** The Indian almond; *terminalia catappa*.
- کتاڤه** **kētageh.** Craving (for opium, tobacco, or drink); v. *tageh*.
- کتانه** **kētanah.** A tree (unidentified); it resembles the *mēdang*.
- کتاي** **kētaya.** A kind of torch-holder consisting of a bamboo split at one extremity so as to permit of a torch being held there.
- کتایڤ** **kētayap.** (Kedah.) A little white skull-cap worn under a turban.
Kuweh k.: a sweetmeat made of flour, coco-nut milk, coco-nut sugar, etc.
- کتنت** **kētat.** Tight-fitting, close-fitting, of things which fit into orifices, e. g., of the cork in a bottle or of a mast in its truck. *Pakaiyan k.*: tights.
- کتنت** **kētit.** (Kedah.) *Sa-kētit*: a pinch, a small quantity of anything.
- کتتر** **kētar.** I. Quivering or nervous tremors such as afflict an extremely aged or weak man; the convulsive movements of a dying man or of a corpse immediately after death; shivering with cold. *Tēr-kētar-kētar*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.
II. Slightly rancid to the taste.
- کتتر** **kētor.** A spittoon as used by chewers of betel; a cuspidore or state spittoon borne as one of the appurtenances of royalty; Sej. Mal., 92; Ht. Koris.
K. ayer: a stagnant pool; Ht. Best.
- کتتری** **kutēri.** The cabin in an Arab trading vessel.
- کتتس** **kētis.** A sudden jerk with the finger, arm or leg; to fling off anything with a jerk; to jerk off. In Kedah, *kētis* is used of a jerk with the leg only.
- کتتڤ** **kētang.** I. Tightly closing round or over anything,—as the cover of a jam-pot is drawn tightly over the mouth to prevent the passage of air. *Kētang ka-dada*: drawn tight over the breast, of the *sarong* as worn by Malay women bathing or in the house. Cf. *chēkang* and *tēgang*.
II. Covered with a sticky substance, as the fingers after being dipped into syrup.

کنڱ **kĕting.** That portion of the leg which covers the *tendon Achillis*. *Urat k.* : the *tendon Achillis*. *Mĕngĕting* : to cut the *tendon Achillis*.

کنڱ **kĕtong.** I. Onom. A sound such as that given out by a drum or hollow wooden block when struck violently.

II. *Sĕmut kĕtong* : a venomous jungle ant.

III. (Kedah.) The stump left when a branch or limb is cut. *K. ekor* : the stump of a tail in a horse or dog. *Mĕngĕtong* : to cut *mĕngkuwang*.

کنڱڱ **kĕtengkang.** The hermit-crab; more commonly *umang-umang*.

کنڱڱي **kĕtangkai.** A marine fish (unidentified).

کنڱڱ **kĕtĕngga.** (Kedah). *Kayu kĕtĕngga* : a very beautiful wood; a kind of ebony.

کنڱ **kĕtap.** *Mĕngĕtap bibir* : to bite the lips. *Mĕngĕrat-ngĕrat gigi-nya dan mĕngĕtap-ngĕtap bibir-nya* : grinding their teeth and biting their lips; Ht. Sh. Kub. Cf. also Sh. Sing. Terb., 28.

کنڱ **kĕtip.** I. The biting or stinging of a small insect other than a very venomous one; nipping or holding gently between the teeth (less than *kĕtap*, q. v.) as a man sometimes sucks or bites the point of a thumb or finger. *Di-kĕtip nyamok* : bitten by a mosquito. *Di-kĕtip lintah* : bitten by leeches. *Di-kĕtip bĕlut* : bitten by an eel. *Mĕngĕtipkan jari* : to bite one's finger; Sh. Jur. Bud., 35.

Main kĕtip-kĕtip sĕmut : a game played by Malay children who place their hands one on each other, the upper hand pinching the lower which in its turn becomes the upper and pinches its former tormentor.

II. The name sometimes given (Singapore) to the smallest silver piece in actual currency.

کنڱ **kĕtak.** I. (Onom.) A ticking sound, duller than *kĕtek*, but more distinct than *kĕtok*.

II. A crease in the folds of the skin; a furrow or wrinkle (more distinct than *rĕtak*, which is merely a line such as the lines on the hands or fingers). *Leher-nya jinjang bĕrkĕtak tiga* : her neck was tapering and contained three furrows (considered a good sign); Ht. Gh., Ht. Koris.

کنڱ **kĕtek.** I. (Onom.) A ticking sound; cf. *kĕtak*.

II. (Riau, Johor.) The longest pair of legs in insects of the grass-hopper type; (Kedah) *kĕteh*.

کنڱ **kĕtok.** I. (Onom.) A sound such as that of the rapping of knuckles on a wooden surface; tapping; the note of certain birds. *Ayam bĕrkĕtok* : the clucking of a hen after laying an egg. *Mĕngĕtok pintu* : to rap at a door; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 83.

II. (Onom.?) The name of a small bronze instrument of the gong type; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 336.

III. A rice-chest; Kl.

کنڱي **kĕtĕki.** (Kedah.) Riddling; = (Riau, Johor) *tĕka'-tĕki*.

کنڱر **kĕtĕgar.** Obstinacy; innate wilfulness. *Hati-nya banyak kĕtĕgar* : they were of a very determined disposition; Ht. Mar. Mah.

*Ikat pagar tali akar,
Pagar rĕbah di-tĕpi pĕrigi;
Orang kĕtĕgar jangan di-ajar,
Pĕrangai ta'-buleh ubah lagi:*

do not attempt to instruct the obstinate, their dispositions are beyond all change.

کنڱ **kĕtil.** Pinching, nipping; pinching off; a pinch, a small portion of anything. *Bagai bĕlut di-kĕtil ekor* : like an eel the tail of which has been nipped (off like lightning); Prov., Ht. Raj. Don., 10.

کنڱ **kĕtul.** A piece; a clot; a hardish lump of anything; a lump made up of grains of rice adhering to one another; a lump (of dough); a loaf (of bread); a clot (of blood); a thick piece (of firewood).

کنڱم **kĕtĕlum.** [Tamil *kottalam*?] A bulwark, a bastion of a fort; Ht. Abd., 56.

کنڱم **kĕtam.** I. A plane for smoothing wood; the process or act of planing. *Ada-pun batu-batu itu tĕrlalu lichin dĕngan rata-nya sapĕrti di-kĕtam rupa-nya* : the stones were very slippery and smooth as though they had been planed; Ht. Abd., 56. *Tahi k.* : shavings.

K. jantan, k. bĕtina, k. lis, k. chuchi, k. pĕrapat : different native tools of the plane type.

II. The time of harvest; (sometimes) harvesting. *Pĕngĕtaman* : id.

*Orang di-ladang mĕngĕtam padi,
Padi di-kĕtam di-makan pipit;
Abang di-taroh di-dalam-nya hati,
Mĕnaroh gondah bukan sadikit:*

the men in the field were harvesting the *padi*, but the harvested *padi* was borne off by the birds.

III. A generic name for crabs. *K. renjong, k. pasir, k. batu* : varieties of the crab. *Lumpor k.* : mud full of crab-holes such as is often seen in mangrove swamps; Ht. Abd., 204, 228. *Bĕrsĕpit bukan kĕtam* : with pincers, yet not a crab. *Mĕngambil k.* : to go crab-catching; Sej. Mal., 45.

K. kĕmudi : a peculiar oval block with two holes in it used with the native rudder (*kĕmudi sepaq*).

Kobaq k. : a triangular rent in a piece of cloth.

Kĕtam is also used of a pinching grip when the whole hand is used.

کتبت **kētumbit.** I. A common white-flowered herb, *leucas zeylanica*, much used in the treatment of skin diseases. Also called *dawn luka-luka*.

K. jantan : a groundsel with pink flowers; *emilia sonchifolia*.

K. padang : a weed; *blainvillea latifolia*.

II. (Kedah.) A sty in the eye.

کتبر **kētumbar.** Tam. Coriander, *coriandrum sativum*; Kam. Kech., 9; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14.

K. hutan : (Malacca) a shrub with buff flowers; *sida carpinifolia*.

کتبغ **kētimbong.** A variant of *kētimpung*, q. v.

کتبق **kētambak.** A marine fish (unidentified).

کتبغ **kētimpung.** (Onom.) The sound of people splashing about when bathing; the act of disporting oneself in the water; splashing one another (of bathers). Also (Kedah) *kētimbong*. *Mandi bērkētimpung dan bērvēnang* : bathing, splashing about and swimming; Ht. Ind. Meng.

کتثل **kētimpal.** A disorderly or tangled heap, such as a mass of worms or maggots crawling over one another in decaying organic matter.

کنن **kētan.** (Batav.) Dry pulut-rice; Sh. Lamp., 18.

کنن **kattan.** Arab. Cotton; Sh. Abd. Mk., 5.

کتو **kēto.** A head-dress or kerchief worn by ascetics in the old Hindu days.

کتوال **katwāl.** Pers. A police-officer; an officer of the town guard.

کتوبغ **kētubong.** I. (Johor.) A boil under the armpit; = *susu kubong*.

II. The swarming and stinging of hornets; (by metaphor) mobbing. *Kēna k.* : to be stung by hornets. *Sarang tēburwan jangan di-joloḡ, mati kēna kētubong* : don't stir up a hornet's nest, you will only be stung to death; Prov.

کتوت **kētuwat.** A large pendulous wart.

کتوتو **kētutu.** A plant (unidentified); Pel. Abd., 111. Also *kētutoh*.

کتوفت **kētupat.** Pulut rice cooked in a wrapper of *mēmpēlas* leaf; Ht. Si. Misk., 5; Sh. Lamp., 28; Ht. Sh.

کتوفغ **kētopong.** A stiff peaked or lofty head-dress; a helmet or shako; Ht. Koris; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Hamz., 26; Sh. Abd. Mk., 18; Sh. Pr. Ach., 19. Also (Riau) *kēchopong*.

Ubi k. : a long yam, also known as *ubi tiyang* and *ubi tēropong*.

کتول **kētola.** A generic name for a number of pumpkins. *Buwah k.* : a pumpkin, Muj., 69. Also (Kedah) *pētola*.

K. hutan : *luffa acutangula*.

K. manis : a cultivated gourd; *luffa cylindrica*.

K. ular : a gourd; *trichosanthes anguina*.

Akar k. hutan : a plant, *aristolochia roxburg-hiana*.

کتولل **kētulul.** A thieves' confederate in a house; a guiding accomplice; a go-between; a pimp.

کتومغ **kētumang.** *Ikan kētumang* : a fish (unidentified). Also (Kedah) *ikan tumang*. Possibly identical with the *tuman* (*ophiocephalus striatus*).

کتوهر **kētuhar.** An oven; a furnace; a kiln; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

کتہ **kēteh.** See *kēteḡ*, II.

کتی **kētai.** I. Spontaneous dissolution; crumbling to pieces on account of age as an old fallen tree.

II. *Anaḡ kētai* ; = *anaḡ kēti* ; v. *kēti*, IV.

کتی **kēti.** I. Hundred thousand. *Sa-kēti* : one hundred thousand, a lakh. *Lakṣa dan kēti* : myriads and lakhs, immense wealth. *Bērkēti* : in hundreds of thousands; Cr. Gr., 56. *Bērkēti-kēti* : id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 34.

II. *Kēti-kēti* : a small venomous wasp; Kl.

III. A sweetmeat made of *bijan*; Kl.

IV. *Anaḡ k.* : a metal ball used in playing some games, but most commonly occurring as a simile for heads rolling about on the battle field; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Hamz., 61; Ht. Isk. Dz.

کتیبغ **kētibong.** A variant of *kētimpung*, q. v.

کتبر **kētītir.** *Burong kētītir* : a bird (*columba malaccensis* ?); Sh. Ungg. Bers., 3; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

کتبئی **kētiti.** A plant (unidentified).

کتیره **kētirah.** A plant with red leaves (unidentified); Sej. Mal., 134.

کتیف **kētiyap.** (Kedah.) A kind of false gunwale used on river boats to permit of additional passengers or cargo being taken in on emergencies. *Pērahu k.* : a boat so fitted.

کتیفغ **kētipong.** (Onom.) The sound of drumming; a small drum beaten with the hand; a cry to which Malay children beat time in certain games (the full cry is *kētimg kētipong*, or *kētipong paḡ pong*).

کتیق **kētiyak.** The arm-pit; Ht. Abd., 382. *Tongkat k.* : a crutch.

کتیک **kĕtika** or **kutika**. [Skr. *ghatika*?] Moment; period of time; epoch; divisions of time with special reference to divination or astrology. *K. tĕngah malam*: the midnight hour. *Pada kĕtika itu*: at that moment, at that period of time. *Pada tiyap-tiyap masa dan kĕtika*: at all times and seasons; at every moment. *Sa-kĕtika*: (1) a moment; the lapse of a moment; (2) at the same moment, while, simultaneously with.

K. langkah: "the proper time for setting out on journeys;" a very elaborate system of divination based upon two tables and a treatise.

K. lima: "the Five Ominous Times;" divination by dividing the month into periods of five days, and the days into five parts, and then working out the prevailing influence for the critical hour. The dominant influences in this case are the Hindu deities Maheswara (Siva), Vishnu, Sri, Brahma, and Kala, to each of whom a period is allotted.

K. tujuh: "the Seven Ominous Times;" a system of divination by dividing the calendar into periods of seven days and the day into seven parts, and then finding out the dominant influence for the critical period regarding which enquiry is being made. The dominant influences in this case are the Sun and Moon, and the planets Mercury, Mars, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

کتیل **kĕtiyal**. Awkward or difficult to move, as a cork stuck too tightly in the mouth of a bottle.

کتیل **kĕtela**. *Buwah kĕtela*: a name sometimes given (at Penang) to the papaya fruit; v. *bĕtĕk*.

کتیمغ **kĕtimang**. See s. v. *kĕtipong*.

کتیمن **kĕtimun**. (Batav.) The cucumber; Kam. Kech., 9. See *mĕntimun*.

کتین **kĕtiyan**. A plant (unidentified) yielding a species of gutta; J. I. A., I., 259.

کتیو **kĕtiyau**. A plant (unidentified) yielding an oil (*minyak kĕtiyau*).

کجت **kĕjat**. Firmly or tightly fixed; immoveably imbedded,—of a thing intended to be so fixed. Cf. *kĕtiyal*, which refers to tightness when such tightness is not desired. *Kĕjat* is also used (by metaphor) of a bargain being concluded, or of any arrangement being settled beyond the possibility of repudiation by either contracting party. Also (Kedah) *kĕjap*.

کجت **kĕjut**. A feeling of sudden alarm on the occurrence of something unexpected; nervous shock; being startled or roused from sleep by external agency in contradistinction to spontaneous awakening. *Di-kĕjutkan orang akandaku daripada tidor-ku*: men woke me from my sleep; Ht. Abd., 5. *Tĕrkĕjut*: startled, roused.

کجر **kĕjar**. Pursuit; the following up of a fugitive; hotly pressing on any one's track. *Yang di-kĕjar tiyada dapat*: what he was in pursuit of he failed to get; Pel. Abd., 20.

Bĕlanda pun sigĕra lari ka-laut

Di-kĕjar Acheh gĕdubang bĕrchabut:

the Dutchmen ran to the sea pursued by the Achinese with drawn broadswords; Sh. Pr. Ach., 12.

Mĕngĕjar: to pursue, to run after. *Mĕngĕjari pĕrburıwan*: to hunt game; Sh. Bid., 73.

کجر **kĕjor**. Stiffness; inelasticity; stiff as a piece of stick that will not bend under pressure but will only break.

کجغ **kĕjang**. Stiffness, inelasticity,—of a living limb; stiff as a joint which cannot be bent without pain and the exercise of force; stiffening and stretching out the limbs, as is done when a man is yawning. *Kaki-nya kĕduwa bĕrkĕjang-kĕjang*: stretching out both legs; Sh. Panj. Sg., 70.

Tĕrkĕjang-kokol: drawing up the limbs and then stretching them out, as a man in agony or as an animal struggling in the throes of death; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 38.

کجت **kĕjap**. I. The closing or partial closing of the eye. *Sa-kĕjap mata*: a very short time; as much time as it takes to close an eye. Cf. *kĕjam* and *kĕjip*.

II. (Kedah.) Firmly fixed; (Riau, Johor) *kĕjat*, q. v.

کجت **kĕjip**. A wink; the closing and reopening of the eye. *Sa-kĕjip mata*: a wink. Cf. *kĕjap*.

کجل **kĕjal**. Stiffness, hardness of the flesh; = *pĕjal*, q. v.

کجم **kĕjam**. The closing of the eye (for a prolonged period). *Mata pun kĕjam mulut tĕrkatup*: the eyes closed and the mouth shut; Sh. Jub. Mal., 9.

Kĕjamkan, mĕngĕjam and mĕngĕjamkan: to close (the eye). *Maka Sang-aji kula pun mĕngĕjam mata-nya, sa-kĕtika juga ghaib iya daripada mata sĕgala dewa-dewa*: then His Majesty closed his eyes and in a moment he had vanished from before the eyes of all the Gods; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. also Sh. Lamp., 20; Sh. Sing. Terb., 22.

کجن **kĕjan**. Urging on, inciting, hurrying up, pressing for speed.

Ta'-mahu bureat, jangan bĕrsungut,

Siapa gagah, siapa kĕjan?

Jahat malas suka bĕrhanyut,

Makan jasa daripada kawan:

if you do not want to work do not grumble at your work, for who incites you to it, who is there pressing you on? It is only an idle scoundrel who likes to drift about living on the charity of his friends.

كجور **kějora.** *Bintang kejora*: the morning star; Kl., v. d. W.

كجي **kėjai.** I. To stretch the limbs; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W. Cf. *kėjang*.

II. The halter of a horse. Also *tali kajai*.

كجي **kěji.** Opprobrium, meanness, infamy; low, mean. *Mati dĕngan mĕmbawa nama yang kĕji*: to die bearing a bad name; Ht. Abd., 216. *Padĕri itu suwatu nama yang kĕji*: "clergyman," as a name of infamy; Ht. Abd., 174. *Pĕkĕrjaan yang kĕji*: discreditable actions; Sej. Mal., 81. *Kĕlakuwan yang kĕji*: evil character, bad behaviour; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Kĕkĕjiyan: infamy, discredit; Ht. Ind. Nata.

كچا **kĕcha.** To tear between the hands, to rend.

كچاڻي **kĕchapi.** [Skr. *kachchapi*.] A lute with four strings; Cr. Gr., 82; Sh. Abd. Mk., 85.

Burong k.: a sea bird (unidentified).

Buwah k.: the fruit of the plant *sandoricum radiatum*.

كحت **kĕchut.** I. Shrunken, shrivelled up, as the skin round a boil when the matter has run out, or as food when boiled, or as the hands after long immersion in water, or as withered leaves; Ht. Abd., 302; Sh. Jur. Bud., 39.

II. (Kedah.) A forked prop supporting a seat or rest to enable a man to fell a tree at some height above the ground.

كچر **kĕchar.** A shell (unidentified).

كچر **kĕchor.** A jar with a narrow mouth.

كچڇ **kĕchong.** *Bulu kĕchong*: (Riau, Johor) neck-feathers on a fighting-cock.

كچڻي **kĕchap.** (Onom.) Tasting, smacking the lips after tasting; the "watering" of the mouth at the sight of a good dinner; the sound made by a lizard on a wall; the sound given out by the lips when sobbing. *Bĕharu aku kĕchap akan ayer madu*: then first I tasted the honey (of knowledge); Ht. Abd., 25.

Mĕngĕchap: to sob; Sh. Ken. Tab.

Chichak di-dĭndĭng tĕrkĕchap-kĕchap,

Tĕrbanchut mata pandang sĕlalu:

the lizard on the wall keeps smacking its lips, projecting its eyes and eternally watching.

كچڻ **kĕchup.** Kissing with the lips (in contradistinction to the native way of kissing with the nose, v. *chiyum*). *Maka di-sambut-nya uleh Laksamana kĕris itu di-kĕchupi-nya*: the Laksamana took the *kĕris* and kissed it; Ht. Hg. Tuw. *Mĕngĕchupi kaki raja Iskandar*: to kiss the feet of King Alexander; Ht. Isk. Dz.

كچڻوري **kachapuri.** The midmost or inmost portion of anything; the capital of a column; the lower terrace on which a palace is built; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Duriyan k.: a durian which has a little flesh at its very centre.

كچڻ **kĕchik.** A common colloquial variant of *kĕchil*, q. v.; small, little.

كچڻل **kĕchil.** Insignificance of size or station; inferiority of rank or position; childhood, in contradistinction to manhood. *Iya mĕmĕli-harakan aku daripada kĕchil-ku*: he brought me up from my youth upwards; Ht. Abd., 15. *Kĕchil-kĕchil anak harimau*: though small yet the cub of a tiger; though young now, he has a future before him; Prov.

Kĕchil hati: a grudge, malice. *Bĕrkĕchil hati*: to bear a grudge, to take angrily to heart; Ht. Abd., 243; Ht. Kal. Dam., 433.

Kĕchil-kĕchilan: extreme use; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 92.

Mĕngĕchilkan: to reduce in size. *M. hati*: to give cause for resentment; Ht. Abd., 290.

Tĕrkĕchil: very small, insignificant. *Kĕchil* is also used as a familiar name (*timang-timangan*) for the eighth, ninth or tenth child in a family.

كچبه **kĕchambah.** Germ; the seed-bud of anything; a shoot from plants in water; (Kedah) *chambah*.

كچڻڻڻ **kĕchimpong.** Splashing about in water; a variant of *kĕtimpong*, q. v.

كچڻڻڻڻ **kĕchundang.** The vanquished; the relationship borne by the loser to the winner; see *chundang*.

كچوالي **kĕchuwali.** Excepting; v. *chuwali*.

كچوبڻڻ **kĕchubong.** I. The *datura*; the well known poisonous plants *datura metel* and *datura fatuosa*. *Mabok k.*: the intoxication induced by *datura* poisoning; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Ht. Mas. Ed. *K. bĕrhulam ganja*: *datura* eaten with Indian hemp; poison added to poison; worse and worse; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 38.

The name *kĕchubong* is also applied to three more plants; viz.:—

K. paya: *gardenia tentaculata*.

K. rimba: *randia macrophylla*.

Akar k.: *byttneria maingayi*.

The word is also applied by metaphor to objects resembling the flower of the *kĕchubong* in its expanding shape; e. g., *mulut bĕrkĕchubong*: bell-mouthed, of a blunderbuss or trumpet. In the case of this weapon, however, a cross section of the mouth would show a polygonal rather than a round form.

II. (Kedah.) A helmet. Also *kĕchopong*, and *kĕtopong*, q. v.

III. *Batu kěchubong*: the amethyst, of which Malays recognize three varieties: *k. kandan*, *k. nilam*, and *k. olong*.

کچوفغ **kěchopong**. (Riau.) A helmet; also (Kedah) *kěchubong*, and (literary) *kětopong*, q. v.

کچوق **kěchuwak**. [Chin. *ka-tsoáh*.] A cockroach; = *lipas*.

کچه **kěchah**. See *kěchah*.

کچه **kěchoh**. *Kěchoh-kěchah*: fussing about; fidgeting; perpetually on the move, of the limbs or of the tongue.

Děngan sa-kěchoh: (Kedah) at once, in an instant. *Kěchoh-kěchoh*: extremely quickly.

کچی **kěchai**. I. Rending to pieces, tearing to pieces. Cf. *kěcha*.

II. A tree (unidentified). It has a thorny trunk.

کچیفغ **kěchipong**. To splash about when bathing; a variant of *kětípong*, q. v.

کچيو **kěchewa**. Injured, wronged, harmed; put to shame, disgraced. *Jangan tuwan-ku nama kěchewa*: do not permit any injury to your name, my lord; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 29. *Orang apa kapada orang, diri juga yang kěchewa*: what matter your misfortunes to another? You yourself will (alone) feel the injury; Prov.

کدا **kěda**. A glazed earthenware vessel of Chinese make; Kl. See *kědah*, II.

کدادق **kědadak**. A violent diarrhoea; a choleraic attack. The word is, however, rarely understood in this sense, but survives in the expression *chěkeķ kědadak*: an imprecation calling down a miserable death of a somewhat indefinite character. Also *chěkeķ kědadah*, *muntah kědarah* and *muntahkan darah*.

کداده **kědadah**. See *kědadak*.

کداغ **kědanga**. *Kědanga hutan hitam*: a plant; *myristica globularia*.

کدالي **kědali**. A variant of *kěndali*, q. v.

کدائوغ **kědaung**. A large tree with medicinal properties; *parkia roxburghii*.

کداین **kědayan**. Jav. Servants, followers of a prince; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Hg. Tuw., Ht. Mas Ed., Sh. Panj. Sg.

کدت **kědut**. A crease, a fold, a wrinkle; cf. *kětak*. *Kědut* is especially applied to creases in a dress. *Běrkědoķ-kědut*: (Kedah) crumpled, of a dress.

کدت **kědit**. A waistbelt; more usually *kěndit* or *gěndit*.

کدرا **kědēra**. *Ikan kědēra*: a well known edible marine fish.
Burong k.: a sea-bird (unidentified).

کدرغ **kědērang**. A tree (unidentified).

کدغ **kědang**. Stretched out, extended; at full length. Cf. *adang*. *Měngědang-ngědangkan tangan*: to stretch out the arms; Ht. Sh. Kub.

کدغس **kědangsa**. *Limau kědangsa*: a cultivated form of the lime; *citrus acida*. *Kuntum k.*: the blossom of the lime; Ht. Koris.

کدغکغ **kědēngkang**. (Onom.) The noise of a heavy blow on brass or wood.

کدغکغ **kědēngkeng**. (Onom.) A sound somewhat sharper in tone than that defined by *kědēngkang*, q. v.

کدغکغ **kědēngkong**. (Onom.) A sound somewhat deeper in tone than that defined by *kědēngkang*, q. v.

کدغکوک **kědēngkek**. (Riau, Johor.) Extreme emaciation. Also (Kedah) *gědongkeng*.

کدغکوک **kědongkok**. (Singapore.) The flowered metallic ring under the *kěris* handle and next the blade; (Riau, Johor) *pěndongkoķ*, (Kedah) *pěnongkoķ*.

کدف **kědap**. I. Tight; close; almost waterproof.
II. *Sa-kědap*: (Kedah) a handful,—used of a handful of *padi*-stalks held in the hand for beating against the side of a tub.

III. (Kedah.) To scratch the head.

کدغف **kědēpong**. I. Worm-eaten, of fruit. Better *kědēmpong*, q. v.

II. (Onom.) The sound of thumping on a hollow surface.

کدق **kědak**. I. *Lintang-kědak*: lying across each other confusedly; scattering in all directions.

II. *Kědoķ-kědak* or *kědak-kědoķ*: (Onom.) a noise such as that of a bullock cart rolling along the road.

کدق **kědek**. Slightly bent or curved; a slight curve. *Dudoķ těrķēdek*: sitting with shoulders bent; cf. *kědu*. *Mata kědek*, *mata kail kědek*, or (Kedah) *mata těkēdek*: a peculiarly shaped fish-hook; a hook the shaft of which curves slightly backwards so as to bring the barb closer under the line.

کدق **kědok**. I. See *kědak*, II.

II. A tree the leaves of which are chewed as sireh, Kl.; = *kadoķ*?

کدکغ **kědēkeng**. Extreme hardness; not easily broken up, of stone.

- كدكو **kēdēkek.** A greenish compound resembling salt. It is used medicinally.
- كدكي **kēdēkai.** A tree (unidentified) the fruit of which is used medicinally.
- كدل **kēdal.** A disease causing discoloration of the skin; Muj., 69; Sej. Mal., 31, 157; Ht. Best. It is akin to *sopak*, but *sopak* refers to white discoloration and *kēdal* to other colours of the disease.
K. anjing : coarse black patches of colour on the skin.
K. gajah : extensive discoloration of the skin.
K. tulah : discoloration of the skin as the result of a curse (usually for profanation).
- كدل **kēdul.** A ball of wood, horn, or ivory used in playing certain Malay games.
- كدلم **kēdēlam.** A drinking vessel with a narrow neck. Also *kēndēlam*.
- كدلي **kēdēlai.** *Kachang kēdēlai* : a plant, *phaseolus mungo*; Ht. Abd., 180. Also *kēdēle* and *kēdēli*.
- كدمش **kēdampas** or **kēdumpas.** *Orang tuwa kēdampas* : a term of abuse applied to a shameless old man. Also *orang tuwa kēdumpas*.
- كدمش **kēdēmpong.** I. Worm-eaten; internally rotten, of fruit.
Laksana buwah kēdēmpong;
Luwar bērisi, dalam kosong;
 like rotten fruit; promising without but emptiness within; Prov.
 Also (Penang) *kēdēpong*.
 II. (Onom.) A thumping sound. Also *kēdēpong*.
 III. A tobacco-pouch made of pandan leaves and used to give fragrance to tobacco.
- كدندغ **kēdondong**, or (Kedah) **kedundong.** A generic name given to a number of trees mostly of the genus *canarium*; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8. *Amra jangan sangha kēdundong* : do not mistake a hog-plum for a *kēdundong*; all is not gold that resembles it; Prov.
K. bulan : *canarium rufum*.
K. bulan puteh : *santiria fasciculata*.
K. hutan : *canarium nitidum*.
K. matahari : *canarium kadondon*.
 II. *Ikan kēdondong* : a fish (unidentified).
- كدو **kēdau.** *Mēngēdau* : to cry out loudly for anything, e. g., for assistance.
- كدو **kēdu.** The attitude of a man whose head is slightly bent forward and whose shoulders are slightly raised. *Tērēdu-tērēdekē* : sitting in this attitude but with the body slightly bent; sitting like a writer at a desk.

- كدودق **kēdudok.** (Kedah.) The name of a number of plants with showy pink flowers; *melastoma polyanthum*, and allied species; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 64; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. P. J. P. Also (Riau, Johor) *sēndudok*, (Bencoolen) *sēkēdudok*, (Menangkabau) *si-kaduduk*.
- كدو **kēdah.** I. Kedah, a state on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. Better فتح.
 II. Exposed; gaping open. *Mangkok k.* : a bowl with a wide mouth. *Tidor tērēdah* : to sleep without proper covering.
- كدی **kēdai.** A shop; a selling booth; a place where articles are exhibited for sale by retail in contradistinction to an office where mercantile business is transacted, but where the articles sold are not actually stored. *Ada yang bērkēdai ada yang bērsaudagar* : some opened shops, some opened merchants' offices; Ht. Abd., 215.
- كدی **kēdi.** Congenital impotence; Ht. Sh.; Muj., 61. The word is applied also to hermaphroditism where the female organs are the more strongly developed.
- كدیدی **kēdidi.** *Burong kēdidi* : a snippet, a sand-piper; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 15; Sh. Pant. Shl., 9. *Laksana kēdidi, ka-mana pantai tērchunggit-chunggit* : like a sand-piper which goes hopping about wherever it can find a beach; all is fish that comes to his net; Prov.
- كدیر **kēdera.** [Port. *cadeira*.] A stool.
- كدیری **kēdiri.** Self; v. *diri*. Also *kēndiri*.
- كدین **kudiyan.** I. (Kedah.) Cheap, common, ordinary. *Kain k.* : common cheap cloth. *Orang k.* : one of the proletariat.
 II. [Eng. *accordeon*.] A concertina, an accordeon.
- كدیوس **kēdewas.** The name of a fish. Also *bawal kēdewas*.
- كدب **kadzab.** Arab. A liar.
- كدب **kidzib.** [Arab. *kidzb*.] A lie. *Khabar yang k.* : false reports, slanders, lies; Ht. Raj. Sul., 8.
- کر **kar.** [Dutch *kaart*.] A chart, a map.
- کر **kur.** A cry for calling fowls; (by extension) the cry by which the bird-like *sēmangat* is invited to approach or persuaded to remain still. *Kur sēmangat* has also become a term of endearment, the beloved one being addressed as the very life or soul of the lover; Sh. Bid., 7; Sh. Abd. Mk., 78.
 See *sēmangat*. In Kedah *kēru* is the word used for calling fowls and *kus* for invoking the *sēmangat*.

کرا **kĕra.** The common long-tailed monkey (*macacus cynomologus*) of the Malay Peninsula; Ht. Abd., 90, 385, 387. *Daun kĕra bĕrjuntai*: a name given to dry banana leaf. *Gĕnggam kĕra*: "a monkey's grip"; a very firm grip; Prov. *Kĕra dapāt bunga*: a monkey that has got a flower; pearls before swine; Prov. *Akar pĕriyok kĕra*: a pitcher plant, *nepenthes*.

کرا بات **kĕrabat.** Swarming up, climbing up, sticking to. *Ikat k.*: a fastening in several successive coils. *Kura-kura pandai kĕrabat kayu*: when tortoises learn to climb trees; when miracles take place; Prov.

کرا بات **kĕrabut.** Swarming up, climbing up in large numbers; = *kĕrabat*, but exclusively frequentative.

کرا بک **kĕrabek.** *Kĕrobaḡ-kĕrabek*: plucked to pieces; cf. *rabek*, *kĕrobaḡ*, etc.

کرا بو **kĕrabu.** I. A flat round ear ornament; Kam. Kech., 11.

II. A tree; *xanthophyllum rufum* or *lophopetalum fimbriatum*; J. I. A., I., 259.

III. A sort of salad made of fish, prawns or sea-slugs and cucumber.

کرا تن **kĕraton.** Jav. A palace, the home of a *ratu* (*kĕ-ratu-'n*); Ht. Mas Ed.

کرا چ **kĕrajang.** A variant of *kĕrachang*, q. v.

کرا چ **kĕrachang.** *Ēmas kĕrachang*: tinsel, gold foil; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Meng.

Kĕrajang according to Klinkert; also (Riau, Johor) *kĕronchong*; (Kedah) *gĕranchang*.

کرا چپ **kĕrachap.** (Kedah.) A wooden musical instrument used in *mĕnora* performances; a bamboo or wooden tube beaten as a drum (not identical with *chĕrachap*, the Malay castanets).

کرا چق **kĕrachak.** Ripples, cat's-paws on the water; the wake of a swiftly rowing boat. Also (Kedah) *kĕlochak*.

کرا سق **kĕrasak.** Rubbish cast up by the sea.

کرا سه **kurrāsah.** Arab. A copy-book; a blank book.

کرا فس **kĕrapis.** See *kĕropas*.

کرا فو **kĕrapu.** A marine fish (unidentified).

کرا فی **kĕrapai.** I. Fumbling about with the arms; the frequentative of *kapai*, q. v. Cf. *rapai*, *apai*, *gĕrapai*, *chapai*, etc.

II. (Kedah.) A powder-flask; see *kĕrĕpai*.

کرا کف **kĕrakap.** *Sireh kĕrakap*: dry *sireh* leaves growing near the stem; the worst leaves of a *sireh* vine in contradistinction to *sireh charang*, the best. *Mati laḡsana sireh kĕrakap*: dead like old *sireh* leaf; Sh. Put. Ak., 32.

Kain bĕrsuji di-atas atap,

Baju bĕrtĕkat chĕlana mĕrĕchul;

Jikalau sudi tuwan-ku santap,

Sireh kĕrakap, tĕmbakau-nya kayul:

if you wish, my lord, you may consume it, but the *sireh* is old and the tobacco spoilt by moisture; Ht. Ind. Meng.

کرا که **kĕrakah.** I. [Dutch: *kraak*?] A carrack; an old type of sailing ship.

II. (Kedah.) A long-armed monkey; (Riau, Johor) *kĕkah*.

کرا کی **kĕraki.** [Tamil?] The blinds of a palanquin. Also *kĕrĕki*.

کرا م **kĕrama.** A curse. *Akan jatoh kĕrama-nya pada Radin Asmara Jaya*: that his curse may fall on Radin Asmara Jaya; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Better *kĕrma*, q. v.

کرا مت **kĕramat** or **karāmat.** Arab. A saint, a holy place; a miracle-working place, shrine or person, especially when the miracles are due to the personal sanctity of a living or dead man. *Kĕramat yang hidop yang pĕrgi ka-Makkah dan ka-Madīnah tiyap-tiyap hari*: living saints who miraculously visited both Mecca and Medinah daily; Ht. Raj. Sul., 13.¹ *Jika sunggoh mati Chau Pandan sunggoh-lah tuwan kĕramat*: if Chau Pandan is really dead then you are certainly a holy worker of miracles; Sej. Mal., 117.

Wali k. or *datoḡ k.*: the lord of a shrine; the saint buried in a wonder-working tomb; the individual whose holiness in life has invested any place with miracle-working power.

Di-timpa k.: struck down by the miraculous power of a saint; slain by the unseen powers for sacrilege.

The name *kĕramat* is given to many old trees, stones, etc., which are believed to be haunted by familiar spirits and which point rather to an older religion than Muhammadanism than to Muhammadan saintship. The word is also applied to some elephants, crocodiles, and other animals which are believed to possess a supernatural character.

کرا نا **kĕrana.** Because; v. *karĕna*.

کرا نی **kĕrani.** [Hind. *کرانی*.] A confidential clerk; a secretary; a clerk generally.

کرا وت **kĕrawat.** A rattan brace or fastening with which the iron of an adze is made fast to the handle.

¹ An identical miracle is mentioned in the Hikayat Shah Mardan.

کراوت **kĕrawit.** *Chaching kĕrawit* or *chaching kĕruwit*: intestinal worms.

کراوغ **kĕrawang.** Fret-work; open work; work, the pattern of which is cut right through any substance and not merely carved on it; *Pel. Abd.*, 81; *Sh. Pant. Shl.*, 10; *Sh. Kamp. Boy.*, 6. Cf. *rawang* and *awang*.

کراوق **kĕrawak.** The red squirrel, *sciurus bicolor*. Also (Penang) *tupai bĕlang*, and (Kedah) *gĕrabak*.

کراوي **kĕrawai.** A species of hornet or large wasp which makes its nest in the ground.

کربت **kĕrĕbat.** Enfolding in many folds, winding round; cf. *kĕbat* and *kĕrabat*.

کرس **kĕrĕbas.** Vigorously shaking; a frequentative of *kĕbas*, q. v.

کریغ **kĕrĕbang.** Opening wide. *Pintu kĕrĕbang*: the main gate or entrance to a dwelling; a folding or double door; *Ht. Mar. Mah.*; *Ht. Koris*; *Ht. Ind. Meng.* *Kĕrĕbangkan rambut*: to let the hair fall loose and spread it over the shoulders, *Ht. P. J. P.* *Mĕngĕrĕbangkan rambut*: id.; *Sh. Lail. Mejn.*, 33.
Also *gĕrĕbang*.

کریغ **kĕrĕbong.** A granary or *padi*-store. Also *kĕrubong*.

کریق **kĕrĕbok.** Boring into, tapping;—used of a worm or squirrel boring into fruit. *Nyior di-kĕrĕbok tupai*: a coconut tapped by a squirrel; a girl that has been seduced; *Prov. Tikus kĕrĕbok labu*: a rat that has been gnawing into a pumpkin; a seduction; *Prov.*

کربو **kĕrbau.** A buffalo. *K. balar*: a pink buffalo. *K. dĕnak*: a buffalo used to attract the other buffaloes into a pen. *K. jalang*: a wild buffalo; *Ht. Ind. Jaya.* *Kĕreta k.*: a buffalo-cart. *Pĕdati k.*: id. (in old romances); *Sej. Mal.*, 120. *Jangan buwat kĕrbau tandok panjang*: don't play the long-horned buffalo; don't go seeking quarrels; *Prov.* *Mĕnolong kĕrbau di-tangkap harimau*: to go to the assistance of a buffalo that is in the clutches of a tiger; a foolish enterprise; *Prov.*, *J. S. A. S.*, II., 160. *Kĕrbau sakit sapi bĕruleh nama*: the buffalo was ill, but the ox got the credit of it; one man often does the work and another gets the credit; *Prov.* *Laĕsana kĕrbau, di-mana rumput hijau di-sana tĕrkam*: like a buffalo which plunges into grass wherever it is greenest (pointing to water being at its roots); where the carcase is there will the vulture rush; *Prov.* *Sa-ekor kĕrbau mĕmbawa lumpor habis mĕrĕcheĕ sa-rata-rata*: one buffalo is covered with mud and the whole place around is besprinkled with it; a bad member corrupts a whole society; *Prov.*

کرت **kĕrat.** I. Cutting off; severance; the part cut off or severed from the main body. *Di-suroh-nya kĕrat leher Saiyid 'Alĭ Ismayamdi*: he ordered the beheading of Sidi Ali Ismayamdi; *Sej. Mal.*, 79. *Sa-tĕngah itu kĕpala di-kĕrat*: half of them were headless; *Sh. Pr. Ach.*, 17.

Sa-kĕrat: a portion, half. *Kĕreta sa-kĕrat*: (Penang and Perak) a vehicle which is like half a palanquin and is generally known among Europeans there as a "shandrydan." *Kaseh sa-kĕrat jalan*: love that only goes half way; a proverbial expression for what is only half love.

Kalau tuwan pĕrgi ka-hulu

Singgah bĕrmĕlain tĕpi pĕngkalan;

Hĕndaĕ turut, turut sĕlalu,

Jangan turut sa-kĕrat jalan:

if you follow, follow altogether, do not follow for only half the way; don't do things by halves; *Prov.*

Kĕratan: a severed piece. *Kĕratan mata tombak*: the spear points broken off from the shafts; *Sej. Mal.*, 142.

Kĕrati: to cut, to sever; *Sh. Jur. Bud.*, 37; *Sh. Bid.*, 71. *Mĕngĕrat*: id., *Sh. A. R. S. J.*, 11; *Sh. Abd. Mk.*, 76. *Mĕngĕratkan*: id.; *Muj.*, 46. *Mĕngĕrat kuku*: to cut the nails (ceremonially); *Ht. Perb. Jaya*.

II. A measure of weight for diamonds (a carat?); it is the equivalent of 8 *bĕras*; see note s. v. *bĕras*.

III. (Onom.) A scraping or scratching sound; cf. *kĕrit* and *kĕrut*.

کرت **kĕret** or **kĕrit.** I. (Onom.) A scraping or scratching sound. *Kĕretan api*: (Johor) matches; also (Riau) *kĕrek api*, (Singapore) *koreĕ api*, and (Kedah) *goris api*.

II. *Kĕrit-kĕrit*: a creeper; *Kl.* Better *gĕrit-gĕrit* (*willughbeia firma*).

کرت **kĕrut.** I. (Onom.) A harsh scraping sound.
II. Creasing up, crumpling up; frowning. *Bĕrkata masam mĕngkĕrut*: to speak with a sour and frowning countenance; *Sh. Panj. Sg.*

کرت **kort.** Eng. The Supreme Court, in contradistinction to a Police Court (*polis*); *Ht. Abd.*, III, 247.

کرتس **kĕrtas.** Paper; better (Arab.) *قرطاس*, q. v.

کرتس **kĕrĕtas.** See *kĕrĕtus*.

کرتس **kĕrĕtus.** I. *Kĕrĕtus-kĕrĕtas*. (Onom.) The sound of rain falling on paper; the sound of paper being crumpled up; etc.

II. (Riau, Johor.) The sensation of frequent tugs at a fishing-line; (Kedah) *gĕrĕdus*.

کرتساري **kĕrtasari.** Jav. The name of a flower; a name often given to heroines of Javanese romance.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕtang.** I. A salt water fish (unidentified).

II. Smeared with dirt or filth which has been allowed to dry on the body; covered with itch or dirty sores.

III. (Onom.) A clanging sound.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕting** and **kĕrĕtong.** (Onom.) The sound of metal being struck; clanging.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕtap.** (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of a door being closed. *Bĕrkĕrĕtap bunyi kunchi*: the clattering of locks was heard; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 38.

*Kĕrĕtup-kĕrĕtap bunyi di-tutup,
Kunchi pintu malam-malam;
Ayer laut hijau siapa chĕlup?
Duri di-hutan siapa pĕrtajam:*

clatter, clatter, goes the sound of closing up as we lock the doors every night. See also Ht. Raj. Don., 12.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕtip** and **kĕrĕtup.** (Onom.) Clattering noises of varying sharpness; cf. *kĕrĕtap*.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕtak.** I. (Onom.) A sound such as that of grinding the teeth. Cf. *karat*, of which this is a frequentative.

II. [Jav. *kreteg*.] A bridge. Also *gĕrĕtak*.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕtek.** (Onom.) A sound somewhat sharper than that described by *kĕrĕtak*, q. v.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕtok.** I. (Onom.) A sound somewhat duller than that expressed by *kĕrĕtak*, q. v.

II. (Onom.) Rapping, tapping; a frequentative of *kĕtok*, q. v. *Di-kĕrĕtok-nya tongkat itu*: he rapped away with his stick; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕtau.** I. A tree (unidentified).

II. A small insect destructive to cloth.

III. An evil spirit represented as having the head of a deer and the body of a pig.

کرڻڻ **kĕrtika.** A variant of *kĕtika* or *kutika*, q. v.

کرڻڻ **kĕrja.** [Skr. *kārya*?] Work, occupation, trade, business, profession; the working or bringing about of any result; the carrying out of orders or instructions received. *Kĕrja raja*: work for the prince; profitless labour; Prov. *Kĕrja raja di-junjong, kĕrja kita di-kilek*: while bearing the prince's work on our heads we can still carry our own under our arms; we can often help ourselves while working for others; Prov. *Hĕndaĕ kĕrja golok kĕling, hĕndaĕ makan parang puting*: he is the dullest of choppers when he has to work, and the sharpest of blades when it is a question of eating; Prov.

Kĕrjakan: to effect; to put through; to work out or carry out anything. *Mĕngĕrjakan*: id.

Pĕkĕrjaan: work; business or duty; occupation; employment.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕjang.** I. *Ēmas kĕrĕjang*: tinsel, gold foil; v. *kĕrachang*.

II. Kicking out with the legs, as a man swimming. *Tĕrkĕrĕjang-kĕrĕjang*: constantly kicking out; prancing, as a horse. Cf. *rĕjang*.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕchut.** A common sedge, the stem of which is used in mat-making; *scirpus mucronatus*.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕchap.** (Onom.) Striking two pieces of bamboo together by way of keeping time to music; J. S. A. S., I., 92; the noise so made. *Kĕrĕchup-kĕrĕchap*: the snacking of the lips in eating. Cf. *kĕrachap* and *kĕchap*.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕchup.** See *kĕrĕchap*.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕchau.** I. (Onom.) The sound made by people splashing through shallow water.

II. (Kedah.) Stiffness of the limbs.

III. Knotted, not straight,—of a string which after having been long twisted retains a certain warp and does not readily straighten.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕda.** (Singapore.) A curry-comb.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕdut.** Wrinkled, rumpled, creased; the frequentative of *kĕdut*, q. v.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕdak.** (Vulgar.) Possessions, property.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕdil.** Below the average in size or height,—used of one article of a set or of one member of a family being less in size or stature than the rest.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕdam.** (Onom.) *Kĕrĕdum-kĕrĕdam*: a sound like that of oars plunging in water (Sh. Abd. Mk., 28), or as that made by betel-nut consumers using the *gobeĕ* or betel-nut pounder.

کرڻڻ **kĕrĕdum.** See *kĕrĕdam*.

کرڻڻ **kĕras.** Hardness, firmness; strict, stiff, inflexible, obstinate, difficult to influence, merciless. *Tĕrlalu kĕras kawal-nya*: the watch kept by them was very rigorous. *Kĕras batu-nya*: its stone-work was very hard; Ht. Abd., 55. *Panas kĕras*: extreme heat. *Bau tĕrlalu kĕras*: a very pungent odour. *Kĕras hati*: obstinacy of disposition, hardness of heart. *Musim-kĕmarau kĕras*: a hard drought; an extremely dry season. *Haiyat kĕras daripada maut*: life is stronger than death; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Akar kĕras tulang: a medicinal drug (unidentified).

Buwah k.: the candle-nut, *aleurites moluccanus*. *Buwah k. laut*: a large sea-shore tree, *hernandia sonora*.

Kĕrasi: to press for anything; to bring pressure to bear; to exert oneself; Ht. Gul. Bak., 21, 66.

Kēraskan : to increase the strength (of anything); to deepen (the voice); to intensify (sensation); Ht. Abd., 50. *Mēngēraskan* : id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 62; Muj., 52; Ht. Abd., 262.

Pēngēras : (1) a drug to intensify, harden, stiffen, or strengthen anything; Muj., 71; (2) a fee, e. g., a retaining fee to a midwife, or to a theatrical (*ma'yong*) company, or to a pair of dancing girls, or to a sorcerer (*pawang*). Also (in this latter sense) *pēngkēras*.

کرس **kēris**. The well-known Malayan dagger; the "kris" or "creese" made either with a straight or with a wavy blade. *Sa-bilah k.* : one kris.

K. alang : a straight *kēris* of medium length, i. e., shorter than *k. panjang* and longer than *k. pandak*.

K. chērta : a long *kēris* with some 17 or 19 curves (*loḡ*) in the blade. *K. chērta tambang sari* : a long *kēris* with some 13 or 15 curves in the blade.

K. lenden, or *k. lendayan* : a long *kēris* with a sword-handle instead of the ordinary *kēris* handle.

K. mērubi : a *kēris* with a peculiarly shaped handle. This type of *kēris* is made in Patani.

K. pandak : a short straight *kēris*.

K. panjang : a long straight *kēris*. This type of *kēris* was the one used at executions by the *kēris*.

K. pichit : a *kēris* believed to have been shaped by mere finger pressure; v. *pichit*.

K. sapukal : a broad short straight *kēris* intermediate in length between the *k. pandak* and *k. alang*.

K. sēmpana : the ordinary *kēris* with 3, 5, or 7 curves in the blade.

K. silam upēh : a *kēris* resembling the *k. sapukal*, but having a narrower blade.

K. kēlamsani (Ht. Sh.); *k. dahong pati* (Ht. Sh.); *k. mēlela* (Ht. Ind. Nata) : unidentified varieties of the Javanese *kēris*.

The addition of *ganja iras* to any of the above names (e. g., *k. sēmpana ganja iras*, Ht. Raj. Don., 13) signifies that the blade and guard (*ganja*) of the *kēris* are in one piece.

Buntut k. : the ferrule at the base of the *kēris*-sheath.

Pamor k. : the damascening of the *kēris*.

Sampir k. : that portion of the *kēris*-sheath which covers the guard. It looks like a cross piece on the sheath proper.

Sarong k. : the *kēris*-sheath.

Ukas k. : a shell (*malleus*) found in Celebes and resembling in form the sheath of a *kēris*.

Ulu k. : the handle of a *kēris*.

کرساني **kērsani**. *Bēsi kērsani* : Khorassan iron; better خرساني.

کرسٹ **kērēsut**. I. A groove cut in planks.

II. The puckering up of a child's face before it cries; crumpled up, of a piece of paper. Cf. *kērēsut*.

کرستم **kēristam**. An Indian cotton fabric; v. d. W.

کرسخ **kērēsang**. I. Dry and stiff, of the hair; dry and unfertile, of the soil; the stiffness of cloth when covered with coagulated matter; unusual, unnatural or artificial stiffness in what is generally a soft material.

II. A brooch; better *kērosang*.

کرسق **kērēsak**. (Onom.) The noise made by dry leaves when stepped on.

کرسق **kērēsek**. I. (Riau, Johor.) Gravel, coarse sand; (Kedah) *gērēsek*.

II. (Onom.) A noise such as that made by dry leaves when the wind blows; the mysterious noises of the jungle.

Tēkērēsek bunyi di-changak rata,
Takut bēhaya di-dalam sulip :

at the least sound he glances quickly around; he fears danger in what he cannot see. Cf. *kērēsak*.

کرسق **kērēsok**. (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by *kērēsak*, but duller in tone.

کرسل **kērēsul**. (Kedah.) Coarse and stiff, of hair that is never oiled. Also (Singapore) *kērusul*.

کرسي **kursi**. Arab. Stool, seat, chair; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 10, 21.

K. unggit, *k. goyang*, or *k. malas* : (Kedah) a rocking-chair.

کرسي **kērēsai**. Crispness, in cooked rice.

کرغ **kērang**. I. An edible shell-fish, *arca*; Kam. Kech., 6; Sh. A. R. S. J., 4; Sh. Peng., 5; Ht. Abd., 284. *K. bulu* : a variety of this shell-fish.

II. Rough earthenware of Chinese make.

III. *Kērōng-kērang* : (Onom.) A clanging sound as of brass-ware falling on a stone surface; Sh. Peng., 17.

IV. *Kērang-kērūp* : a species of *sireh* box; Kl.

کرغ **kēring**. I. Dryness; dry. *K. kērōntang* : extreme dryness. *Kērīng ayer mata-nya* : his tears were dried up. *Bēlulang kērīng* : a dry hide (which won't absorb moisture); a pitiless miser; Prov. *Kain basah kērīng di-pinggang* : (wearing) bathing garments which are allowed to dry on the body; having no change of garments; extreme destitution; Prov. *Kērīng laut tanah Mēlaka* : when the sea round Malacca becomes dry land; when the Greek Calends come round; Prov.

Batok k. : consumption.

Ikan k. : dried fish.

Kuweh k. : a cake made of egg and flour cooked in a flower-like mould.

Tulang k. : the shinbone or *tibia*.

Kĕkĕringan : dryness. *K. sapĕrti ikan yang kĕna jĕmor* : the dryness of fish that have been dried in the sun; extreme dryness; Prov., Ht. Abd., 216.

Kĕringkan : to dry; Muj., 58. *Mĕngĕringkan* : id., Muj., 51.

II. (Onom.) A ringing sound, sharper in tone than that described by *kĕrang*.

کرغ **kĕrong**. I. (Onom.) A deep metallic sound; cf. *kĕrang*.

II. Cutting a round hole through anything; boring; a round hollow cutting.

کرغسغ **kĕrengseng**. I. A brazen vessel for oil and other liquids. Also *gĕrengseng*.

II. *Mulut tĕrkĕrengseng* : a grinning mouth; a mouth the teeth of which are exposed by a harelip or other deformity which gives the mouth the semblance of a grin; Sh. Peng., 19. Also (Riau) *gĕrengseng*; (Johor) *kĕreseng*; (Kedah) *gĕrising*.

کرغسغ **kĕrongsang**. A native brooch fastening the *kĕbaya* together; also (Singapore) *kĕrosang*; (Riau, Johor) *kĕronsang*; (Kedah) *kĕrsang*.

کرغکغ **kĕranggang**. The fork; the point where the lower limbs meet; cf. *kanggang*.

کرغکغ **kĕrongkong**. The gullet; v. *rongkong*.

کرغکف **kĕrengkek**. See *kĕrengkel*.

کرغکل **kĕrengkel**. *Bĕrkĕrengkel* : (Riau, Johor) to spread, of a skin-disease like *puru* or *kurap*. Also (Kedah) *kĕrengkek*.

کرغکم **kĕrĕngkam**. (Riau.) A seaweed found on coral reefs. Also (Kedah) *rĕngkam karang*.

کرغکم **kĕringkam**. *Kain kĕringkam* : (Riau) an Indian cloth fabric; also *kain kĕlingkam* and *kain kĕlenggang*.

کرغکک **kĕrĕngga**. I. The red ant, the bite of which is very painful; Ht. Abd., 406; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Marsd. Gr., 210.

Buloh tĕlor di-burwat tĕrompet,

Bila di-tiyup lidah tĕrapit;

Sa-ĕkor kĕrĕngga datang mĕnggigit

Jantong lĕmpĕdu bĕrasa sakit.

when a red ant comes and bites you, you feel the pain of it in your very heart and spleen.

II. *Kĕrĕngga-munggu* : a spice; *amomum cardamomum*.

کرف **kĕrap**. Repetition, frequency. *K. kali* : frequently, repeatedly, often. *Kĕrap ka-mahaligai putĕri* : he was always going to the princess's palace; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26.

Kĕrapi : to repeat; to keep repeating anything, e. g., doses of medicine; Muj., 51.

II. (Onom.) The sound of rapping.

کرف **kĕrip**. (Onom.) *Mĕngĕrip* : to gnaw, as mice.

کرف **kĕrup**. (Onom.) A sound such as that of a man munching crisp cakes.

کرفس **karpus**. [Port. *capuz*.] A long knitted cap worn by a child; a knitted cap similar to that sometimes worn by boys playing football.

کرفس **kĕrĕpas**. I. (Onom.) A rustling sound.

II. The dregs of anything; sediment, such as is left in a cup of coffee or in an inkstand.

III. *Tĕkĕrĕpas* : (Kedah) startled; = *tĕrkĕjut*.

کرفس **kĕrĕpis** and **kĕrĕpus**. Variants of *kĕrĕpas*, I.

کرفق **kĕrĕpak**, **kĕrĕpek** and **kĕrĕpok**. The sound of anything cracking; the sound of a breaking branch or twig; crackling.

کرفه **kĕrĕpoh**. *Ikan kĕrĕpoh* : a fish (unidentified).

کرفي **kĕrĕpai**. (Riau, Johor.) A powder flask, Ht. Abd., 106; = (Kedah) *kĕrapai*.

کرق **kĕrak**. I. The scorched pieces of food adhering to the sides of a saucepan. *Kĕras-kĕras kĕrak, di-buboh ayer longkah juga* : however hard the saucepan refuse may be, it will soften when water is applied; however angry a true friend may be, a few kind words will restore harmony; Prov. *Balek k.* : to return for the refuse; a proverbial metaphor used of a man who remarries his divorced wife through the medium of a *muĕhallil*. *Bĕrkĕrak* : covered with burnt food; a proverbial expression descriptive of a man who is very dirty, or, by metaphor, who has many debts.

II. (Onom.) A sound such as that of a man cracking nuts or hard biscuits with his teeth.

کرق **kĕrek**. (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by *kĕrak*, II., but sharper in tone; the gnawing of a mouse; cf. *kĕrip*.

کرق **kĕrok**. I. (Onom.) A dull cracking or croaking sound; the croaking of a frog, Ht. Sg. Samb.; the gnawing of a large rat, cf. *kĕrip* and *kĕrek*.

II. A curry-comb. Also *kĕrĕda*.

III. *Kĕrok-kĕrok* : a card-game.

IV. (Singapore.) The fruit fly; more usually *bari-bari*.

کرکت **kĕrĕkut**. A chain for closing a door.

کرکر **kurkur.** (Onom.) The note of the Malay turtle-dove (*tēkukor*).

کرکف **kērēkap.** (Onom.) *Kērēkap-kērēkup*: a crackling and crunching sound such as that made by a dog eating bones. Cf. *kērēkak*.

کرکف **kērēkup.** I. See *kērēkap*.

II. *Buwah kērēkup*: the fruit of *allomorphia griffithii*.

کرکف **kērēkak.** Onom. Crunching; the sound of crunching. *Mēngērēkak*: to crunch up. *Mēngērēkakotak di-minum-nya darah*: crunching up the bones and drinking the blood; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Maka Gergasi dan Raksasa pun bērpērang-lah kērēkak-mēngērēkak*: the Gargasis and Raksasas fought with their teeth; Ht. Ind. Meng. Cf. *kērēkah* and *kērēkap*.

کرکم **kurkum.** Arab. Kurkuma; saffron.

کرکو **kērēkau.** Clawing; cf. *chēkau* and *gērēgau*.

کرکه **kērēkah.** (Onom.) Crushing, gnawing (of a wild animal tearing its prey and crushing the bones); Ht. Kal. Dam., 217; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also *kērēkak*, q. v.

کرکي **karkī.** Arab. The crane.

کرکي **kērēki.** Tam. The blinds of a palanquin.

کرل **kērul.** [Eng.: curl?] Curled; stiffened into curls. *Sikat k.*: a comb worn in the hair. *Minyak k.*: pomatum. *Rambut k.*: curly hair.

کرلغ **kērēling** or **kērling.** A side-glance; a meaning look out of the corner of the eye. *Di-kērēling-nya dēngan ekor mata-nya*: she looked at him out of the corner of her eye; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mēngērēling: to give a side-glance; to cast sheep's eyes at a person; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8. *Mēngērēlingkan ekor mata*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mēngērēling* is also used of the twinkling of the stars; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 17.

کرلف **kērēlap** or **kērlap.** I. Glitter, glistening. *Mēngērēlap*: to glitter; Ht. Koris., Ht. Best.

II. A momentary snooze; dropping off to sleep for a moment or two when sitting or lying down without the intention of seeking sleep.

کرلف **kērēlip.** Flickering; Ht. Kal. Dam., 197; the frequentative of *kēlīp*, q. v.

کرکم **karam.** Arab. Nobility, magnanimity.

کرکم **kērma.** I. [Skr. *karma*.] A curse. *Tiyada boleh jatoh kērma pada orang lain*: the curse cannot fall on any one else; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Papakērma*: an accident; J. S. A. S., III., 73.

II. [Skr. *kāma*.] *Bēlara kērma*: the God Kama; the Hindu God of Love. *Kērma wijaya*: victorious Love; better *kama jaya*.

کرم **korma.** [Arab. *khurma*.] The date fruit; Muj., 27. Better *khurma*.

کرمل **kērambil.** (Menangkabau.) The coconut.

کرملج **kēramboja.** [Skr. *tarambuja*.] A melon.

کرملج **kērēmang.** A plant-name (unidentified); Kl.

کرملج **kērēmangka.** A plant; *dracæna maingayi*.

کرملج **kērampagi.** Tam. A razor-bowl.

کرملج **kērampang.** The fork; the point where the lower limbs meet the body.

کرملج **kērēmak.** A generic name for a number of plants; *ē. g.*:—

K. bukit: *alternanthera sessilis*.

K. jantan: *eclipta alba*.

K. rusa: *hygrophila silicifolia*.

K. susu: *euphorbia pillulifera*.

Akar k.: *ruellia repens* and *ipomea angustifolia*.

کرملج **kērēmunting.** The rose-myrtle; *rhodomyrtus tomentosa*; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Abd., 196. Also *kēmunting*.

Akar k.: *anplectum divaricatum*.

کرملج **kērmanichi.** A Malay dish; Ht. Ind. Nata.

کرمه **kērēmah.** *Siput kērēmah*: a shell; *oliva subulata* and *oliva nobilis*.

کرمي **kērēmi.** I. (Johor.) *Chaching kērēmi*: intestinal worms; also (Riau) *chaching kērāmi*.

II. *Sayor kērēmi*: wild herbs (unidentified).

III. (Singapore.) *Ikan kērēmi*: the sucking-fish; = (Riau) *ikan gēmi*, (Kedah) *ikan gēdēmi*.

کرن **kēran.** A small portable stove or brazier.

کرن **kērun.** The glass hangings of a chandelier.

کرنا **kērēna.** Because; v. کارن.

کرنت **kēranta.** A species of worm (unidentified).

کرنت **kērēntat.** Dwarfed, stunted.

کرنتج **kērēnting.** I. (Onom.) The chinking of the metal; the clinking of glass.

II. Woolly, curly, of the hair. More usually *kērēting*.

کرنتج **kērīnteng** or **kērīnting.** Shell-fish dried for preservation.

کرنتج **kērōntang.** Parched; extremely dry. *Kērīng k.*: id.

کرنٹنگ **kēruntīng.** A wooden clapper worn as a sort of bell by buffaloes.

کرنٹل **kērentil** or (Kedah) **kērīntil.** I. Abundant; hanging down abundantly, of fruit on the branches of a tree.

II. (Kedah.) Patches of discoloration on the skin of the arm.

کرنٹل **kēruntul.** Hanging down heavily as well as abundantly (of fruit on a bough.) Cf. *kērentil*, I.

کرنجت **kēranjat.** *Tēr-kēranjat*: startled; = *tērpēranjat*. See *pēranjat*.

کرنجڠ **kēranjang.** A coarse sack of bamboo; Ht. Abd., 363.

کرنجي **kēranji.** A generic name for a number of trees; Sh. Ik. Trub., 13; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 10; J. I. A., III., 448.

K. burong: *dialium maingayi*.

K. papan: *dialium laurinum* and *dialium platysepalum*.

K. tēmbaga: (Selangor) *dialium platysepalum*.

K. umbut: *dialium patens*.

Akar k.: *hydnocarpus*, sp.

Asam k.: *dialium indum*.

کرنچٹ **kērēnchat.** Dwarfed; of full age, but not of full size (of men and trees).

کرنچڠ **kēranchang.** *Ēmas kēranchang*: tinsel, gold foil. Also *kērajang*.

کرنچڠ **kērēnchang, kērēncheng, and kērēnchong.** (Onom.) Clinking, chinking, clanging or ringing sounds; metallic resonance.

کرنچڠ **kērencheng.** (Onom.) The triangle (musical instrument).

کرنچڠ **kērīnching.** (Kedah.) Diminutive, slow of growth; short and thin for his age, of a boy.

کرنچڠ **kēronchang.** A variant of *kēranchang*, and *kērajang*, q. v.

کرنچڠ **kēronchong.** I. A large hollow anklet; Sej. Mal., 91; Sh. Put. Ak., 15; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Koris.

II. The inner end of a fish-trap. *Sapērti ikan dalam kēronchong*: like a fish in the inmost part of a trap; hopelessly caught; Prov.

III. (Onom.) A bell, hung from the neck of a buffalo or bullock; a noisy clapper for frightening birds from a *padi*-field; a cage in which a dog is placed, the cage being then suspended from a tree for the night so that the howling of the dog may frighten away animals and birds.

کرنچو **kēroncho.** A fish (unidentified). *Sapērti kēroncho dēngan bēlangkas*: like the king-crab and the *kēroncho*; a proverbial simile for affection.

کرنڊ **kēranda.** [Skr. *karanda*.] A native coffin (made of three planks); Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Ind. Jaya, Ht. Koris.

Buwah k.: (Kedah) a fruit (unidentified).

کرنسڠ **kērongsang.** (Riau.) The native brooch; also *kērongsang* and *kērosang*.

کرنو **kērnu.** [Port. *cornu*.] A gun-powder horn.

کرنی **kērēnai.** Cutting or slicing into small pieces.

کرنیا **kērniya.** [Skr. *kārūniya*.] Favour, kindness from a superior to an inferior; the favour or mercy of God or of a prince; a grant of a gift from a superior to an inferior. *Jikalau ada kērniya tuwanku*: if Your Highness pleases. *Sireh k.*: *sireh* bestowed by a superior as a mark of favour on a subject; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Mēngērniyai: to favour; to grant; to bestow upon a subject.

کرنپٹ **kērēnnyat.** (Onom.) *Kērēnnyat-kērēnnyut*: a sound such as the creaking of oars. Also *kēriyang-kēriyut* and *kēriyat-kēriyut*.

کرنپٹ **kērēnnyit.** I. The knitting of the brows; a movement of the eyebrows not as the result of anger but as a signal.

II. Convulsive quivering; cf. *kērēnnyut*.

کرنپٹ **kērēnnyut.** I. Nervous quivering of the body; palsied shaking; trembling in a greater degree than that described by *kērēnnyit*.

II. See *kērēnnyat*.

کرنپڠ **kērēnnyeng.** Angry snarling.

کرنپم **kērēnnyam.** Constant and irregular movement; the fidgets of a man suffering from the itch.

کرنپو **kērēnnyau.** I. Harsh, grating, quarrelsome, querulous,—of the voice of a man of an ill-natured disposition.

II. Hairy, of the nostrils; with hair projecting from the cavity of the nose.

III. Extremely indecent and vulgar behaviour.

کرنپه **kērēnnyeh.** Grinning; a grin of pleasure or satisfaction; the facial contortion of a monkey.

کرو **kēru.** (Kedah.) A cry for calling fowls; see *kur*.

کروبت **kērubut.** I. A plant, *thottea grandiflora*.

II. A rush to a single spot (such as occurs when a man throws a coin into the centre of a crowd).

III. (Kedah.) A *padi*-barn.

- کروبڠ** **kĕrubong**. I. Jav. The gathering of people; the formation of a crowd; to crowd together; to meet together. *Kĕrubongi* and *mĕngĕrubongi*: to mob; Ht. Ind. Nata. Cf. *kĕrumun*.
II. (Penang.) A *padi*-barn; a small store-house built of pandan leaves.
- کروبڠ** **kĕrobak**. I. Heavily pockmarked; pock-pitted; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.
II. The cutting of a wide hole or aperture through a wall or partition (as when a house-breaker obtains ingress to a house); cf. *kĕrĕbok*, which refers to a small hole only.
III. *Kĕrobak-kĕrabek*: plucked or picked to pieces; cf. *robak* and *rabek*.
- کروبڠ** **kĕrobek**. Plucking out or picking out small pieces of anything; picking out the contents of anything a pinch at a time. Cf. *robek*, *kĕrobak*, *kĕrabek*, etc.
Kĕrobek-kĕlebek: id., but frequentative.
- کروبڠ** **kĕrobok**. A provision-hamper.
- کروبڠ** **kĕrubi**. A species of wasp or hornet (according to Abdullah's dictionary).
- کروت** **kĕruwit**. I. *Chaching kĕruwit*: intestinal worms. Also *chaching kĕrawit*.
II. A movement of the tip of anything,—as, for instance, when a cat, otherwise at rest, sways the tip of its tail from side to side.
- کروت** **kĕrotot**. Deeply furrowed, of the face. Cf. *kĕrĕdut* and *kĕrutu*.
- کروتڠ** **kĕrutup**. I. (Penang.) Assault by a gang; the attack of many persons upon one.
II. (Onom.) A cracking sound.
- کروتو** **kĕrutu**. Wrinkled, lined, of the face. Cf. *kĕrotot* (which is a stronger expression), *kĕrĕdut*, and *kĕdut*. *Masakan katak puru sĕlalu bĕrkĕrutu*, *di-timpa hujan linchin juga*: will a toad be always rough to the touch? When it is rained upon it becomes slippery; Prov.
- کروجڠ** **kĕrochok**. An instrument somewhat suggestive of a rattle; it serves to attract the *parang-parang* fish and is used for that purpose by fishermen.
- کروت** **kĕrudut**. Wrinkled; a variant of *kĕrĕdut*.
- کروت** **kĕrosot**, or **kĕrusut**. Very much entangled, a frequentative or intensifier of *kusut*, q. v.
- کروسڠ** **kĕrosek**. (Onom.) The washing of rice in a saucepan; = *kosek*, but frequentative.
- کروسڠ** **kĕrosok**. (Onom.) The rustling of dry leaves when a man walks over them; cf. *kĕrĕsek*.
- کروسڠ** **kĕrusul**. (Singapore.) Coarse and stiff, of unoiled hair; also (Kedah) *kĕrĕsul*.
- کروسي** **kĕrosi** or **kĕrusi**. [Arab. *kursi*.] A chair; v. *kursi*.

- کروڠ** **kĕruwing**. A generic name given to a number of trees yielding a special kind of oil; *dipterocarpus cornutus*, and *dipterocarpus hasseltii*.
K. buloh: *dipterocarpus crinitus*.
K. chayer: *dipterocarpus kerrii*.
K. dadeh: *dipterocarpus pterygocalyx*.
- کروفت** **kĕruput**. A preparation of meat or fish; also *kĕropok*.
- کروفس** **kĕropas**. *Kĕropas-kĕrapis*: odds and ends; small miscellaneous articles of every description.
- کروفتڠ** **kĕruping**. The crust which forms over a sore or wound while it is healing. Cf. *kuping*.
- کروفتڠ** **kĕropok**. A condiment made of fish and flour, and eaten with rice. Also *kĕruput*. *K. jangat*: strips of beef fried in oil.
- کروکت** **kĕrokot** or **kĕrukut**. Curled up, twisted, bent; curling, as the leaves of certain plants; dislocated and distorted, of a limb; bent, as the arm when twisted inwards; clinging and hanging on, as a child which hangs from his mother's skirts and raises his feet off the ground to detain her by his weight when he is unwilling to part with her. Cf. *kuku*, *kukut*, *kĕrekut*, etc.
- کرومت** **kĕrumit**. I. To gnaw.
II. Slow crawling progress. *Jalan tĕrkĕrumit-kĕrumit*: to crawl along, to creep along.
- کرومس** **kĕrumus**. I. Wild hugging and kissing (as when two women part).
II. (Kedah.) Dirt, in food that has been insufficiently washed or carelessly cooked.
- کرمڠ** **kĕromong**. A set of twelve gongs forming part of the gamelan or Javanese orchestral set.
- کرومن** **kĕrumun**. Crowding together; massing; mobbing; collecting in one place. *Jin sa-orang di-kĕrumun raksa sa-ratus*: a single spirit mobbed by a hundred goblins; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Kĕrumuni*: to mob; Ht. Koris. *Bĕrkĕrumun*: to gather together; to assemble; to come together of a crowd; Ht. Abd., 83, 206, 207, 248, etc. Cf. *kĕrubong*.
- کرون** **keruwan**. [Jav.; from *weruh*, = (Malay) *tahu*.] *Tiyada kĕruwan*: indescribable; indescribably confused; = *ta'-kĕtahuwan*. *Mĕrataŋ tiyada kĕruwan*: to lament extraordinarily copiously; Sh. Bid., 41. *Rupa tiyada kĕruwan*: an extraordinary or indescribable appearance; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 18. *Ēntah ka-mana bĕlum kĕruwan*: whither, I cannot say; Sh. Panj. Sg.
- کرونس** **kĕrunas**. (Penang.) To pick to pieces; to exhaust a store by taking small quantities at a time.
- کروپڠ** **kĕruyup**. Extreme domesticity; uxoriousness.

کړه **kĕrah.** The calling together of people for any general service such as a corvée, or for mutual defence; summoning to a public assembly. *Korang-korang di-kĕrah lĕbeh-lĕbeh iya hĕndaĕ datang*: the fewer summoned together, the more are likely to come; Sej. Mal., 134.

Juru k.: an official subordinate of the *batin* or chief of a tribe of Orang Laut.

Mĕngĕrahkan: to call (the people) together; to summon all alike; Sej. Mal., 83; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Pĕngĕrah: he who (or that which) calls together a general assembly of the people. *Gong p.*: a gong used for this purpose; Ht. Sh.

کړه **kĕreh.** I. Laborious, difficult; slowly progressing, owing to obstacles in the way.

II. The chattering of monkeys.

کړه **kĕroh.** I. Turbidity, of liquid; disturbance causing a liquid to become foul. *Ada-kah pĕrnah tĕlaga yang kĕroh mĕngalir ayer-nya jĕrneh*: is the flow of a turbid pool ever composed of limpid water; can you expect figs from thistles; Prov., Ht. Abd., 450.

K. hati: ill-temper, malicious feeling. *Jĕrnehkan hati, jangan-lah kĕroh*: purify your disposition, get rid of ill-feeling; Sh. Nas., II. *Buwangkan ayer yang kĕroh, mĕngambil ayer yang jĕrneh*: empty out the dirty water and get clean; a proverbial expression to the same effect.

II. (Onom.) The sound of snoring; snoring; = *dĕngkor*, but usually suggesting less harsh a sound. *Naga itu-pun tidor dan bunyi kĕroh-nya sapĕrti pĕtir*: the dragon was asleep and the sound of its snoring was as that of thunder; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

کړي **kĕrai.** A sleeping platform; better *ĕrai*, q. v.

کړي **kĕri.** A sort of sickle; a knife for cutting out weeds after the *padi* has been planted.

کړي **kĕriya.** *Kuwĕh kĕriya*: a sweetmeat made of *ubi kĕledek*, *tĕpong jawi*, and sugar, cooked in oil and steeped in molasses.

کړي **koriya.** A score; a measure of numeration occasionally used in commerce.

کړيس **kĕribas.** To shake a fan or any flat thin body held in the hand; a frequentative of *kibas*, q. v. Cf. also *kipas*.

کړيت **kĕriyat.** *Kĕriyat-kĕriyut*: (Onom.) the sound of oars moving in their rowlocks or of a door creaking on its hinges. Also *kĕriyang-kĕriyut*.

کړيت **kĕriyut.** See *kĕriyat*.

کړيت **kĕreta.** [Port. *carreta*.] A carriage, a cart; a vehicle generally.

K. angin: (Straits Settlements) a switchback railway.

K. api: a railway or steam tramway.

K. asap: a railway, Ht. Abd., 444; but *k. api* is the word in colloquial use.

K. becha: [Chin.: *bé-chhia*] a jinrikisha. Also (Singapore) *k. hongkong*.

K. bogi: a hooded vehicle; a victoria or a buggy; Ht. Abd., 234.

K. dokat: a dog-cart. Also *k. lokat*.

K. hantu: (Singapore) a motor-car; (elsewhere) a name sometimes given to a bicycle.

K. hongkong: (Singapore) a jinrikisha.

K. kĕrbau: a buffalo-cart.

K. lĕmbu: a bullock-cart.

K. lereng: a bicycle.

K. lokat: a dogcart; also *k. dokat*.

K. pĕlangkeng: a palanquin, when the character of the vehicle is specified. Otherwise the expression *k. sewa* is used of palanquins serving as hackney carriages.

K. su-kĕrat: a shandrydan as used in Province Wellesley, Perak, and the country districts of Penang.

K. sewa: a hackney carriage.

Barut k.: a long wrapper worn by infants.

Ikan k.: a fish (*nautilus pompilius*, v. d. W). According to description it should be an octopus.

Naik k.: to go for a carriage drive; Ht. Abd., 94.

Pasang k.: to prepare a carriage for use; to harness horses to a carriage.

Su-buwah k.: one carriage.

Sewa k.: carriage or cart hire.

Bĕrkĕreta: to be in a carriage.

کړيت **kĕretut.** Uneven, of sewing; unequal and wavy.

کړيتغ **kĕreting** or **kĕriting.** Woolly or curly, of the hair; Ht. Mar. Mah.

کړيچل **kĕrichal.** The slave of a *pachal* (himself a slave); the slave of the meanest of slaves, used as a term of extreme inferiority or self-abasement.

کړيدق **kĕredak.** Dry flaky dirt on the body; covered with caked filth; (by metaphor) smothered in debt.

کړيدق **kĕridek.** The mole-cricket, the note of which is heard in the jungle about sunset. *Bunyi k.*: when the mole-cricket is heard, i. e., about 5.30 p.m. *Sabong k.*: to make these mole-crickets light; an amusement among Malay boys.

کړيست **kĕresut** or **kĕrisut.** Puckering the forehead.

کریسځ **kĕrising.** Just revealing the interior, as the mouth of a man when the lips are slightly parted permitting the teeth to be just seen, or as a durian when a crack just shows its contents.

کریسوق **kĕrisek.** I. Sand, gravel; a variant of *kĕrĕsek*, q. v.
II. A preparation of bananas.

کریسی **kĕrisi.** *Ikan kĕrisi*: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 19.

کریځ **kĕriyang.** A plant, *archytea vahlīi*. Also *riyang-riyang*.

کریشت **kĕreput.** Wrinkling up or shrivelling round a central point (as the skin round an old boil or scar).

کریشس **kĕrepes.** Moving the fingers in search of anything; groping with the fingers only.

کریفق **kĕrepek.** A round flat cake of sago-meal and sugar.

کریفن **kuripan.** A state in Java; a kingdom which played a considerable part in Javanese history between 1000 and 1300 A. D.; the home of the hero Sri Panji or Sira Panji.

کریق **kĕriyok.** (Onom.) The crowing of many cocks; a frequentative of *kīyok*, q. v.

کریکت **kĕreket.** Completely closed up, of the hand; completely shrivelled up into scroll-shape, of the extremities of certain climbing plants. Cf. *kĕrekut*.

کریکت **kĕrekut.** The curling or warping of certain substances when exposed to the influence of great heat; the shrivelling up of paper when thrown into the fire; shrivelled up, curly, or hook-shaped, if loosely curling and not tightly closed. *Orang k.*: a miser (who coils round property and will not part with it); Prov.

کریکل **kĕrikal.** I. A large flat tray or salver; a tray such as would be supported by more than one person or by one person in both hands; Sej. Mal., 92, 159; Sh. Abd. Mk., 92; Ht. Ism. Yat., 76.
II. *Batu kĕrikal*: flint; Ht. Isk. Dz.

کریکم **kĕrikam.** *Kain kĕrikam*: a coarse fabric of linen from India; Sh. Bid., 89. Also *kĕringkam*.

کریم **karīm.** Arab. Merciful, generous. *Al-karīm*: the All-Merciful; God.

کریمت **kĕremut** or **kĕrimut.** The twitching or puckering of the face; to pucker up the face, Sh. Panj. Sg.

کریمن **kĕrimun.** *Pulau kĕrimun*: the "Carimons"; a group of islands not very far from Singapore.

کرینه **kĕrenah.** I. Composed of many items; working at many things; miscellaneous (of work or material); possessed of an uncertain temper, capricious.

II. (Penang.) To unintentionally reveal a secret; "to let the cat out of the bag."

کریو **kĕriyau.** Crying out; making a loud noise or uproar. *Bĕrkĕriyau pinta tolong*: crying for help; Ht. Mar. Mah.

کس **kas.** I. *Kas-kus*: (Onom.) the sound of Europeans talking to each other; the general impression left on a Malay ear by European speech. Cf. *cho-che* and *gĕroḱ-gĕraḱ*.

II. Eur. A packing-case.

III. (Riau.) Epaulets.

کس **kus.** I. A sound made to drive away a cat.

II. [Arab. *kuss*.] (Vulgar.) The *pudendum muliebre*.

III. (Riau.) The blowing of a porpoise; (Kedah) *pons*.

IV. (Kedah.) The cry for calling the *sĕmangat*; =(Riau, Johor) *kur*.

V. See *kas*, I.

کسا **kĕsa.** The first (from *sa*, q. v.); = *pĕrtama*, which is the commoner form.

کسبوقن **kĕsibukan.** Better *kĕsimbukan*, q. v.

کست **kĕsat.** I. Roughness to the touch; unevenness of surface, coarseness of texture; (by extension) acidity which sets the teeth on edge. *Halus dan kĕsat*: fine and coarse (contrasted); Sh. Lamp., 19. *Kĕsat daun pimpin*: the roughness of the *pimpin* leaf (which does not soften under the action of hot water); ingrained coarseness; Prov.

II. Wiping moisture off a smooth surface, as water is wiped off a table by means of a duster.

کست **kusta.** I. [Skr. *kushta*.] Leprous ulceration; leprosy.

K. bangau: leprosy with white ulcers.

K. bunga: leprosy showing itself in patchy discoloration of the skin.

K. dĕndang: leprosy with black ulcers.

K. limbong: leprosy causing the extremities to fall off.

K. pari: black swellings with knob-like projections on them.

II. [Port. *casta*.] Caste, race; descent.

کستوري **kĕsturi.** [Skr. *kastūri*.] Musk; Ht. Abd., 132, 387; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Muj., 47; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Kayu k.*: a tree (unidentified); Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. A. R. S. J., 7; v. infra.

K. hutan: a plant; *gomphandra lanceolata*.

Bunga k. : the scorpion orchid; *renanthera moschifera*.

Limau k. : the sour lime; *citrus acida*.

Tikus k. : the musk-rat; also *tikus turi*.

کتیل **kĕstela**. [Spanish *castilla*.] Castille; Castilian; Spanish.

کسر **kĕsar**. (Kedah.) Dirt in the armpit.

کسره **kasrah**. Arab. A vowel point, Ht. Abd., 145; better known as the *baris di-bawah*.

کسغ **kĕsang**. I. Sneezing; blowing one's nose with the fingers. Also *kĕsing*.

II. An animal very destructive to *padi*-crops; Muj., 91.

کسغ **kĕsing**. See *kĕsang*, I.

کسغک **kĕsangka**. A large earthenware pot.

کسف **kĕsip**. Lacking a kernel; pipless, of fruit; lacking the edible portion; the sucking or mastication of a fruit so that the soft portion may be swallowed and the pip and skin ejected from the mouth.

کسف **kĕsup**. I. (Onom.) A sucking sound. Cf. *kĕchup*.

II. The attitude of a man who sits or stands with his head sunk down between his shoulders.

کسق **kĕsak**. I. (Onom.) *Mĕngĕsak*: to draw a deep breath; to sigh. Better *kĕsah*, q. v. Cf. *isak*.

II. Shuffling on a bench; pushing one's neighbour a little to the side (as when people on a bench wish to make room for a new comer).

III. See *kĕsoĕ*.

کسق **kĕsek**. *Kĕsek-kĕsek*: (Onom.) the sound of whispering; rustling; J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

کسق **kĕsok**. *Kĕsoĕ-kĕsaĕ*: (Onom.) a sound such as that of paper being crumpled up.

کسکس **kaskas**. A preserve of dates used either medicinally or as a condiment in preparing Arab dishes.

کسکس **kaskus**. (Onom.) The sound of European speech; v. *kas*.

کسکس **keskes** or **kuskus**. (Onom.) The sound of whispering or rustling; = *kĕsek-kĕsek*.

کسکول **kĕskul**. See کشکول.

کسل **kĕsal**. Jav. Regret, repentance, trouble; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Sh. Lamp., 24. Usually *sĕsal*, q. v.

کسمارن **kĕsmaran**. [Jav., from Skr.] In love; Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Edan k.*: madly in love, Ht. Mas. Ed., Ht. Sh.; = *gila bĕrahi*, in pure Malay romances. *Maboĕ k.*: id.; Sh. Sh. Al., 14. From *asmara*, q. v.

کسب **kĕsumba**. [Skr. *kusumbha*.] A plant, the arnotto, *bixa orellana*; also *cpiprinus malayanus*.

K. bukit: *trichospermum kurzii*.

K. jantan: *ostodes macrophyllus*.

Kĕsumba is also the name given to a red dye made from this plant and so (by extension) means "red" or "dyed red." *Baju k.*: a red coat; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Bid., 86. *Layar k.*: red sails. *Ayer k.*: red dye; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Laut k.*: a red ocean; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Manĕĕ sambau di-tumpahkan,

Puchoĕ sawi-sawi muda:

Di-Mĕnangkabau baju di-sudahkan,

Di-Bĕtawi bĕharu di-kĕsumba:

the coat was completed in Menangkabau, and in Batavia it was dyed red.

کسمبوکن **kĕsimbukan**. I. A medicinal plant; *saprosma arboreum*.

II. (Kedah.) A vessel for washing the hands; an ewer; a basin.

کسمبی **kĕsambi**. A plant yielding a very hard wood (*canarium secundum* or *antidesma ghoesembilla*)?

کسمس **kismis**. Raisins, currants; better (Pers.) *kishmish*, q. v.

کسقم **kĕsĕmak**. A dried fruit imported from China.

کسن **kĕsan**. An indentation in the skin as the result of the pressure of a hard pointed substance; a mark left on the skin without actually perforating it; the footprint of an animal.

کسنا **kĕsna**. [Skr. *krishna*.] *Bĕtara kĕsna*: the Great God Krishna; Vishnu incarnate in Krishna.

کسو **kĕsu**. (Onom.) *Kĕsu-kĕsi*: the sound of whispering; = *kĕsek-kĕsek*.

کسواری **kĕsuwari**. *Burong kĕsuwari*: the cassowary; Ht. Abd., 77.

کسوم **kĕsoma**. [Skr. *kusuma*.] A flower, flowery; (by metaphor) a beautiful woman. *Pohun kayu k.*: a flowering tree; Sej. Mal., 19. *Sapĕrti kĕsoma sa-gunong*: like a mountain of flowers, Ht. Sg. Samb. *K. ningrat*: "flower of the land," as a title for a prince (Sh. Pant. Shl., 7) or princess (Ht. Mas. Ed.). *Bangsa k.*: a beautiful race; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Orang muda k.*: a fair young man; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Anta-kĕsoma: (1) flowery; (2) the name of a cake. *Baju anta-kĕsoma*: a coat of many colours; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Jayeng k. or *jaya k.*: a conqueror in love; a refined and complimentary equivalent for the expression "lady-killer."

کسه **kēsah.** *Kēloh-kēsah*: sighing; restlessness; incessant fidgetting; inability to rest as the result of anxiety; Ht. Abd., 15, Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. *kēsak*.

کسه **kēseh.** I. The grinning of a monkey.
II. (Onom.) Heavy sibilant breathing. *Kēsah-kēseh*: id.

کسه **kēsah.** See *kēseh*, II.

کسي **kēsi.** I. Extreme pallor; usually *lēsi*, q. v.
II. (Onom.) *Kēsuh-kēsi*: the sound of whispering.

کشتري **kēshatēriya.** [Skr. *kshatriya*.] A Kshatriya; a member of the princely or warrior caste.

کشتي **kushtī.** Pers. Wrestling. *Bērkushtī*: to wrestle.

کشکول **kushkūl.** Pers. A beggar's bowl (made of the shell of the *pauh janggi* or *kēlapa laut*); Ht. Sult. Ibr., 3.

کشمش **kishmish.** Pers. Raisins, currants; Pel. Abd., 146; Kam. Kech., 8. Colloquially, *kismis*.

کشميري **kashmirī.** [Pers. and Hind.] Cashmerian; appertaining to Cashmere. *Sāl k.*: (properly) a Cashmere shawl; (usually) a woollen puggaree or turban cloth of Cashmere; Sh. Ul., 28.

کعبه **ka'abah.** Arab. The Caaba; the square temple at Mecca. *Ka'abatu'llah*: "God's Caaba"; id.; Ht. Sult. Ibr.

کخ **kang.** I. A large receptacle for water; a wide-mouthed tub.

II. The bridle of a horse and the reins; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Hamz., 49; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 87. Also *kēkang*.

III. Jav. Elder brother; an abbreviation for *kakang*, q. v.

IV. *Kang Sinuhun*: Your Majesty; a Javanese title of exalted rank; Ht. Sg. Samb. (where it is applied to *Bētara guru*).

کخ **keng.** I. *Tulang keng*: A bone at the junction of the lower and upper jaw, which seems to move as the mouth is opened and closed.

II. The whining of dogs; better *kengkeng*. Cf. *kong*.

کخ **kong.** I. (Onom.) A deep metallic sound; the booming of a bell or gong.

II. The crooks, knees, or ribs of a boat; partitions across a boat.

III. (Onom.) The deep bay of a large dog. Better *kongkong*. Cf. *keng*.

IV. A shell; *cassis cornuta*.

کفتخ **kangteng.** [Dutch: *kantine*.] (Riau.) A canteen. Also *kangtin* and *kantin*.

کفتن **kangtin.** See *kangteng*.

کفتن **kangsa.** I. A brass tray, Sh. Bid., 46; brass generally, Sh. Kamp. Boy., 11. Usually *gangsā*.

II. A goose; Ht. Ind. Nata. Better *angsā*.

کفتسر **kangsor.** *Tērkanqsor*: pushed a little aside; = *tērangsur*.

کفتسن **kangsīn.** A mischief-maker.

کفتسن **kongsan.** A coif, a hood, a covering for the head.

کفتسي **kongsi.** [Chin. *kong-si*.] A partnership; an association of shareholders; a club; a Chinese secret society; a society of any sort.

کفتک **kangka.** [Chin. *kang-ka*.] A gambier estate (in Johor); an association of Chinese workers constituting a gambier estate.

کفتک **kingkit.** A small species of lime-fruit. Also *kingkip*.

کفتخ **kangkang.** Wide separation of the limbs; wide apart, as the legs when a man steps out; widely open as a door; the fork, the angle formed by the legs. *K. kiyap*: opening and closing the thighs, holding them apart and then bringing them together. *Chēlah k.*: the perineum; the point of junction of the lower limbs; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Bēlat k.*: a small stream fish-trap.

Mēngangkang: to separate the legs widely; to step out; to stride; to take long paces. *Saudagar datang mēngangkang turun*: the merchant came along stepping with long strides; Sh. Peng., 14.

Tērkanangkang: stretched out; extended widely apart, of the limbs; Sh. Sri Ben., 78; Sh. Pr. Ach., 11.

کفتخ **kangkong.** A white or pink flowered convolvulus, cultivated and commonly used as a spinach; *ipomea aquatica*; Sej. Mal., 153.

K. ayer: a marsh plant, *floscopa scandens*.

K. bukit: a large climber, *ipomea peltata*.

K. laut: a large pink-flowered convolvulus with digitate leaves; *ipomea angustifolia*.

Akar k. gajah: *vitis lanceolaria*.

Sayor k.: the spinach obtained from this convolvulus.

كفكڤ **kengkang.** Limited separation of the lower limbs; separation at the knees, but not at the feet; the attitude of a very bowlegged man; the walk of a man who, owing to an injury to the perineum or for any other reason, wishes to avoid friction between the lower limbs. *Kengkang* is also used of a man sitting or standing with one leg stretched out, while *kangkang* implies the extension of both.

كفكڤ **kengkeng.** The raising of a foot or paw off the ground; the lifting of one knee over the other.

كفكڤ **kongkang.** I. The slow Malayan loris, commonly, but incorrectly called a sloth; *nycticebus tardigradus*; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 40. Also *kukang*.
II. *Měngongkang*: to club, to cudgel; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

III. Gnawing and sucking; consuming anything by biting at it and sucking or swallowing its juice, as a man consumes a sugar-cane.

كفكڤ **kongkeng.** Verbal altercation; wordy war; snarling at one another, like dogs; cf. *kong* and *keng*.

كفكڤ **kongkong.** I. Any object suspended from the neck or hung round the neck for purposes other than those of adornment; objects such as the iron ring on a convict's neck or the block of wood hung from a buffalo's neck to impede his movements.

II. The deep-toned barking or baying of a dog; cf. *kong*. *Měngongkong*: to bay; to come barking up again after a repulse; (by metaphor) to repeat an offence after being warned against its repetition.

كفكڤ **kingkap.** *Kain kingkap*: a cloth fabric; also called *kimkha* and *kain kap*.

كفكڤ **kingkip.** A small lime; also called *kingkit*.

كفكل **kongkol.** [Dutch: *konkelen*.] A verbal arrangement or agreement; talking over a matter.

كفكم **kungkum.** Elastic pressure round any object; shrinkage round anything,—used, for instance, of the pressure of an elastic band upon a roll of paper or of any similar pressure. *Měngungkum*: to close in upon, to press in upon. Cf. *mungkum*.

كفكيق **kongkiyak.** A very large black biting ant.

كفسكر **kafsigar.** Pers. A shoe-maker; Ht. Kal. Dam., 56.

كفل **kafal.** Arab. A horse-cloth.

كفن **kafan.** Arab. A shroud; a winding-sheet; v. *kapan*.

كفي **kafi.** Arab. Accomplished, complete.

كف **kap.** I. (Nautical.) To stop the running out of the cable; to fix the cable.

II. The roof of a palanquin; the hood of a carriage.

III. *Kain kap*: a cloth fabric; = *kimkha* and *kingkap*.

كف **kep.** Eng. A percussion cap. *Sěnapang k.*: a muzzle-loader.

كف **kop.** I. A coal shovel.

II. The cupola on the howdah of an elephant Ht. Mar. Mah.; J. S. A. S., XXXI., 124.

III. A Siamese measure of value; a "tical" or about 60 cents.

IV. (Kedah.) *Běrtěmu kop*: the completion of a cycle; the period from a certain day of a certain month to the same day in the following month, or from a certain hour to-day to the same hour to-morrow.

كفارت **kēparat.** [Arab. *kafarat*.] Unbelieving; infidel;—a term of abuse; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 3.

كفاري **kēpari.** The name of a tree; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 10. *Daun pokok k.*: mint.

كفال **kēpala.** [Skr. *kapāla*.] Head; (by metaphor) fountain; source; origin; leader or chief. *Tahan jěrat sorong kēpala*: to set a snare and then stick one's head into it; to be hoist on one's own petard; Prov. *Tiyada kēpala ekor*: without head or tail; confused or unintelligible, of a story; Prov.

K. angin: foolish, frivolous, empty-headed.

K. bahu: the angle of the shoulder.

K. balak: the end of a beam.

K. běrat: heavy-witted.

K. chichak: a corner in the guard (*ganja*) of a *kěris*.

K. dusun: a village headman.

K. kain: a peculiar flowered portion of a Malay sarong.

K. kongsi: the head of a secret society.

K. lutut: the forepart of the knee.

K. ngilu: dizziness.

K. pěrang: a leader in war.

K. pěrompak: a piratical chief.

K. pondok: (Singapore) the headman of a Boyanese society.

K. santan: the thickest part of the milk of a coconut; (by metaphor) virginity.

K. surat: the heading to a letter (usually consisting of two or three Arabic words expressive of sincerity or of trust in the Almighty).

K. susu: cream.

Batu k. or *batoq k.*: the skull, the cranium, the head (when taken as a trophy) Sh. Panj. Sg.; (by extension) a term of endearment.

Godok k. : the occipital bone.

Haluwan k. biyola : fiddle-bows, in a ship.

Pusar k. : the centre of the parietal bone.

Ringgit k. : a Dutch 2½ guilder piece.

Ringan k. : intelligence, quickness of apprehension.

Sakit k. : headache.

Ular kēpala duwa : a peculiar blind-worm.

Mēngēpalakan : to sit on the head of anything; to take the front place or the lead. *M. gajah* : to sit on an elephant's head; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 93. *M. rata* : to take the foremost place in a chariot; Ht. Sg. Samb. *M. pēdati* : to take the driver's seat in a cart; Ht. Mas. Ed.

کفالځ **kēpalang.** Ordinary; not out of the common; unimportant. *Bukan k.* : extraordinary, important; Ht. Abd., 364; Cr. Gr., 45. *Tiyada k.* : id.; Cr. Gr., 56.

کفای **kēpaya.** *Buwah kēpaya* : the papaya fruit. Better *bētek*.

کفایت **kēpayat.** A large fish (unidentified).

کفایځ **kēpayang.** A tree, *pangium edule*; Ht. Koris; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 10. *Mabok k.* : intoxicated by the fruit of the *kēpayang*; Sh. Abd. Mk., 102.

Laksana buwah kēpayang,

Di-makan mabok, di-buwang sayang :

like the fruit of the *kēpayang* which intoxicates you if you eat it and which you have not the heart to throw away; pretty but harmful; Prov.

K. ayer : a shrub, *gardenia tentaculata*.

Akar k. : (Pahang) *hodgsonia heteroclita*.

کفت **kēpit.** I. Pressure between two connected surfaces, as, for instance, between the arm and the side of the body. Cf. *sēpit*, which refers to similar but tighter pressure, and *apit*, which refers to pressure between two unconnected surfaces. *Mēngēpit* : to hold or carry under the arm. *M. sa-buwah kitāb* : to carry a book in this way; Sh. Ul., 16.

II. A vessel like a *buyong*. It is especially used for perfuming liquids. Also *kēmpit*.

کفتن **kaptan.** Eng. The captain of a European ship; a master mariner. Cf. *kapitan*.

کفد **kapada.** To, towards; v. *ka* and *pada*.

کثر **kēpar.** I. An edible fresh water fish (unidentified).

II. A curious stumpy palm, (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

کثر **kēper.** A sudden jerk of the hand (intended to shake off any object adhering to the hand).

کثرل **kopral.** Eng. Corporal; Sh. Pr. Ach., 10.

کثست **kapista.** [Skr. *papistha*.] Godless, wicked.

کثري **kapri.** Negro, African.

کثسيو **kipsiyau.** [Chin. ?] A coffee-pot.

کثځ **kēping.** A bit, a piece, a morsel, a fragment; a classifier of morsels, especially used of foliaceous objects such as sheets of paper. *Kartās sa-kēping* : a piece of paper. *Sa-kēping papan* : a piece of planking. *Dēlapan kēping tēmbekar* : eight broken pieces of pottery.

Kēping is also the name given to a piece of money of very small value, such as a quarter cent.

Papan sa-kēping : the plank used in the simplest form of burial when the body is laid in a hollow excavated in the side of the grave and the hollow is closed up with this single plank, after which the grave is filled up.

کثځ **kēpong.** Surrounding, fencing in, investing, besieging. The word is also used to describe the process of stopping up a part of a stream (*bandar ayer*) so as to let water into the *padi* fields. *Hang Kēsturi di-kēpong orang* : Hang Kesturi was surrounded; Sej. Mal., 158. *Di-suroh kēpong kota itu bērkēliling* : he ordered the fort to be invested; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Bērkēpong : to patrol round and round. *Orang b.* : the watch on a ship; J. S. A. S., III., 70.

Mēngēpong : to surround, to besiege, to invest; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 121, 158.

Tērkēpong : surrounded, invested, besieged; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Abd., 241.

کثق **kēpak.** A wing, a pinion; the act of flapping the wing or pinion. *Kēna-lah kēpak burong itu patah sa-bēlah* : the bird was struck on its wings and one pinion was broken; Ht. Gul. Bak., 62. *Mēngēpak-ngēpak* : to flap.

Pulau Jērējak tēntangan Tanjong,

Anak kēling pēgang pēdoman;

Nyamok bērkēpak dunya bērchondong,

Lautan kēring di-hisap kuman:

the mosquito flaps its wings and the world is knocked out of position; the ocean is dry having been drunk up by a gnat.

Pintu bērkēpak duwa : a folding door; a double door.

کثق **kēpok.** A receptacle for storing rice. It is a large barrel or box.

Āpa guna kēpok di-ladang

Kalau tidak bērisi padi:

of what use is a rice-box in your *padi*-fields if you do not fill it with *padi*; do not keep things for show only; Prov.

کثل **kapal.** Tam. A ship; a ship of Arab or European type in contradistinction to a local *pērahu*. *K. api* : a steamship. *K. layar* : a sailing vessel. *K. pērang* : a warship. *Kapal pēchah yu yang kēnnyang* : when a ship is

wrecked the sharks eat their fill; it is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good; Prov. *Kapal satu nakhoda duwa*: one ship with two captains; a lady with two lovers; Prov. In many pantuns the word *kapal* is used metaphorically for the lady.

كفل **kēpal.** A lump; a coagulated mass; a clotted bit. *Hudang k.*: a shrimp; J. S. A. S., III., 40. *Puteh hudang k.*: the whiteness of a (dirty) shrimp; a good feature vitiated by many bad ones; Prov. Also *hudang kēpai*.

كفل **kēpil.** Hard by; close together; side by side or in line. *Gajah di-kēpilkan*: they drew up the elephants in line; Sej. Mal., 93, 130. *Maka gajah permaisuri pun tēr-kēpil-lah di-balai itu*: the queen's elephant drew up alongside the platform; Ht. Sh. Kub.

كفل **kēpul.** Closely packed; pressed side by side; massing in crowds, or lumps, or clots. *Sa-kēpul*: a measure of volume approximately equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ *chupak*. *Bēr-kēpul-kēpul*: in huge volumes, as smoke rising out of a funnel; Ht. Abd., 61; Ht. Kal. Dam., 258.

كفلاک **kēpulaga.** A plant; *amomum cardamomum*. Also *pēlaga*.

کم **kēpom.** Hollow and drawn, of the face; sunken, of the cheeks. Also *kēmpong* and *kēmpom*.

کفودغ **kēpudang.** *Burong kēpudang*: a kind of thrush; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Sh. Panj. Sg.

کفورن **kēpurun.** Broth made from sago meal.

کفوبو **kēpuyu.** A fish; better *puyu-puyu*.

کفویه **kēpuyoh.** The Malay quail; better *puyoh*, q. v.

کفه **kēpah.** A flat broad sea-mussel, *capsa*; Ht. Abd., 88; Ht. Mar. Mahaw. *K. bugis*: a shell from Celebes, *anodonta*. *K. kurap*: another shell, *capsa deflorata*.

کفه **kēpoh.** Full, as the sails of a ship; bulging out with contents, of a bag or other receptacle.

کفي **kēpai.** *Hudang kēpai*: (Kedah) a shrimp; (Riau, Johor) *hudang kēpal*. Also *hudang pēpai*.

کفبالو **kēpiyalu.** *Dēmam kēpiyalu*: malarial fever; Ht. Abd., 362. *Akar k.*: a plant, *grewia umbellata*. *Dēmam k. radang*, and *dēmam kēpiyalu nyaman*: malarial fever in different degrees (delirium and consciousness). *Dēmam k. kētulangan*: rheumatic fever.

کفینغ **kēpiting.** An edible salt-water crab; Kam. Kech., 6.

کثین **kapitan.** [Port. *capitan*.] A captain, whether as the headman of a race under the Portuguese and Dutch systems of Government or as the master of a ship (in which sense *kaptan* is becoming more common). *Dalam Mēlaka pada masa itu ada empat kapitan masing-masing bangsa dengan kapitan-nya*: at that time there were four "captains" in Malacca, each racial section of the community having its own "captain"; Ht. Abd., 34. *K. china*: the representative of the Chinese. *K. kapal*: the master (of an English ship); Ht. Abd., 222. *K. pērang*: a (Dutch) military leader; Sh. Pr. Ach., II.

کثیری **kēpiri.** *Kain kēpiri*: napery; Kl.

کفه **kēpiyah** or **kopiyah.** A cap, a hood. *Mēngēnakan k.*: to wear a cap; Ht. Gul. Bak., 90. *Sēri k.*: a name given to the Emperor of China; Sej. Mal., 157.

کن **kak.** An abbreviation for *kakak* (elder sister), q. v.

کن **kek.** I. (Chin. *kheh*.) *Orang kek*: Kheh or Hakka Chinese.

II. (Onom.) The note of certain birds. *Mēkek*: to sound a note (of the Argus-pheasant); J. S. A. S., II., 138. *Bērkek*: a snipe (Riau, Johor).

III. (Onom.) *Tērkek-kek*: giggling.

کن **kok.** A yoke, in a cart; cf. *igu* (the yoke in a plough).

کفکو **kokkok.** To carry pick-a-back; also *ko'ko*.

ککاته **kēkateh.** (Penang.) The large wall-spider.

ککار **kēkara.** (Kedah.) A plant; = *kachang kara*?

ککاسه **kēkaseh.** Beloved; v. *kaseh*.

ککافه **kēkapah.** (Riau, Johor.) Driftwood on a river.

ککاون **kēkawin.** Jav. Poetical recitative; v. *kawi* and *kawin*.

ککت **kēkat.** Fallen leaves, rubbish, and scum on the surface of water.

Balek k.: the time when rubbish begins to turn back upstream; the turn of the tide after the ebb.

Mati k.: the time when rubbish remains stationary; dead low water (at sea); the period of the tide when tide and river current neutralize each other; the period just before the turn.

ککنو **kēkētuwa.** The white cockatoo of the Moluccas; a nail extractor, so called from its teeth suggesting the beak of the cockatoo. Also *kakak tuwa*.

ککر **kēkar.** *Mēngēkar* : to set objects further apart from each other ; to separate objects.

ککغ **kēkang.** A bit or snaffle ; the bridle (including the bit and the reins. *Kēna k.* : to be bitted. *Tali k.* : the reins.) Also *kang*.

ککل **kēkal.** Permanence ; enduring, lasting, eternal. *Akhirat yang k.* : the future life which is eternal. *Hāl nēgēri Singapura ini sēmēntara sēhaja tiyadu akan kēkal* : the existence of Singapore as a settlement is temporary and is not likely to last ; Ht. Abd., 217.

Kēkalkan : to perpetuate ; to give permanence to. *Barang di-kēkalkan uleh Dewata Muliya Ruya di-atas takhta kērajaan* : may the revered and mighty Divinity retain him for ever on the throne ; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Kēkali and *mēngēkali* : (in medical prescriptions) to continue a treatment, to repeat it at regular intervals till the expiration of a fixed period or till permission is obtained for its discontinuance ; Muj., 7, 15.

ککند **kakanda.** Elder brother or sister ;—a respectful and endearing form of *kakak*, q. v.

ککندی **kēkandi.** (Kedah.) A small purse or wallet ; (Riau, Johor) *kandi-kandi*.

ککو **kēkau.** Starting out of sleep in alarm ; awaking in terror. Cf. *igau*.

ککور **kēkora** or **kēkura.** (Kedah.) A tortoise ; (Riau, Johor) *kura-kura*.

ککوره **kēkoroh.** I. A marine insect ; (an eye-fly according to Maxwell).

II. Repulsive, fierce, or savage looking. Also *koroh-koroh*.

ککوله **kēkoleh.** A Kedah cake ; v. *koleh*.

ککه **kēkah.** (Riau, Johor.) A long-armed monkey ; (Kedah) *kērahkah*.

ککیل **kokila.** [Skr. *kokila*.] The *gracula religiosa* ; the bird most commonly known as *tiyong* or *beyo*.

ککيلي **kēkili.** (Kedah.) The nose-ring of a buffalo. *Chabut kēkili* : to strip a buffalo even of its nose-ring ; (by metaphor) stark naked.

کل **kal.** I. A measure of capacity ; = $\frac{1}{2}$ a *chupak*. *Sa-kal mana boleh jadi sa-chupak* : how can a *kal* become a *chupak* ; how can you expect a man of little intelligence to act as if he had much ; Prov.

II. *Kal-kal* : a name given to the descendants of a *bēntara kanan*.

کل **kul.** (Riau, Johor.) *Main kul* : a children's game in which one child has to try and catch others, the one caught taking the place of his captor and having to catch others in his turn.

کلابت **kēlabat.** I. [Arab. *khilābat*.] Deception, beguiling.

II. *Langkah kēlabat* : a step in dancing ; Kl.

III. [Arab. *خلبة*.] A seed, *fœnum græcum* ; Muj., 48.

کلابغ **kēlabang.** (Batav.) The centipede ; = *halipan*.

کلابغ **kēlabong.** (Penang.) Mixed up, rummaged into confusion.

کلابو **kēlabu.** Grey or ash-coloured ; Ht. Abd., 106. *K. mata* : a film over the eye ; Muj., 51. Cf. *abu*.

کلابو **kēlabau.** *Ikan kēlabau* : a fresh-water fish (unidentified).

کلاني **kēlati.** I. (Kedah.) Betel-nut scissors ; (Riau, Johor) *kachip*, (Trengganu) *chēlēkati*.

II. (Kedah.) A forked stick used as a sort of rowlock ; (Riau) *kēliti dayong*.

کلادغ **kēladang.** A tree (unidentified) ; J. I. A., I., 296.

کلادق **kēladak.** I. Dregs, at the bottom of any liquid ; refuse, in a jug or vessel of any sort ; the crust on the sides of a cooking-pot. *K. pērut* : (vulgar) a contemptuous nickname for the youngest of a family ; also *pēnyapu pērut*.

II. (Kedah.) A locker in a boat.

کلادو **kēladau.** Watching or looking after anything ; (Kedah) appropriating a find, the owner being unknown.

کلادي **kēladi.** A generic name given by Malays to a number of aroids ; Ht. Koris ; Ht. Sh. Kub. ; Ht. Jay. Lengg. ; Ht. P. J. P. ; Ht. Abd., 385, 387 ; Pel. Abd., 35. *Ayer di-daun kēladi* : water on a calladium leaf ; “water on a duck's back” ; Prov., Sh. Bah. Sing., 7. *Kēladi ta'-kēna asam* : aroids eaten without acids ; a symbol for extreme lasciviousness ; Prov.

K. pari : a thorny stemmed aroid growing in swamps ; *cyrtosperma lasioides*.

K. rimau : a common wild aroid with a mottled leaf stalk ; *alocasia longiloba*.

K. tēlor : the common small *kēladi*, *colocasia antiquorum*.

کلار **kēlara.** *Ikan kēlara* : a fish, said to be a young *sēmbilang*.

کلاره **kēlarah.** A maggot which eats into wood and fruit.

کلاري **kēlarai.** I. A peculiar diamond shaped pattern (in cloth, basket work, etc.).

II. Talking about the same person continually ; harping on the same string.

کلاس **kēlasa.** I. A hard protuberant mass of flesh such as the hump of a camel.

II. A fish (unidentified) ; Sh. Ik. Trub., 2, 10, 15 ; also *kēlēsa*.

III. (Jav.) A floor-mat. Also *kēlasak*.

كلاسق **kēlasak.** I. (Riau, Johor.) A floor-mat; (Jav.) *kēlasa*; (Kedah) *gēlasak*.

II. A long light buckler of leather or wood, with a handle in the centre.

كلاسي **kēlasi.** [Pers. خلاشي] A sailor; (by extension) a Borneo monkey, *hylobates leuciscus*.

كلاغت **kēlangut.** *Bērēlangut*: looking up with head and chin raised; = *dongak*, q. v.

كلاف **kēlapa.** The coco-nut. *Pohun k.*, or *pokoḵ k.*: the coco-nut palm; Ht. Abd., 170, 196. *K. hijau*: a green coco-nut; Muj., 58.

In the Northern Malay States *nyior* is used of the fresh coco-nut, the word *kēlapa* being confined to the dried nut.

K. laut: a name sometimes given to the coco-de-mer or *pauh janggi*.

كلالكر **kēlakar.** Joking, jesting.

كلالت **kēlalut.** Confused and twisted, of the tangled roots of a tree; hanging out and twisted, of the tongue. Cf. *kēlelut* and *kēlulut*.

كلالغ **kēlalang.** An earthenware water-vessel; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

كلالغ **kēlalak.** (Kedah.) *Chongkang kēlalak*: upside down, topsy-turvy; (Riau, Johor) *songsang kalak*.

كلامن **kēlamin.** A married couple; man and wife; a household; a pair, male and female; Ht. Kal. Dam., 249; Ht. Bakht., 33.

كلان **kēlana.** I. Wandering; a wanderer, a vagabond. *Kēlana yang hina papa*: a miserable wandering wretch; Ht. Sh. *Tawanan k.*: a wandering slave; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Ngēlana*: to wander.

II. A Bugis title, given in Sungei Ujong to a ruling chief and at Riau to the heir of a ruling chief.

كلانت **kēlanet.** Opening out a seam; cutting small rents here and there along a seam so as to allow the garment to rip open at the least strain; picking out small pieces of anything.

كلاور **kēlawar.** I. The bat (animal). *Tahi k.*: guano. Also *kēlalawar*.

II. [Dutch: *klaver*.] Clubs, as a suit in playing cards.

كلاهي **kēlahi.** [Skr. *kalahi*.] Fighting, disputing, quarreling.

Bērēlahi: to be engaged in a quarrel, to quarrel. *B. di-dalam mimpi*: to fight in a dream (to take trouble for nothing); Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 93. *Bērēlahi pun tidak*,

bērdamai pun tidak: they were not at war yet a settlement had not been arrived at; Sej. Mal., 126.

Pērēlahiyan: a dispute, a quarrel; Ht. Abd., 196, 369.

كلايو **kēlayu.** A tree, *arytera littoralis*.

كلايق **kēlayak.** = خلايق, q. v.

كلب **kalb.** Arab. Dog. *Al-kalb*: the Dog-star; Sirius.

كلبت **kēlēbut.** (Riau, Johor.) A wooden rest for a fez; a wooden last for a shoe; a closely-fitting model for guidance in making a cap = (Kedah) *jēlēbut*.

كلبق **kēlēbok.** (Onom.) The sound of a fruit falling on soft ground.

كلبو **kalbu.** *Laut kalbu*: the Persian Gulf.

كلبورن **kēlēboran.** The deep; a sea of great depth. *Jika mēlaluwi padang mēnjadi kēlēboran*: if they traversed a plain it became a deep sea; Ht. Sh. Kub.

كلت **kēlat.** I. *Tali kēlat*: the sheet, the sheet of a boat in contradistinction to that of a larger vessel (*daman*). *Angin kēnchang kēlat*: a breeze which stiffens the sheet, a stiff breeze.

In Kedah *kēlat* is used of fastening sheet-like objects together (as when a man connects three or four pieces of paper by running a pin through them). *Mēngēlatkan layar*: to reef a sail.

II. Acidity of taste; taste which sets the teeth on edge; J. S. A. S., II., 141; Ht. Ind. Meng.; J. I. A., I., 265.

III. A generic name applied to a number of trees, especially:

K. api: *eugenia filiformis*.

K. asam: *eugenia decussata*; also (Malacca) *gordonia excelsa*.

K. bēliyan: = *k. api*.

K. bēsar: *eugenia pendens*.

K. biru: *pternandra caerulea*.

K. bising: *eugenia griffithii*.

K. burong: *eugenia macrocarpa*.

K. hitam: *etenolophum parvifolius*.

K. jambu: = *k. burong*.

K. jambu ayer: *eugenia venulosa*.

K. jantan: *eugenia cymosa*.

K. jolong puteh: *aphania paucijuga*.

K. lapis: = *k. api*.

K. layu hutan: *parinarium nitidum*.

K. layu laut: (Singapore) *erioglossum edule*.

K. mēnahun: *kibessia simplex*.

K. merah: *eugenia lineata*.

K. pasir : *parastemon urophyllum*.

K. paya : *decaspermum paniculatum*.

K. pēnaga : *eugenia cymosa*.

K. puteh : *eugenia pyrifolia*.

K. puteh bukit : *eugenia densiflora*.

K. putēra : *eugenia venulosa*.

K. tandok : *ixora parviflora*.

K. tulang : *aphania paucijuga*.

کلت **kēlit**. A sudden movement out of the way; the avoidance of a blow by getting out of its course; "dodging" anything; avoiding being seen by hiding behind something whenever a person's glance is wandering towards one. Cf. *kēlip*.

کلتار **kēlētār**. Quivering, shivering, trembling; a frequentative of *kētar*, q. v. Also *gēlētār*.

کلتڠ **kēlētang**. (Onom.) A ringing sound such as that made by the fall of a metallic substance on the ground. Cf. *kēlētīng* and *kēlētong*.

کلتڠ **kēlētīng**. (Onom.) A ringing or tinkling sound; cf. *kēlētang*.

کلتڠ **kēlētong**. (Onom.) A thumping sound; cf. *kēlētang*.

کلتق **kēlētāk**. (Onom.) The sound of continuous rapping; the frequentative of *kētaq*, q. v.

کلتق **kēlētēk**. (Onom.) The sound of continuous ticking.

کلتق **kēlētōk**. (Onom.) The sound of repeated blows on a dull hard surface.

کلتڠڠ **kalajēngking**. A scorpion; v. *kala*.

کلتڠڠ **kēlēchap**. A bird (better known as the *sēpah putērī*).

کلتد **kēlēdut**. Crumpled, ruffled, wrinkled (a frequentative of *kēdut*).

کلتدو **kēldu**. [Port. *caldo*.] Chicken broth.

کلتدي **kalde** or **kēldai**. Tam. A donkey. *Mēngajar kēldai hēndaq di-jadikan kuda*: to instruct a donkey with a view to making him a horse; to waste time on the impossible; Prov., Ht. Abd., 186.

کلتري **kēlar**. A cut which does not altogether sever; a superficial cut, notch or dent; —applied especially to the peculiar transverse lines cut, by local fishmongers, in fish.

کلتري **kēlor**. (Kedah.) Summoning by voice, calling; = *panggil*.

کلتس **kēlas**. (Riau, Johor.) Still, of water when the tide is about to turn; high water when the flow has ceased and the ebb has not yet commenced.

کلتس **kēlis**. I. The avoidance of a blow by getting out of its way; = *kēlit*, q. v.

II. Winking, blinking. Usually *kēlip*.

کلتس **kēlus**. I. (Riau, Johor.) An edible sea-worm like a small *gamat*.

II. A method of skinning animals in vogue among Tamils. The skin is cut across the body instead of along it and is removed in two pieces.

کلتسا **kēlēsa**. A fresh water fish (unidentified). Also *kēlasa*.

کلتستان **kulasēntana**. Jav. The family and dependents of a prince; the whole of a royal household. Cf. *kēluwarga* (*kula-warga*).

کلتڠ **kēlang**. I. "Klang," the name of a district in Selangor and of a small township in that district. The name is, however, often applied to the whole state of Selangor.

II. (Kedah.) *Kēlang dara*: the ring or fastening connecting a boom and the mast; = (Riau, Johor) *kēlēndara*.

III. *Bunga kachang kēlang*: a flower (unidentified).

IV. A variant of *sēlang*, q. v.; Maxw.

کلتڠ **kēling**. "Kling;"—the name given in the Straits to all immigrants from the Coromandel coast. *K. islām*: Muhammadans from the Coromandel coast. *Nēgēri k.*: the Madras Presidency; the Coromandel coast.

Dayong k.: (Penang) the suit "spades" at cards.

Pasang k.: the highest tide of the year.

کلتڠ **kēlong**. I. Curved, dome-shaped, arching as the top of certain doors and windows; concave, as a soup-plate. *K. dahi*: with a forehead the hair of which approaches in form to a semicircle; a feature admired by Malays; Ht. Sri. Rama. *Piring k.*: a soup-plate.

II. A shield made of wood and large enough to shelter the whole body. This type of shield was used by Ilanun pirates.

III. *Tikam kēlong*: to turn on its keeper,—of an elephant.

کلتڠڠ **kēlēngar**. (Riau, Johor.) Swooning, fainting, loss of consciousness.

کلتڠڠڠ **kēlingsir**. *Mēngēlingsir*: to slip,—a verbal form of *lingsir*, q. v.

کلتڠڠڠڠ **kēlongsor**. *Mēngēlongsor*: to slip or slide forward; cf. *longsor*.

كڤسڠ **kēlongsong**. A leaf or leaf-like wrapper or covering; the tissue paper wrapper of a fez; the skin cast by a snake; the leaf enfolding maize; a leaf twisted up into a receptacle for water; the bark of some trees.

كڤكڠ **kēlangkeng**. A fruit, the *laichi*; also called *buwah lengkeng*.

كڤكڠ **kēlengkang** or **kēlangkang**. The point of junction of the lower limbs, the perineum. Cf. *kangkang*.

كڤكڠ **kēlengkang**. I. (Singapore.) A cloth fabric; also *kēringkam*.

II. (Riau, Johor.) A round iron ring from which anything is to be suspended; a key ring, = (Kedah) *gēlang kunchi*.

كڤكڠ **kēlengkeng** or **kēlengking**. I. A small pied hornbill; *anthracoceros albinostis*.

II. The little finger; Muj., 20, Ht. Sh. Kub. *Jari k.*: id. *Kurong k.*: the inmost portion of a fish-trap.

كڤكڠ **kēlongkong**. (Riau, Johor.) The shell of the coco-nut while still soft and edible; (Kedah) *kēlengkōk*. See *nyior*.

كڤكڠ **kēlengkōk**. (Kedah.) The soft shell of the young coco-nut; v. *kēlongkong*.

كڤكڠ **kēlingkam**. (Johor.) A cloth fabric; also *kēlengkang*, *kēringkam*, and *kērikam*.

كڤكڠ **kēlip**. A twinkle; the appearance and disappearance of light; opening and closing, of the eye; the shimmer on water; the peculiar radiance of the stars. *Kēlip-kēlip*: (1) fireflies (owing to the peculiar appearance of a tree covered with them); (2) spangles. *Kēlip-kēlau*: twinkling; a frequentative of *kēlip*. *Tēr-kēlip-kēlip*: opening and shutting the eyes; blinking, twinkling (of a light); Ht. Abd., 415, 419; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Ik. Trub.

كڤكڠ **kēlpat** or (Kedah) **kalpat**. Caulking; filling up the seams of a boat with oakum.

كڤكڠ **kēlēpet**. Hanging down slackly; turned down; turning inwards, as the outer edge of the cartilage of the ear. *Kēlēpet-kēlēpai*: swaying slackly, as a broken branch.

كڤكڠ **kēlēpir**. (Singapore.) The testes; = (Riau, Johor) *buwah pēler*.

كڤكڠ **kēlēpas**. Eng. A pair of compasses; usually *jangka*.

كڤكڠ **kēlēpak**. (Onom.) The sound of continuous clapping.

كڤكڠ **kēlēpek** or **kēlēpok**. (Onom.) Dull sounds; variants of *kēlēpak*, q. v.

كڤكڠ **kēlēpai**. Hanging slightly down; broken and crooked but not absolutely pendulous,—of a branch half broken through and bent. *Kēlēpet-kēlēpai*: swaying slackly as a broken bough when shaken by the breeze.

كڤكڠ **kēlak**. An idiomatic adverbial expression indicative of future possibility. *Uleh pērēm-puwan tuwa ini-lah kēlak hāsil pēkerjaan-mu*: you may perhaps be able to effect your object by means of this old woman; Ht. Gul. Bak., 16. *Supaya rumah-mu kēlak bērsēri*: in order that your house may be brightened; Marsd. Gr., 210. *Di-bēlakang kēlak bēharu-lah ēngkau tahu*: at some future date perhaps you will begin to understand; Ht. Abd., 42.

كڤكڠ **kēlek**. A slight inclination, bend, or bow, with the upper portion of the body.

كڤكڠ **kēlok**. A curve, an arch, a semicircle. *Awan bērkēlok*: a pattern in which the semicircle is the prevailing motif; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13. *Bērkēlok-kēlok*: in semicircles, of a fringe or border the edge of which is cut into a succession of semicircles. *Bērkēlok paku*: a way of dressing the hair.

Cf. *lok*, *ēlok*, *tēlok*, and *kēlong*.

كڤكڠ **kēlēkatu**. The flying ant, the Malay equivalent for the proverbial moth which is attracted by flame and perishes in it. *Sapērti kēlēkatu masok api tiyada taklukan mati laku-nya*: as the ant flies into the flame, apparently unaware of impending death;—a simile often applied to a lover lured to destruction or misery by a woman; Ht. Ind. Meng., cf. also Ht. Gul. Bak., 75, 105.

Also *kēlēkati*; Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Mard.

كڤكڠ **kēlēkati**. A variant of *kēlēkatu*, q. v.

كڤكڠ **kulakasar**. Arab. Baggage, luggage, impedimenta generally; goods and chattels; Ht. Mar. Mah.

كڤكڠ **kalikauthar**. Arab. A river of Paradise; Sh. I. M. P., 3.

كڤكڠ **kalakiyan** or **kēlēkiyan**. Moreover; = *kala* and *kiyan*.

كڤكڠ **kalalawar**. A generic name for bats; Muj., 46; usually, in the Malay Peninsula, *kēlawar*.

كڤكڠ **kēlam**. Darkness, gloom, obscurity; an obscurity, however, less profound than that expressed by the work *gēlap*. *Siyang chuwacha mēnjadi kēlam*: the brightness of day was obscured; Cr. Gr., 44. *Kēlam mata-nya dēngan mēnangis*: with eyes obscured by tears; Ht. Best.

K. baja: (Riau) from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

K. kabut: the darkness caused by clouds of vapour, smoke, or dust; the gloom of battle; Ht. Abd., 113; Sej. Mal., 105.

Pëning k. : dizziness affecting the optic nerves.

Kĕlam is also used, by metaphor, of confusion of intellect or obscurity of thought; Ht. Gul. Bak., 64; Ht. Koris.

كلم **kĕlim.** A small seam; hemming.

كلم **kĕlum.** A curving pattern; arcs of a circle in succession. Cf. *kĕlong*, and *kĕloḵ*.

كلمارن **kĕlĕmarin** or **kĕlmarin.** Yesterday; Ht. Abd., 37, 142. The forms *kĕlĕmari* and *kĕmarin* also occur.

كلماري **kĕlĕmari.** A variant of *kĕlĕmarin*.

كلماير **kĕlĕmayar.** The luminous millipede.
Also (Kedah) *gulumayar*, and *kala mayar*.

كلمايه **kĕlĕmayoh.** A creeper (unidentified).

كلماهغ **kĕlĕmbahang.** A wild aroid the leaves of which give an itching pain to the hand that grasps them. *Anak kĕlĕmbahang*: "child of itchiness," a term of abuse addressed to a profligate.

كلمبت **kĕlambit.** (Singapore.) The large fruit-bat commonly known as the flying-fox: *pterocarpus edulis*. Better *kĕluwag*.

كلبر **kĕlambar.** A fresh-water fish; (unidentified).

كلبر **kĕlambir.** I. (Singapore.) The coco-nut palm; Muj., 86, 92. Better *kĕlapa*.

II. Soft and swaying; pendulous; (Riau) the dewlap; = (Kedah) *gĕlambir*.

كلبر **kĕlambor.** Dimpled, wrinkled.

كلبغ **kĕlĕmbong.** Blown out, swollen with wind; a blister on the skin. Cf. *kĕmbong*.

كلبغ **kĕlumbong.** (Kedah.) Veiling; covering the head or face with a cloth. *Di-kĕlumbong kĕpala-nya*: with veiled head; Ht. Best. *Maka arean itu-pun di-kĕlumbongi-nya akan baginda rasūl Allah*: the cloud veiled the Prophet of God; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 15. Also (Riau, Johor) *sĕlubong*, and *kĕlubong*.

كلبنق **kĕlĕmbak.** I. A fragrant wood (*radix rhei*?). Often written *khalambaḵ*.

II. A species of moth.

كلبو **kĕlambu.** A mosquito-curtain; Ht. Abd., 312; Sh. Bid., 46, 58.

كلبوبو **kĕlĕmbubu.** *Angin kĕlĕmbubu*: an eddy.

كلبوي **kĕlĕmbuwai.** A small thin shell found in *padi* fields.

كلبي **kĕlĕmbai.** I. *Sang Kĕlĕmbai*: (Riau, Johor) a wizard of gigantic power who plays a considerable part in Malay folk tales; (Kedah) *Sang Gĕdĕmbai*; (Menangkabau) *Si-Kulambai*.

II. A shell-fish; = *kĕlambuwai*, q. v.

كلمت **kalimat.** [Arab. كلمة] Word, speech, sentence. *Kalimatu's shahadat*: the testification of faith; the statement of the creed of Islam.

كلمش **kĕlampes.** [Jav. *lampes*.] A kind of fennel used medicinally.

كلمشغ **kĕlampong.** Drifting about in water; tossed about by the waves; cf. *apong*.

كلمشغ **kĕlĕmping.** Flabby, as an empty stomach; pendulous, of the breasts.

كلمشغ **kĕlĕmpong.** (Singapore.) A condiment made of the entrails of fish; (Riau, Johor) *lupa-lupa*.

كلمشغ **kĕlompang.** I. A tree, *buchania lucida*.
II. The broken egg-shell when the chicken has been hatched.

كلمشغ **kĕlumpong.** A cluster or group; = *kĕlompok*, q. v.

كلمشغ **kĕlompok.** A cluster; a collection of many objects in one place; a group; a crowd. *Sa-kĕlompok*: together; a group or cluster; Ht. Abd., 383. Cf. *tompok* and *kumpul*.

كلماكري **kĕlamkari.** [Pers. فلماكري] A cloth; (also) the name of a flowering shrub (unidentified); Sh. Panj. Sg.

كلمشغ **kĕlĕmunting.** A (Riau) variant of *kĕmunting*, q. v.

كلومر **kĕlĕmomor** or **kĕlĕmumor.** (Riau.) A scaly eruption or rash on the head; scurf; dandruff.

كلويغ **kĕlĕmoyang.** A name given to a number of plants, including *homolomena cœrulescens*, *h. rostrata*, and others.

K. ayer: *tacca cristata*.

Akar k.: a climbing aroid, *raphidophora minor*.

Rumput k.: a grassy-leaved ginger, *alpinia conchigera*.

كلن **kĕlun.** *Bĕrkĕlun*: to rise in spirals, of smoke. Cf. *kĕlong*, *kĕloḵ*, etc.

كلنت **kĕlĕntit.** The clitoris.

K. kĕring (1) a vulgar nickname for an old woman; (2) a plant, = *k. nyamok*?

K. nyamok: a plant, *decaspermum paniculatum*.

K. putĕri: a cockle-shell, also known as *puting putĕri*.

Akar k. kĕra: a plant, *rourea rugosa*.

- كلتغ **kĕlĕntang.** (Onom.) A succession of heavy clanging sounds; heavy metal repeatedly striking against hard substances.
- كلتغ **kĕlĕntang.** *Buwah kĕlĕntang*: the horse radish (obtained from the plant *moringa pterygosperma*); Ht. Kal. Dam., 281.
- كلتغ **kĕlĕnteng.** A Chinese temple.
- كلتغ **kĕlĕnting.** (Onom.) A sound such as that of repeated ringing.
- كلتغ **kĕlĕntong.** (Onom.) A repeated booming sound.
- كلتغ **kĕlĕntong.** (Onom.) An instrument beaten by Chinese pedlars to draw attention to their presence; (by extension) a pedlar. Also (Singapore) *kĕlontang*.
- كلتغ **kĕlontang.** I. A sort of noisy scarecrow; an instrument for frightening birds away from the *padi* fields.
II. See *kĕlĕntong*.
- كلتن **kĕlantān.** The name of a Malay State on the East Coast of the Peninsula.
- كلنجر **kĕlĕnjar.** The region of the lymphatic glands. *Biji kĕlĕnjaran*: the lymphatic glands. *Buwah kĕlĕnjaran*: swollen glands. *Sakit kĕlĕnjaran*: bubonic inflammation; glandular swellings. Cf. also *machang*.
- كلنچر **kĕlinchir.** *Mĕngĕlinchir*: to slip, to slide; = *mĕngĕlinchir*. Cf. *gĕlinchir*, *gĕlunchor*, *lichin*, etc.
- كلنچ **kĕlĕnchong.** Motion such as that of a man threading his way through a crowd; the motion of one item among many when that item does not move uniformly with the rest.
- كلنچي **kĕlinchi.** *Akar kĕlinchi*: (Kedah) a creeping plant, *guilandina bonduc*; = (Riau, Johor) *akar kĕlichī*.
- كلندار **kalandār.** Pers. A "Calendar;" a Persian ascetic.
- كلندار **kĕlĕndara.** (Riau, Johor.) The ring or fastening connecting a boom with the mast, Pel. Abd., 108; = (Kedah) *kĕlang dara*.
- كلندن **kĕlindan.** Strong sewing thread. *Lulus bĕnang lulus kĕlindan*: if cotton will go through, so will thread; if one man must put up with anything his equals must do the same; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 39.
- كلنسر **kĕlinsir.** To slip; usually *gĕlinsir*, q. v.
- كلنسر **kĕlonsor.** A variant of *gĕlonsor*, q. v.
- كلنغ **kĕlĕnong.** (Onom.) A sound such as the booming of a gong.
- كلنبر **kĕlĕnnyar.** Scratching; continuous scratching such as that excited by the itch.

- كلو **kĕlau.** *Kĕlip-kĕlau*: glistening, twinkling; appearing and disappearing as flashes of light on a moving surface such as that of the sea.
- كلو **kĕlu.** Dumb, speechless; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. May., 3.
- كلو **kĕlo.** (Kedah, Trengganu.) To call; to summon; a variant of *kĕlor*, q. v.
- كلو **kalau.** See *كالو* and *جكالو*.
- كلوبر **kĕ ubor.** A soft or muddy hole; a pit. Cf. *kĕlēboran*.
- كلوبغ **kĕlubong.** Veiling; to veil; Ht. Kal. Dam., 239; Ht. Si. Misk., 46. Also *kĕlumbong*, q. v.
- كلوبي **kĕlubi.** *Asam kĕlubi*: a plant; *zalachca conferta*.
- كلوتق **kĕlotok.** A variant of *gĕlotok*, q. v.
- كلوچ **kĕlucha.** (Kedah.) A sweetmeat made of *jawi* flour, sugar and egg, and cooked in coconut oil.
- كلوچق **kĕlochak.** *Mĕngĕlochak*: to strip bark or skin off anything; = *mĕngĕlupas*.
- كلوچه **kĕlochah.** (Kedah.) Broken, of water; choppy of a sea; v. *kunchah*, II.
- كلودق **kĕlodak.** Thunder; Kam. Kech., 7.
- كلودن **kĕlodan.** *Panah kĕlodan*: a meteor; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.
- كلور **kĕluwar.** Motion outwards; = *ka-luwar*; v. *luwar*.
- كلورت **kĕlurut.** A disease; a gathering at the extremity of a finger.
- كلورق **kĕlorak.** *Rumput kĕlorak*: a grass, *lophaterium gracile*.
- كلورق **kĕlurok.** Jav. The clucking of fowls.
- كلورك **kĕluwarga.** [Skr. *kula-warga*.] Family; kinsfolk; circle of relations. *Kaum kĕluwarga*: one's family and connections; Ht. Gul. Bak., 39. Cf. *kula sĕntana*.
- كلوسق **kĕlosok.** *Mĕngĕlosok*: to rub cloth against itself when washing it. Also *mĕngĕgĕlosok*. Cf. *gosok*.
- كلوغ **kĕluwang.** The large fruit-bat or "flying-fox," *pterocarpus edulis*; Sh. Abd. Mk., 29. *Siku k.*: a very acute angle; an acute-angled pattern; Pel. Abd., 81.
- كلوغس **kĕluwangsa.** [Skr. *kula-wansa*.] Family, kindred; = *kĕluwarga*, and *kulasĕntana*.
- كلوفر **kĕlupor.** The convulsive struggling and sprawling of a fowl when being slaughtered.
Mĕngĕlupor: to sprawl and struggle in this way; Ht. Best. Also *mĕngĕgĕlupor*, Ht. Raj. Don., 64; from *gĕlupor*, q. v.

كلوفس **kēlupas.** *Mēngēlupas*: to keep peeling off; the frequentative of *kupas*, q. v. The word is also used of a man wasting in disease; Ht. Hamz., 95.

كلوفق **kēlopak.** A sheath or covering of a leaf; a leafy wrapper; the calyx of a flower; Ht. Kal. Dam., 101.

K. jantung: the extremity of the flower of the banana.

K. mata: the eyelid; Sh. Ik. Trub., 21.

K. salak: the calyx of the *salak* flower. *Tinggal kēlopak salak*: only the calyx is left to the *salak*; a proverbial expression signifying that a man owns nothing except the clothes he is wearing.

كلوق **kēluwek.** A plant, *sterculia campanulata*.

كلول **kēlola.** I. Management, superintendence; the putting through of work by a contractor.
II. Steel. Also *kēluli*.

كلولت **kēlulut.** I. A small bee (*trigona*) which affects certain plants. *Gētah k.*: a sticky substance produced by this bee.

II. *Pokok kēlulut*: a common shrub, *urena lobata*. *Pokok k. merah*: *cyathula prostrata*. *Pokok k. puteh*: *sida cordifolia*. *Rumput k.*, or *akar k.*: *fuirena glomerata*.

III. (Riau, Johor.) The mumbling of a dying man; the low unintelligible utterances of a man in extreme pain and weakness.

كلولس **kēlulus.** A vessel of an obsolete type; a native ship occasionally mentioned in literature (e.g., Sej. Mal., 54) but not in modern use.

كلولوه **kēloloh.** Rough, clumsy,—of work.

كلولي **kēluli.** Steel. Also *kēlola*.

كلون **kēluna.** A climber with large green berries; *smilax megacarpa*.

كلونت **kēlonet.** *Sa-kēlonet*: a little; = *sa-dikit*.

كلوه **kēluweh.** *Mēngēluweh*: to empty out anything; to let anything out by utilizing its weight, e.g., as men empty their pockets by turning them out and letting the contents fall on the floor, or as men throw a burden off the shoulder by tilting up the inner portion of the shoulder.

كلويق **kēloyak.** Torn and hanging; tattered; a frequentative of *koyak*, q. v.

كله **kēleh.** (Kedah.) To notice, to glance at anything. *Ta'-kēleh mahu tengok*: he wishes to see without glancing; he wants the results without the causes; Prov.

كله **kēloh.** Panting, deep breathing. *K. kēsah*: sighing and restless (used of the restless sighing of a lover); Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 15.
Mēngēloh: to draw a deep breath, to sigh; Ht. Koris; Sh. Sri Ben., 4.

كله **kulah.** Pers. A hood; a tiara.

كلي **kēli.** A fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 12.
Kēli duwa sa-lobang: two *kēli*-fish in a single hole;—a proverbial expression signifying that a woman has two lovers; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 109.

كليبت **kēlibat.** I. A double paddle; also *gēlibat*. *Aku nampak olaḡ, kēlibat hang sudah ku tahu*: on seeing the ripples I recognized (the work of) your paddle; I recognize your handiwork in this business; Prov.

II. An up and down curving motion such as the motion of a leach over the ground. *Tērkkēlibat-kēlibat sapērti lintah lapar*: wriggling forward as a hungry leach; a metaphor for a thief on the prowl; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 96.

III. Appearing at intervals, intermittently visible; occasional faint indications or glimpses of anything.

كليبت **kēlebet.** *Mēngēlebet*: to turn up the edge, tip, or fold of anything in order to see what lies underneath. Also *kēlebek*.

كليبع **kēlebang.** Dancing about, as a swarm of insects round a flame; irregular movement in swarms.

كليبق **kēlebek.** See *kēlebet*.

كليبع **kēliting.** *Tērkkēliting-kēliting*: shaking a door to see if it is locked, testing the condition of anything by moving it in contradistinction to merely feeling its surface (*tēraba-raba*).

كليته **kēlitah.** Manner, idiosyncrasy. *Banyak k.*: capricious; Sh. A. R. S. J., 19; = *banyak ragam*.

كليتي **kēliti.** A Malay thole-pin.

كليچو **kēlichu.** Pilfering; theft or swindling by purloining a little at a time in the hope that it will not be missed.

كليچه **kēlicheh.** Slipping away from a point, as when a man putting his foot on a slippery place finds that he slips a little to one side or another but does not actually lose his footing; aslant or askew,—of a blow which though it strikes the object aimed at does not strike it exactly where the blow was aimed, or if it does strike it there glances slightly aside and expends its force elsewhere.

كليچي **kēlichī.** *Buwah kēlichī*: a hard fruit (unidentified) used, like the *buwah kēras*, by Malay children as a ball in playing children's games.

کيدر **kĚledar.** Preparing to meet impending difficulties; precautions; defensive measures; the taking of such measures; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

کيدڭ **kĚledang.** A large tree, *artocarpus lanceaefolia*.
K. bĕroḡ : *artocarpus lakoocha*.

کيدق **kĚledak.** Dregs; caked dirt in saucepans, etc.

کيدق **kĚledək.** *Ubi kĚledək* : a common tuber (*convolvulus batatas* ?); Pel. Abd., 16; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Loyar k. : a cheap lawyer; a properly qualified lawyer with a pettifogging practice.

کيدو **kĚlidau.** Cooking utensils.

کيرو **kĚliru.** Confusion of thought; inability to understand the ins and outs of a question; "to be at sea," mentally. *Barang k.* : a thing difficult to understand or find out; "a needle in a bundle of hay;" Prov.

Sa-tĕngah orang pikir kĚliru,

Tidak mĕnurut pĕngajaran guru :

many people think most confusedly and never follow the instructions of their teachers; Sh. Nas., 9.

کيس **kĚlesa.** Careless and slovenly, of work.

کيس **kĚlisa.** I. A church.
II. *Kachang kĚlisa* : a plant (unidentified).
Lanjut k. : another such plant; J. I. A., I., 331.

کيسر **kĚlisar.** A door-mat; Kl., Pijn. Also *kĚlisal*.

کيسف **kĚlisip.** See *kĚleseḡ*.

کيسق **kĚleseḡ.** The thin skin or coating on an object such as a banana stem or aloe leaf.

کيسل **kĚlisal.** A door-mat; Kl., Pijn. Also *kĚlisar*.

کيسف **kĚlepet.** A turned-down corner or fold of anything such as the turned down corner of the page of a book. Cf. *lipat* and *kĚlepeḡ*.

کيسف **kĚlepak.** Pendulous, of the breasts or heavy objects.

کيسف **kĚlepeḡ.** Pendulous, of light thin objects (such as the ears of an animal or broken wing of a bird) and not of heavy globular objects; cf. *kĚlepak*.

کيکر **kĚlikir.** I. A ring-shaped body; a loop or circlet; the strap of rattan binding an oar to the thole pin.

Bumi bĕrkĚlikir, langit bĕrtĕmberang : "with the earth for a thole-strap and the sky for stays;" a meaningless expression in itself but

intended to suggest a rhyming proverbial equivalent: *salah-salah pikir mĕnjadi hamba orang* : confusion of thought makes one the slave of others; cf. Sh. Lail. Mejn., 48. J. S. A. S., XI., 75.

II. *Batu kĚlikir* : gravel.

کيکو **kĚlekok.** A bird (unidentified).

کيلت **kĚlelut.** *Kata bĕrkĚlelut* : broken and inaccurate speech.

کيلغ **kĚliling** or **kuliling.** The surroundings; the part round anything; position encircling.

KĚlilingkan and *mĕngĚlilingkan* : (transitive) to whirl round; to turn anything round and round; to carry round and round; Ht. Ind. Nata.

BĕrkĚliling : around, surrounding. *B. nĕgĕri* : round the town.

MĕngĚliling to surround, to encircle, to travel round; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *MĕngĚlingi* : id.; Ht. Abd., 356, 359, 385; Sej. Mal., 7, 76, etc. *MĕngĚlilingi kota* : to surround a fort. *MĕngĚlilingi bumi* : to circumnavigate the earth. *MĕngĚlilingi sa-gĕnap tĕmpat* : to travel about everywhere.

کيله **kalilah.** [Arab, *كليلة*] The name of one of the two foxes in the Fables of Bidpai known to the Malays as the *Hikāyat Kalilah Damīnah*. Often pronounced *Galilah*.

کيمه **kalimah.** The Muhammadan profession of faith. Better (Arab.) *کلمة*, q. v.

کلين **kĚliyan.** (Kedah.) A mine. Properly *kaliyan* (from *kali*, a variant of *gali*, to dig); = (Riau, Johor) *galiyan*.

کليور **kĚlewer.** [Dutch *kluiver*.] A foresail.

کليوغ **kĚlewang.** A heavy chopping short sword used especially by Achinese.

کمانو **kĚmatu.** *Kĕras kĚmatu* : obstinately hard, as a fruit upon which boiling produces no softening effect. Probably a variant of *kĕras tĕmbatu* : hard as the fruit of the *nĭpah*.

کمارق **kĚmarok.** Ravenous hunger.

کمارن **kĚmarin.** Yesterday; a variant of *kĚlĕmarin*, q. v.

کمارو **kĚmarau.** A drought; a period of continuous absence of rain. *Musim k.* : the dry season; Ht. Abd., 217, 278. *Masa itu sangat kĚmarau tĕlaga habis kĕring* : the season was a very dry one and all the pools were parched up; Ht. Kal. Dam., 110.

کماغي **kĚmangi.** *Mĕdang kĚmangi* : a strongly-scented tree used in native medicine; *cinnamomum parthenoxylon*.

کمال **kēmala.** A talismanic stone. Usually *gēmala*, q. v.

کمالی **kēmalai.** Laxity; weakness; yielding, swaying, drooping. *Lēmah kēmalai*: soft and yielding. *Pinggang-nya lēmah kēmalai sapērti tarok angsoka di-tiyup angin*: her waist was soft and yielding as the twigs of the *angsoka* (tree) when swayed by the wind; Ht. Sh.

کمام **kēmamam.** Feeling weak after illness.

کمایه **kēmayoh.** A paddle. Also *pēngayoh*, from *kayoh*, q. v.

کمب **kumba.** [Skr. *kumbha*.] A frontlet worn by an elephant in its state trappings.

کمبار **kēmbara** or **kumbara.** *Mēngēmbara*: to wander, to rove.

کمبال **kēmbala.** [Skr. *gopāla*.] A herdsman. Better *gēmbala*, q. v.

کمبالی **kēmbali** or **kombali.** Return; motion or transference back to the original starting point. *Kēmbali-lah iya ka-Mēlaka*: he returned to Malacca. *Hidoḡ kēmbali*: to return to life. *Kēmbali ka-rahmat Allah*: to return to the mercy of God; an euphemism for death; Ht. Abd., 12. *Kēmbali ka-dāru'l-bakā*: to return to the abode which is eternal; to die; Ht. Gul. Bak., 17.

Kēmbalikan: to give (anything) back; to return (anything); Sej. Mal., 132; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 40; Sh. Lamp., 34; Ht. Koris. *Mēngēmbalikan*: id.; also to resume. *Mēngēmbalikan rupa-nya yang sēdiya-kala*: to resume their original form; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

کمبایت **kēmbayat.** Cambay (in India). *Kain k.*: a Cambay fabric of cloth.

کمت **kambut.** A large basket; a receptacle containing about 10 gantangs of *padi*.

کمبر **kēmbar.** Duplication; a match or pair; twin. *Duwa orang anak laki-laki kēmbar*: twin sons; Ht. Abd., 135. *Saudara sa-kēmbar*: twin-brothers; Ht. Gh. *Punggok duwa sa-kēmbar*: twin *punggok*-birds; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 4.

Mēngēmbari: to duplicate; to be a match or equivalent for any person or thing. *Pēnglima-nya yang mēngēmbari raja-nya*: their *pēnglima* who was the equivalent of a king to them; Ht. Mar. Mah.

کمبر **kēmbor.** *Chakap kēmbor*: boastful non-sensical talk.

کمبرا **kumbar.** A large almost stemless palm with large thorny leaves; *zalacca wallichiana*. *Rumput k.*: a common sedge; *scleria sumatrensis*.

کمبرا **kēmbēra.** I. Moving in a scattered swarm, as flies when disturbed in large numbers.

II. A ship-cabin; = کمرا.

کمبس **kambus.** Stopping up an orifice; filling up; choking up; silting up. *Sungai lama-nya itu sangat bērbēlit-bēlit lagi-pun hēndaḡ kambus mēnjadi sungai tohor*: for the old river with much meandering and with its tendency to silt had become quite shallow.

کمبس **kumbas.** (Kedah.) *Mēngumbas*: to abscond, to bolt. Also *umbas*.

کمبڠ **kambang.** *Mēngambang*: to soar on out-stretched pinions as an eagle or hawk. Cf. *ambang*, *kimbang*, *tērbang*, etc.

کمبڠ **kambing.** A generic name for sheep and goats.

K. bēlanda: the common sheep.

K. bēnggala: a large goat imported from Bengal.

K. biri-biri: a small local sheep.

K. burong, *k. burun*, or *k. gērūn*: the wild goat of the Malay Peninsula.

K. kachang: the Hainan goat.

K. kibas: (Arab. *kibash*) the Arabian big-tailed sheep.

K. pērahan: a milch-goat, Ht. Md. Hanaf., 20, 95.

K. randok: a hairy and rank old he-goat; a metaphor for a lascivious old scoundrel.

K. shatēni (Sydney): the Australian sheep.

Kuku k.: (1) the trotters of a sheep; (2) the feet of a salver (*pahar*); (3) a peculiar forked instrument for planting the *padi*-shoots taken from the nursery.

کمبڠ **kēmbang.** Opening out, expansion, spread; the open flower in contradistinction to the bud. *K. kēnchup*: opening and closing, as an umbrella. *Bunga yang layu baleḡ kēmbang*: a faded flower that is blossoming out again; an old man dressed as a young one; Prov.

Balai k.: an open pleasure house or kiosque; Ht. Ind. Meng., Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Bēlat k.: an outshore fish-trap on the lines of the *bēlat bētawi* but rather smaller.

Bunga kēmbang sa-mangkoḡ: a seed which swells to a great size under the influence of water; the seed of the tree *sterculia scaphifera*.

Kain k.: a sarong worn without trousers underneath; Ht. Abd., 49.

Bĕrkĕmbang: to blossom out, to open out. *Sĕgala bunga-bunga bĕrkĕmbang-lah sapĕrti bĕrsĕmbahkan bau-nya pada Radin Galoh*: all the flowers blossomed out as though to offer their fragrance for the acceptance of the princess; Cr. Gr., 79.

Tĕrkĕmbang: opened out, expanded. *Tĕrkĕmbang-lah hati-ku*: my heart swelled (with joy); Ht. Abd., 458.

کیغ **kĕmbong**. Inflation, blowing out, swollen with air.

Hantu k.: a spirit of disease afflicting humanity with pains and swellings in the stomach; J. I. A., I., 307.

Ikan k., or *buntal k.*: a fish which blows itself out to a considerable size.

Laĕsana buntal kĕmbong,

Pĕrut bunchit, dalam-nya kosong:

like the fish, *buntal kĕmbong*, which has a huge stomach and nothing inside it; a proverbial simile for empty swagger.

Pĕrut k.: the feeling of fullness or inflation after meals; Muj., 94.

Tĕrkĕmbong: swollen out, puffed out, inflated.

کیغ **kimbang**. The wheeling or turning motion of a kite or eagle on the wing.

Tĕrkimbang-kimbang: approaching and then turning away; moving backwards and forwards; going some way and then turning back, as a man pacing up and down when waiting for a friend with whom he has an appointment.

کیغ **kumbang**. A generic name for coco-nut beetles, humble-bees, and similar creatures, especially when of a black colour. *Bagai kumbang putus tali*: like a coco-nut beetle when the thread (tied to it by its captor) is broken; off at once; Prov., Ht. Raj. Don., 10. *Kumbang tidak sa-ekor, bunga tidak sa-kaki*: there is more than one humming-bee (the type of the lover) and more than one flower (the type of the beloved); there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it; Prov.

K. bĕrtĕdoh: a black mole on the skin.

Harimau k.: the black panther. *Harimau mĕnunjok kumbang*: the panther showing its black skin; a proverbial expression for a wicked man betraying his true character.

Sayap k.: the wing of a coco-nut beetle or humble-bee; a symbol for a black and shiny object. *Asah sayap k.*: to file and stain the teeth so as to resemble the wings of a humble-bee.

Sa-ekor naga di-lautan China

Di-gonggong kumbang di-bawa-nya lari:

a dragon in the China Sea has been pounced on by a humble-bee and carried off by it; a sneer at an incredible story of a conquest of the great by the mean, or a proverbial protest against a girl of rank being given in marriage to an adventurer; Ht. Abd., 409.

کبق **kĕmbok**. (Riau.) A brass bason or finger bowl. Also (Kedah) *kĕmbokan* and *kĕsimbokan*.

کبکار **kumbakara**. [Skr. *kumbhakāra*.] A potter.

کبیل **kĕmbal**. A sort of pouch, basket, or box made of *mĕngkuwang* leaves. *K. mas*: the name of a cake, Ht. Best. *Ikan k. mas*: a well-known fish, known when dead and preserved by this name, but when alive as *ikan ambu-ambu*.

کبیل **kimbul**. A privy built over the stern of a ship.

کبلی **kambĕli**. Pers. Coarse thick woollen or hair cloth; Pel. Abd., 140. *Kain k.*: a blanket, a rug. *K. kuda*: a horse-cloth.

کبم **kambam**. To lash fast; to secure with lashings.

کمین **kĕmban**. Fastening round the chest; a way of folding the sarong round the breast. *Maka tuwan putĕri pun tĕrkĕjut lalu tĕrurai kĕmban-nya*: the princess was startled and the fastening of her sarong was loosened; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Bĕrkĕmban: wearing the sarong fastened round the breast, i.e., in *deshabille*, without an upper garment; Pel. Abd., 81.

کبو **kambu**. I. A state of extreme collapse; utterly pulled down, of a sick man.

II. The block at the end of a piston-rod in a pump or syringe.

III. *Kayu tiga sa-kambu*: a form of gambling somewhat similar to the three card trick; trying to guess which is the shortest of three sticks the ends of which only are visible.

کبو **kambau**. A turtle (unidentified).

کبو **kumbu**. A rough basket used by anglers; a fish-basket; Ht. Raj. Haji., 184.

کبوج **kĕmboja**. I. The *frangipanni*, *plumiera acutifolia*. The tree itself is usually called *chĕmpaka biru* or *chĕmpaka muliya*, the flowers and leaves *kĕmboja*; it is planted in cemeteries like the yew or cypress.

Kalan tuwan jalan dahulu

Charikan sĕhaya daun kĕmboja;

Kalan tuwan mati dahulu,

Nantikan sĕhaya di-pintu skurga:

if you, my lord, should go before me, find for me a spray of frangipanni; but should you die before me, await me at the gate of heaven; Cr. Gr., 65.

II. Cambodia; also *kĕmoja*, Sh. Pant. Shl., 3.

- كبه** **kumbah.** Washing; washing off or washing out; washing on a large scale; (by metaphor) all-comprehensive, of abuse, as when a man abuses his enemy's family down to his most distant relatives. *Sapěrti bėras kumbah*: like soaked rice (which will fetch nothing if sold, and is worth nothing as food); a type of worthlessness; J. S. A. S., III., 36.
- كبي** **kambi.** I. A thin planking running along the foot of a wall; a sort of plank dado. *Dinding k.*, id.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 91.
Pintu k.: a light door like a *pintu ambang* but reaching to the ground.
 II. (Kedah.) An ear pendant.
- كبيري** **kėmbiri.** Gelding, castration. *Ayam k.*: a capon; Ht. Abd., 177.
Kuda k.: a gelding. Also *kėbiri*.
- كبيلي** **kėmbili.** A tuber, *coleus tuberosus*; Ht. Koris.
- كمت** **kėmat.** A colloquial variant of *hikmat*, q. v.
- كمت** **kėmut.** Gentle throbbing pressure or movement. *Jalan tėrkėmut-kėmut*: the walk of an old man. Cf. *tėmot*.
- كجن** **kėmėjan.** *Yu kėmėjan*: a species of shark or dog-fish. Also (Kedah) *yu kėmėnnyan*.
- كخا** **kimkha.** [Chin.?] A rich Chinese fabric (*kimkha yang pėrbuwatan nėgėri China*; Ht. Isk. Dz.). Generally known as *kain kingkap* or *kain kap*.
- كهدر** **komėdor.** [Dutch *commandeur*.] Harbour-master (Riau).
- كهدين** **kėmudiyan.** Afterwards; subsequent to. *Kėmudiyan daripada itu*: after that, subsequently. *Hari yang kėmudiyan*: days to come; the future. Pronounced *kėmėdiyan* or *kėmđiyan*. Cf. *udi*, *mudek*, *kėmudi*, etc.
- كهر** **kamar.** Pers. A scarf, a girdle.
- كهر** **kamėra.** Eur. A cabin on a ship.
- كهرغ** **kėmėring.** A wehr-tiger.
- كهرق** **kėmėrok.** (Penang.) *Tėlor kėmėrok*: rotten eggs.
- كس** **kėmas.** Packing; storing away in limited space. *Hėrta yang kėmas-kėmas*: valuables; goods the value of which is out of proportion to the space they take up; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 49. *Bėrkėmas*: to pack up; Sh. Abd. Mk., 25; Ht. Abd., 101. *Kėmaskan*: to pack (anything) up; Sh. Ul., 15. *Bėrkėmaskan*, and *bėrkėmas-kėmaskan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 124, 130, 390.
- كس** **kėmis.** I. [From *khāmis*, Thursday.] To beg (on Thursdays) for donations in connection with the Friday services.
 II. (Kedah.) To pass urine. See *kėmeh*.
- كست** **kamasta.** Pers. A sort of beaker or bowl; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.
- كسن** **kamsen** or **komsen.** Eng. Commission on a sale; brokerage; a gift or present to a party through whose offices a bargain has been effected.
- كسغ** **kėmang.** I. An evil spirit believed to affect newly-born children. *Tahi k.*: matter on the body of a newly-born child.
 II. A tree, *mangifera kemanga*.
- كسكس** **kėmungkus.** I. Cubebs; more commonly, *lada bėrekor* or *kėmukus*.
 II. *Tėlor kėmungkus*: eggs which never hatch. Also (Kedah) *tėlor kėmukus*.
- كسك** **kampa.** A tree (unidentified).
- كسك** **kėmpa.** Pers. A seal of state; Sej. Mal., 36.
- كسكث** **kampit.** A small bag made of wicker work. Also (Kedah) *kampil*.
- كسكث** **kėmpit.** An earthenware water vessel something like a *buyong*; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 105. Usually *kėpit*.
- كسكث** **kėmpot.** Sunken and hollow of the cheeks.
- كسكث** **kompot.** Maimed; having a limb lopped off when no stump of the limb is left. Cf. *kompong*.
- كسكث** **kampar.** The name of a Sumatran state.
- كسكس** **kėmpas.** A large tree, *cumpassia malaccensis*; Sej. Mal., 57.
- كسكس** **kėmpis.** Reduction in size owing to loss of contents, as a sack becomes smaller when some of its contents are removed, or as an inflammation is reduced when eased by loss of pus, or as the breasts are reduced after the milk has been taken out of them.
- كسكس** **kompas.** Eng. The face of the compass.
- كسكغ** **kampung.** Assembling, grouping; a hamlet, a cluster of houses. *Sapėrti gajah masok kampung*: like an elephant entering a hamlet (breaking down everything); a proverbial description of a calamitous event such as the arrival of a *raja* and his followers; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 142. *Kampung yang tėmpat aku di-pėranakan itu*: the village which was my birthplace; Ht. Abd., 14. *Orang tuwa-tuwa kampung*: the village elders. *Kėtuwa kampung*: id. *Tanah kampung*: garden land (on which houses can be built) in contradistinction to swampy *padi* land.

Kampungkan, mĕngampung and mĕngampungkan: to assemble, to gather (people) together. *K. pĕrkataan*: to collect words (e.g. for a dictionary), Ht. Abd., 162. *Mĕngampung isi nĕgĕri*: to call together the inhabitants of a place; Sh. Abd. Mk., 150. *Mĕngampungkan dagang sĕntĕri*: to gather together the strangers; Sh. Bid., 94.

Bĕrkampung: to meet together; to assemble (intransitive); Ht. Abd., 42, 72, 170, etc.

كڤڤڤ **kĕmpang** or (Kedah) **kempang**. A river boat, a sort of dug-out.

كڤڤڤ **kĕmpong**. Shrunk about the cheeks, as when a man is toothless; hollow and drawn.

كڤڤڤ **kompong**. Maimed, as a limb which has been cut off so that only a small stump is left. Cf. *rompong* and *kompot*.

كڤڤڤ **kĕmpek**. I. Fidgeting and restless as the result of curiosity,—used, for instance, of women when they hear there is a stranger in the house but do not wish to betray their desire to see him; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5.

II. *Kĕmbong-kĕmpek*: an intensitive of *kĕmbong*, q. v.

كڤڤڤ **kampil**. I. A short sword heavy at the point. Also *kampilan*.

II. (Kedah.) A sort of small sack made of *mĕngkuwang* work; = (Riau, Johor) *kampit*.

كڤڤڤ **kĕmpul**. *Tĕrkĕmpul-kĕmpul*: slow and laborious progress, as that of a man paddling against wind and tide.

كڤڤڤ **kumpal**. A clot, a lump. *Daging sa-kumpal*: a lump of meat; Ht. Kal. Dam.

كڤڤڤ **kumpul**. Assembly, gathering, meeting together. *Sa-kumpul*: in one gathering, together.

Kumpulan: a gathering, an assembly; Ht. Abd., 254. *Pĕrkumpulan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Lamp., 34.

Kumpulkan: to assemble (people) together; to collect (objects); Sh. Abd. Mk., 42. *Mĕngumpul*: id.; Sh. Peng., 20. *Mĕngumpulkan*: id.; Sh. Peng., 19.

كڤڤڤڤ **kĕmpĕlang**. To strike with a piece of wood or iron.

كڤڤڤ **kĕmpom**. Hollow and drawn, of the cheeks; = *kĕmpong* and *kĕpom*.

كڤڤڤڤ **kompĕni**. Eur. The East India Company; the Government. *Yang bĕrhurmat Hindiya Kompĕni*: the Honourable the East India Company; Ht. Abd., 265. *Hĕrta k.*: public property. *Tanah k.*: Crown land; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 14. *Hamba k.*: (in the Hikayat Abdullah) the convicts in the old East India Company days.

كڤڤڤ **kĕmpu**. A round box or case with a cover to it.

كڤڤڤڤ **kĕmpunan**. A dilemma; a difficulty caused by every course open to one having its disastrous features. *Lĕpas dĕri kumpunan*: to escape from an awkward fix; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6.

كڤڤڤ **kampoh**. I. A connecting link between two flat objects; a classifier of objects so connected. *Tĕrubok sa-kampoh*: (1) a piece of *tĕrubok* roe; (2) a weapon now obsolete.

II. A head-covering; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

كڤڤڤ **kumpai**. *Rumput kumpai*: a swamp grass the pith of which is used as a sort of primitive wick; *panicum myurus*.

K. tikus: *floscopa scandens*.

كڤڤڤڤ **kĕmpilor**. A wicker case divided into many compartments.

كڤڤڤڤ **kampilan**. See *kampil*.

كڤڤڤ **kĕmek**. Dented but not perforated, of a metallic surface. *Kĕmok-k.*: covered with dents. *Hidong k.*: a nose shrunken or eaten into by disease.

كڤڤڤ **kĕmok**. See *kĕmek*.

كڤڤڤ **kimka**. See *kimkha*.

كڤڤڤ **kamkam**. The bone corresponding to the hinge in working the jaws; a cheek-bone.

كڤڤڤ **kumkuma**. [Skr. *kungkuma*.] Curcuma, saffron; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Muj., 20, 30. Also *koma koma*.

كڤڤڤ **kĕmĕlut**. The crisis in a disease. *K. naik*: the period just before the crisis. *K. turun*: the period immediately subsequent to the crisis.

كڤڤڤ **kamĕli**. Thick woollen material such as that of which blankets are made. Also *kambĕli*.

كڤڤڤ **kĕmam**. Holding in the closed mouth without swallowing,—as a quid of tobacco is held.

كڤڤڤڤ **kĕmuntung**. The rose-myrtle. Also *kĕrĕmuntung*, q. v.

كڤڤڤڤ **kĕmĕntam**. (Onom.) A sound such as that of people stamping on the ground; Ht. Mar. Mah.

كڤڤڤڤڤ **kĕmĕnjaya**. A variant of *kama jaya* (the victorious God of Love).

كڤڤڤڤڤ **kĕmunchup**. *Rumput kĕmunchup*: love grass Ht. Sri. Rama (Maxw.), 64.

کنچق **kĕmonchak.** Summit, top, crest; Sej. Mal., 14, 34; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Abd., 59. Also (Kedah) *kĕmochaḡ*. Cf. *punchaḡ*.

کندالو **kĕmĕndalu.** I. *Kayu kĕmĕndalu*: a mistletoe; a parasitic plant; = *bĕndalu*, *mĕndalu*, *nĕndalu*, etc.

II. [Arab. دلو] A bucket, a jar, an Arab water-vessel.

کندت **kĕmĕndit.** *Tali kĕmĕndit*: a narrow belt or girdle; Ht. Hamz., 66. Also *tali kĕndit*.

کندر **komĕndor.** [Dutch *commandeur*.] The harbour-master at Batavia. Also (Riau) *komĕdor*.

کنديکي **kĕmĕndikai.** A water-melon. Also (Kedah) *mĕndikai*.

کنپن **kĕmĕnnyan** or **kĕmĕnnyen.** I. Benzoin; a sweet smelling drug. *Kayu k.*: the tree from which this benzoin is obtained, *styrax benzoin*. *Pasang k.*: to burn benzoin; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Bakar k.*: id. *Kĕmĕnnyen sa-bĕsar lutut, jika tiyada di-bakar manakan bĕrbau*: a piece of benzoin may be as large as your knee, but if you do not burn it how are you to get at its fragrance; many things are useless if hoarded and only useful if spent; Prov.

K. 'arab, *k.* puteh, and *k.* hitam: varieties of benzoin. *K. merah*: "dragon's blood;" *dæmonorops draco*. *K. sĕrani*: a sweet smelling gum, also known as *gĕtah rokam*. *Akar k.*: *dioscorea pyrifolia*.

II. *Yu kĕmĕnnyan*: (Kedah) a species of shark or dog-fish; = (Riau, Johor) *yu kĕmĕjan*.

کو **kĕmau.** *Tĕrong kĕmau* (or *kong k.*?) : a creeper (unidentified); also known as *akar kĕlĕmayoh*.

کوج **kĕmoja.** A variant of *kĕmboja*, q. v.

کودي **kĕmudi.** A rudder; Ht. Bakht., 39. *Bĕrkĕmudi dari haluan*: to steer from the bows; a proverbial description of a household in which the wife or some subordinate member really rules; cf. J. S. A. S., II., 152. *Patah kĕmudi dĕngan ĕbam-nya*: the rudder is broken and so is its cross piece; all is lost; Prov. *Pĕgang k.*: to "hold the rudder;" to steer.

K. chawat: a European rudder.

K. sepaḡ: a native paddle-rudder.

Siput k.: a long thin shell found in mud banks along the coast. Cf. *kĕmudiyan*.

کورق **kĕmurok.** *Tĕlor kĕmuroḡ*: a rotten egg. Also *tĕlor kĕmĕroḡ*.

کوکت **kĕmukut.** Rice chaff; = (Riau, Johor) *mĕlukut*, (Kedah) *dĕmukut*, (Trengganu) *lĕmukoḡ*, etc.

کوکس **kĕmukus.** I. (Kedah.) Cubebs; = (Riau, Johor) *kĕmungkus*, or *lada bĕrekor*.

II. *Tĕlor kĕmukus*: (Kedah) eggs which will not hatch; addled eggs. Also *kĕmungkus*.

کونڠ **kĕmuning.** A small tree yielding a beautifully veined yellow wood which takes a high polish and is used for making *kĕris* handles and portions of the sheath; *murraya exotica*; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Sh. Kub. From *kuning*, "yellow."

که **kĕmeh.** *Bĕrkĕmeh*: to make water, to pass urine; Muj., 83.

کي **kĕmi.** *Ikan kĕmi*: the sucking-fish. Also *gĕmi*, and (Kedah) *gĕdĕmi*.

کیت **kĕmetut.** Dwarf, insignificant,— of fruit.

کیتق **kĕmetek.** *Wau kĕmetek*: a type of kite.

کيج **kĕmeja**, or **kameja.** [Port. *camisa*.] A shirt; Ht. Abd., 247.

کيري **kĕmiri.** The candle-nut, *aleurites moluccamus*; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *kĕmbiri* and *buwah kĕras*.

کيسي **komisi.** [Dutch *commissie*.] A judicial officer of minor rank.

کيش **kĕmishen.** Eng. Commission, percentage, discount, brokerage; Ht. Abd., 233, 278. Usually (in colloquial language) *kamsen* or *komsen*.

کيلي **kĕmili.** *Ubi kĕmili*: (Kedah) a tuber, *coleus tuberosus*; = (Riau, Johor) *ubi kĕmbili*.

کپن **kĕmĕnnyan** or **kĕmĕnnyen.** Benzoin; see *kĕmĕnnyan*.

کن **kan.** I. An ornamental railing at the bows and stern of a native *pĕrahu*; the balustrade of the *dandan*.

II. An abbreviation for *akan*, q. v.

کن **ken.** Jav. A titular prefix to the names of women, e.g. *Ken Tabuhan* (in the Shair *Ken Tabuhan*) *Ken Bayan* (in the *Hikayat Mas. Edan*), etc.

کن **kun.** I. [Arab کون: to happen, to take place.] An expression the equivalent of *jadi-lah* in incantations. *Kun kata Allah*: "let this be," said God.

II. [Chin. *Kún*.] A border to a garment when that border is made of a cloth of a colour different to that of the rest of the garment; a border sewn on to anything; a trimming.

کنا **kĕna.** Contact; to come into contact with; to incur or experience; to exactly touch or hit it off. *K. denda*: to incur a fine; to be fined. *K. pukul*: to be struck. *K. karang*: to run on a reef, of a ship. *K. rugi*: to be put to loss. *K. sakit*: to fall ill. *Sapĕrti ular kĕna palu*: like a stricken snake; a proverbial description of impotent struggling; Ht.

Abd., 204. *Bagai chinchin kēna pĕrmata* : like a ring fitted with a gem; a most appropriate combination; Prov., Sej. Mal., 102. *Ēntahkan salah, ĕntahkan kēna* : whether wrong or right; whether hitting it off or not; Sh. Ungg. Bers. *Janggal ta'-kēna* : jarring and inharmonious (as bad rhymes or inappropriate wording); Ht. Sg. Samb.

K. pasang : to hit a vital spot; to hit "full."

Kĕnakan and *mĕngĕnakan* : to bring into contact; to put on or assume; to fit one thing on another; to deceive or take in. *Mĕngĕnakan sĕnjata* : to assume weapons; to arm oneself; Ht. Sg. Samb. *M. anak panah* : to fit an arrow to a bow; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Raja yang pandai tiyada buleh di-kēna-kĕnakan akandiya* : an experienced ruler is not to be taken in; Ht. Abd., 260.

Bĕrkĕnaan : in harmony; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mĕngĕnāi : to touch, to come in contact with, to strike. *Ada batu yang tĕrbang sampai ka-sabĕrang dan mĕngĕnāi rumah-rumah* : some stones flew across to the other side and struck the houses there; Ht. Abd., 64.

Tĕrkĕna : that have been fitted to; set or mounted; deceived, taken in. *Tiyada buleh aku tĕrkĕna ĕmas atau perak lanchongan* : I am not to be taken in with counterfeit gold or silver; Ht. Abd., 25. *Intan baiduri yang tĕrkĕna kapada pĕlana kuda itu* : the diamonds and opals with which the saddle was studded; Ht. Ind. Nata.

کناری **kĕnari**. Eur. Canary seed, *canarium commune*. *Burong k.* : (Singapore) the canary.

کناغ **kĕnanga**. A tree with scented green flowers used for making perfume, *cananga odorata*. *K. hutan* : a tree, *polyalthia scortechinii*. *K. paya* : a shrub, *unona longiflora*. *Akar k. hutan* : a climber, *unona discolor*.

کناڤ **kĕnapa**. Why; for what reason; (= *kĕna apa* ?).

کنت **konta**. I. [Port. *conta*.] A reckoning, an account.

II. (Singapore.) A tale-bearer, a scandal-monger.

کنتار **kĕntara**. Visible; a variant of *kĕtara*, q. v.

کنتال **kĕntala**. *Burong kĕntala* : a heron.

کنتت **kĕntut**. Breaking wind; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 39. *Pokok si-kĕntut*, or *pokok kĕntut-kĕntut* : shrubs exhaling a very unpleasant smell; *saprosma* sp., and *lasianthus* sp.

کنتر **kantor**. [Dutch *kantoor*.] A police-court (in Netherlands India); Kam. Kech., 11; Sh. Lamp., 32.

کنتر **kentar** or **kintar**. I. Eng. A decanter.
II. A variant of *kitar*, q. v.

کنترلر **konterlir**. [Dutch *controleur*.] A District Officer in the Dutch possessions.

کنتڠ **kantang**. Exposed by low-tide, of the banks at a river's mouth; a bank so exposed.

کنتڠ **kanting**. See *kantang*.

کنتڠ **kantong**. I. A purse, a satchel.

II. [Cantonese *kwang-tung*.] *China kantong* : "Chinese from Canton," a name, however, given, in ignorance, to Muhammadan Chinese from Yunnan, the Cantonese being generally known as *orang makau*. The form *china kuwantung* is more common. In the Hikayat Abdullah (p. 146) *china kantong* refers to Cantonese.

III. *Burong kantong* : a bird (unidentified); Sh. Ung. Bers., 7, 28.

کنتڠ **kĕntang**. *Ubi kĕntang* : the potato, *solanum tuberosum*; Ht. Sh.

کنتڠ **kĕntong**. (Onom.) *Kĕntong-kĕntong* : a wooden sounding-block used at a private mosque (*surau* or *bandarsah*).

کنتڠ **kentong**. An earthenware vessel or pot.

کنتڠ **kontang**. *Kontang-kanting* : swaying or shaking to and fro; dangling and swinging. Cf. *kontal-kantil*.

کنتڠ **konteng**. *Bĕrkonteng* : (Singapore) to follow its parent about, of a child.

کنتل **kantil**. See *kontal*.

کنتل **kĕntal**. Jav. Thick; only slightly fluid, of viscous bodies. *Diyam ubi lagi kĕntal* : the rest of the tuber which becomes more solid with rest; rest which invigorates, in contradistinction to idleness which demoralizes; Prov.

کنتل **kontal**. *Kontal-kantil* : pendulous and swaying, of short thick objects; Pel. Abd., 130. Cf. *kontang-kanting* which refers to longer things.

کنتل **kontrol**. Jav. Stumpy and thick; the rod of the penis. *Burong k.* : a bird without a tail or with only a stumpy tail; Ht. Kal. Dam., 67.

کنتم **kuntum**. A bud, a blossom. *Bunga nagasari duwa kuntum* : two buds of the *nagasari* flower; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Dada-pya pun mĕmolaĭ tĕrbil sapĕrti kuntum mĕlali* : her breasts began to swell like the bud of the jasmine; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87. *Kalau bunga bukan sa-kuntum* : as for flowers, there is not one bud only in the world; there are lots of good fish in the sea; Prov.

کنتن **kantan**. A large wild ginger, *nicolaia imperialis*. *K. hutan* : *alpinia involucrata*.

کنتن **kantin**. [Dutch *cantine*.] Canteen.

- کنتن **kontan.** [French *comptant*.] Cash; ready (of money); Kam. Kech., 11. Usually *tunai*.
- کنتنو **kontento.** [Port. *contento*.] Willing; satisfied ready to accept or agree.
- کنتو **kantu.** Stiffness in the limbs; cramp; inability to move without effort and delay.
- کنتو **kuntau.** [Chin. *kún-tháu*.] The fist. *Bēr-main k.*: to box; Ht. Abd., 362.
- کنتون **kuntuwan.** [Chin. *kún-tōan* ?] A coarse fabric something like satin.
- کنج **kinja.** *Tērkinja-kinja*: fidgeting, restless, unable to keep still. *Lompat k.*: id., Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 55. Also *kinchaḳ*.
- کنجت **kunjit.** See *kunjang*.
- کنجر **kanjar.** I. [Pers. *khanjar*.] A dagger; Pel. Abd., 65.
II. Tearing at anything; tugging and running; Sh. Panj. Sg.
- کنجر **kēnjor.** Erect, stiff; also *gēnjor*, q. v.
- کنجس **kanjus.** I. *Buwah kanjus*: the cashew-nut, *anacardium occidentale*; also known as (Riau) *gajus*, and (Kedah) *janggus*.
II. [Eng.: congee-house.] A house of correction; a lock-up or gaol; v. *kanji*.
- کنجس **kēnjas.** To snatch a thing forcibly out of another man's possession.
- کنج **kanjang.** *Bērkanjang*: to exert oneself, to make an effort. *Bērtali kanjang*: (Kedah) to play the fool.
- کنج **kēnjang.** *Mēngēnjang*: to dig.
- کنج **kunjang.** I. (Borneo.) A cat.
II. *Kunjang-kunjat*: (Riau, Johor.) Running backwards and forwards as a broker engaged on business.
- کنج **kunjing.** A fish (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W.; (= *gonjeng* ?).
- کنج **kunjong.** I. *Mēngunjongi*: to pay a ceremonial visit to a superior; see *unjong*.
II. *Bēkunjong*: (Kedah) to rise to a very great height, of smoke.
III. *Mēngunjong*: (Riau, Johor) to lie prostrate on the ground (used of a big boy only).
- کنجوری **kanjapuri.** A variant (Ht. Mas. Ed.) of *kachapuri*, q. v.
- کنجه **kēnjah.** *Bērkenjah-kēnjah*: in scattered quantities (of fruit lying on the ground, etc.).

- کنجی **kanji.** "Congee;" thick rice gruel; Ht. Abd., 166; Sej. Mal., 131.
- کنج **kuncha.** I. (Kedah.) A fish-basket.
II. A bale; a measure of quantity; v. *kunchah*.
- کنجان **kēnchana.** [Skr. *kanchāna*.] Gold (in literary language only). *Anaḳ-anakan k.*: an image of gold; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41; Cr. Gr., 79. *Paspa k.*: flowered gold. *Ukir k.*: graven in gold; Sh. Bur. Nuri., 7.
- کنجت **kanchut.** A worn piece of cloth used as a loin-cloth (*chawat*). *Tali k.*: (Kedah) the fastenings of a seine net (*pukat*).
- کنجت **kinchat.** *Tēkinchat-kinchat*: (Kedah) running along with short quick steps; cf. *kinchaḳ*. Also *tēginjat-ginjat*.
- کنجت **kinchit.** I. A slight involuntary issue of faecal matter (*orang bērjalan kēluwar sadikit tahi dengan tiyada bērasa*; *kalah banyaḳ, cheret*).
II. (Kedah.) Dust eddies on a windy day.
- کنجت **konchet.** I. A short queue such as is worn by a Tamil.
II. (Riau, Johor.) Perversity; a mental warp. *Orang itu konchet sa-kali*: that man is most perverse.
- کنجر **kēnchar.** *Tērkenchar-kēnchar*: (Singapore) making short rushes from one place to another (as a child that can only just walk); Sh. Put. Ak., 28. Cf. *kinchat*, and *kinchaḳ*.
- کنجر **kēnchor.** A (Batavia) variant of *chēkor*, q. v.
- کنجر **kinchir.** A peculiar contrivance used in Chinese tin-mines for raising water to a higher level.
- کنج **konchor.** (Riau, Johor.) An animal resembling the *bēlangkas* (king-crab, *limulus moluccanus*). Also (Kedah) *kēroncho*.
- کنج **kanching.** A bolt, a rivet, a buckle; buckling or bolting together.
Kanchingkan: to bolt, to buckle together, to fasten. *Mēnganching*: id.; Sh. Peng., 19. *Mēnganchingkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 106. *Lalu di-kanchingkan pintu rumah-nya uleh baginda 'Umār*: then the Caliph Omar bolted the door of his house; Ht. Abus., 24.
Bērkanching: having a buckle, bolt or fastening. *B. mas*: with a golden buckle; Sh. Bid., 26.
Tērkanching: bolted, fastened up, secure.
Tulang pēnganching: a bone near the junction of the upper and lower jaw; also *tulang kamkam*.

كنجڭ kĕnchang. I. Stiff, of a breeze; steady and strong; vigorous. *Bunyi k.*: a loud and prolonged cry; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 31. *Angin k.*: a stiff breeze, a gale; Pel. Abd., 11. *Ribut k.* or *tufán k.*: a violent hurricane; Ht. Abd., 126; Ht. Koris. *Angin k. kĕlat*: a wind that stiffens the sheet; a strong and steady breeze.

*Kĕnchang-kĕnchang angin timor,
Hĕndaḡ bĕlayar tanah sabĕrang;
Minta do'á panjang 'umor
Hĕndaḡ balas budi orang:*

steady and strong may the east wind blow when we wish to sail to the land across the Straits.

In Penang the word *kĕnchang*, when applied to a man, signifies that he is "warm" in the sense of wealthy and prosperous. In Riau, it is used of a man being "dressed up to the eyes."

II. (Riau.) A small bag or sack made of *mĕngkuwang* work.

كنجڭ kĕncheng. I. A Chinese drill for boring holes. It is worked with a bow.

II. (Riau, Johor.) A kettle of iron; a kettle of a European type.

كنجڭ kĕnching. Passing urine; Ht. Abd., 269; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Mar. Mah. *K. karang*, and *k. darah*: kidney diseases.

K. kambing: a wild jasmine, *jasminum smilacifolium*.

K. pĕlandok: a small plant, *apostasia nuda*.

Akar k. kĕrbau: a woody climber, *fibraurea chloroleuca*.

كنجڭ kĕnchong. I. *Kasut kĕnchong*: a type of slipper with upturned toes.

II. (Singapore.) Swindling, deceptive; = *kechong* and *kichu*.

III. *Akar kĕnchong*: a large woody climber, *melodorum manubriatum*.

كنجڭ kinchang. *Kinchang-kinchang*, or *kinchang kerap*: gadding about, rushing about, busying about. At Riau *kinchang* is also used contemptuously of the affected swagger of a prostitute's walk.

كنجڭ konchong. (Riau.) The white cap which covers the face of a condemned man at an execution by hanging. Also (Singapore) *kochong*.

كنجڭ kunchong. (Singapore.) The peculiar fringe on a certain species of paper kite known as the *layang-layang tokong*.

كنجڭ kanchap. Flush; on an exact level;—used of water being flush with the brim of a glass or of a tidal mark or stake being exactly level with the surface of the sea.

كنجڭ kenchup or (Kedah) **kinchup.** Coming to a point; shaped like a sharp point;—used especially of the first appearance of a flower-bud. *Bunga kĕmbang bĕrbaleḡ kinchup*: a fully opened flower becoming the freshest of buds; an old man or woman affecting the playful ways of extreme youth; Prov.

كنجڭ kunchup. Closing up or folding up, of an umbrella or any similar object which closes on itself (but not of things like flags and sails which are rolled up or folded round something else). *Mĕngunchupkan payong*: to close an umbrella; Ht. Koris.

Kĕmbang-kunchup: opening and shutting (of an umbrella), Ht. Koris; expanding and contracting.

كنجڭ kanchapuri. A variant (Ht. Mas. Ed.) of *kachapuri*, q. v.

كنجڭ kinchak. *Tĕrkinchak-kinchak*: swaying the arms and body when singing; pantomime accompanying singing. Also (Kedah) *tĕginjat-ginjat*.

كنجڭ konchak. (Riau, Johor.) The summit of a heap of stones or any similar object; cf. *kĕmonchak*, *ponchak*, etc.

Distinctions in meaning are sometimes drawn between derivatives of this group of words, e.g. (Riau) *konchak* is the top of a heap of an artificial mound, while *kĕmonchak* is the summit of a mountain; (Kedah) *poḡhak* is a rounded summit, while *kĕmochak* is a peaked summit. These distinctions are not, however, generally observed.

كنجڭ kanchil. The barking-deer, *cervulus muntjac*; Ht. Abd., 88. *Sha'ir Sang Kanchil*: "the Poem of master Dwarf-deer," a story in which the Dwarf-deer plays a part very similar to that of the Fox, as the emblem of cunning. Cf. *pĕlandok*; the name *pĕlandok* is given to a dwarf-deer for its cunning, while *kanchil* is given it for its size, v. *kĕchil*.

Kayu k: a shrub, *anisophyllea disticha*.

كنجڭ kinchah. Cleansing other than washing; cleaning by rubbing dirt off or scraping it off. *Busok daging di-kinchah di-makan juga*, *busok ikan di-buwang*: when meat is bad we scrape off (the bad parts) and eat (the rest), when fish is bad we throw it away altogether; when our relatives offend, we whitewash them; when strangers offend we have nothing more to say to them; Prov. Also (Kedah) *ginchah*.

كنجڭ konchah. See *kunchah*, II.

كنجڭ kunchah. I. A measure for grain, = $\frac{1}{3}$ th of a *koyan* (Kl.), or (Kedah) 160 *gantang*; (Riau, Johor) a bale, a measure for straw or grass or for anything easily made up into bales (*barang yang bĕrtangkai*).

II. Disturbed and broken, of water; choppy, of a sea; Kl. = (Riau, Johor) *konchah*; (Kedah) *kĕlochah*.

kunchi. A lock; (better *anak kunchi*) a key; to lock up. *K. pēti*: a lock sunk in a door so that only the key-hole is visible. *Mēmbawa kunchi mēmbukakan pintu*: to bring a key to open the door; Ht. Abd., 117. *Anak k.*: a key; Cr. Gr., 63; Ht. Abd., 418. *Kunchikan*: to lock (a door); Ht. Abd., 244, 323, 436; to fasten chains (with a padlock), Ht. Abd., 29. *Bēr-kunchi*: to be provided with a lock. *Tēmpat pēngunchi*: a place where keys are kept; Sh. Abd. Mk., 145.

Siput k.: (Kedah) a shell (unidentified) found in mangrove swamps.

Tēmu k.: a small cultivated ginger, *kæmpferia pandurata*.

kanda. I. Elder brother or elder sister, Ht. Koris; a variant of *kakanda*, q. v.

II. (Riau.) A title or appellation given to an officer whose duty it is, when a *raja* is born, to throw the caul (*tēmbuni*) into the sea.

këndati. Desire, wish; Bint. Tim., 23 Feb., 1895; = *kēhendaḥ hati*.

këndara. [Skr. *kandāra*.] To be borne along either mounted on a horse or other animal or else carried in a litter or carriage. *Këndaraan*: a mount; a steed; a vehicle; a carriage. *Këndaraan*: is often pronounced *kēindēraan*.
Mēngēndaraī: to ride; to be borne in.

këndala. [Skr. *kandala*.] Hindrance, difficulty, obstruction, stumbling-block. Usually *gēndala*, q. v.

këndali. Jav. The bridle of a horse. Usually *kang kuda*.

kandut. (Batav.) To hide or stow away in the lap. *Bunga di-kanduti-nya*: she put the flower away in her lap; Sh. Panj. Sg.

këndit. A narrow belt or girdle. Also *kēdit*, and (Kedah) *gēndit*.

kandar. Carrying on a pole (a burden being hung from each end). *Sa-tēngah junjong, sa-tēngah kilek, sa-tēngah bērkandar*: some carried burdens on their heads, some under the arms, some on carrying-poles; Ht. Best.

kēndor. Loose, not taut, slack. *Kēndor bērdēting-dēting, tēgang bērjela jela*: the loose is twanging, the taut is hanging loosely; a proverbial expression signifying that "black is white and white black;" cf. J. S. A. S., II., 151. *Kopek k.*: hanging slackly, of the breasts. *Tuboh-nya bērkēndor-kēndor*: id., Ht. Kal. Dam., 274.

kundor. The wax gourd, *benincasa cerifera*; Ht. Koris. *Kundor tiyada mēlata pērgi, labu tiyada mēlata mari*: if the gourd-plant does not creep forward, the pumpkin vine will not creep to meet it; advances must be met half-way; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 150.

kēndēri. [Tamil *kuṇṇi*.] A "candareen," a measure of weight the equivalent of one *saga*. Also *kēnēri* and *saga kēnēri*.

kandas. Running aground; being brought to a stop by insufficient depth of water; a hindrance or obstruction. *Aku takut akan kandas banyak di-jalan*: I fear that there will be many obstructions in the way; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

kandis. I. A tree with an edible fruit, *garcinia nigrolincata*; Ht. Abd., 387, Ht. Koris. *K. gajah*: an allied plant, *garcinia andersoni*.

II. Sweets; a type of sweetness (*sapērti madu dan kandis*, Sh. Abd. Mk., 15; *madu kandis laku-nya*, Ht. Sh. Kub.).

kandang. An enclosure; a kraal; a pen for cattle; a fold for sheep; a sty for pigs; the inner circle, ring, or square, about the bull's eye in a target. *K. kuda*: a stable, a stall for a horse; Ht. Abd., 56. *K. babi*: a sty; Ht. Abd., 60. *K. gajah*: an elephant corral, v. Ht. Abd., 71, 72.

kandong. Carrying in an enclosure; carrying inside anything, e.g., in a sack or in the womb. *Kēchil di-kandong ibu, bēsar di-kandong 'adat, mati di-kandong tanah*: when young a man is borne in the womb of his mother, when grown he is borne in the wrappings of custom, when dead he is folded in earth; man is always the creature of his environment; Prov., cf. Ht. Raj. Don., 14. *Di-kandong tanah* (enfolded in earth) is a proverbial equivalent for death.

Kandongan: the folds of anything; the receptacle or container; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 101.

Mēngandong: to bear inside one, to support, to contain; to be pregnant with. *Awan yang mēngandong hujan*: clouds containing rain, Ht. Abd., 392. Cf. *kendong*.

kēndang. A variant of *kēdang*, q. v.

kēndong. A tree (unidentified).

kendong. Carrying in a small fold or wrapping; cf. *kandong* which refers to carrying on a larger scale. Thus, carrying anything in an apron of which the ends are held up to form a sort of sack would be *kandong*; to carry tucked away in the folds of the *sarong* above the belt would be *kendong*. *Yang di-kējar tiyada dapat, yang di-kendong bērchichiran*: what he chased he failed to catch, while what he carried got spilt by degrees; a proverb suggesting that it is unwise to risk a certainty for a chance; cf. Pel. Abd., 120.

kundang. I. Control, command, authority; the possession of authority over; the direction or rule of; (in magic) the possession of influence on the will of another; cf. *undang*. *Kundangan raja*: the body-servants and

personal attendants of a prince, Ht. Kal. Dam., 335. *Budak kundang*: id.; Ht. Raj. Don., 52. *Budak kundangan*: id.; Ht. Raj. Don., 62.

II. *Tali kundang*: a wrapper or bandage used after circumcision to avoid injury by friction against the open wound.

کندق **kēndak**. Illicit intercourse; sexual intrigue; a party to an intrigue; a mistress or guilty lover. *Bērēndak*: to commit adultery or fornication; to have illicit connection. *Di-katakan iya bērkēndak dēngan sa-orang dayang-dayang raja*: they said that he had guilty relations with one of the prince's female attendants; Sej. Mal., 150. *Chandu dan bērkēndak*: opium smoking and fornication; Ht. Abd., 411.

کندق **kēndek**. (Kedah.) *Bērēndek-kēndek*: with a rolling or swaggering gait. *Bērjalan bērkēndek-kēndek*: to swagger along. Cf. *kēdek*.

کندق **kēndok**. A grass (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

کندل **kandul**. To gather up a cloth, curtain or net, fastening it on the inside.

کندن **kandan**. *Kēchubong kandan*: a variety of the amethyst.

کندوري **kēnduri**. Pers. A feast in honour of the dead. Often pronounced *khanduri*.

کندي **kandi**. (Riau, Johor.) A purse or small satchel; = (Kedah) *kēkandi*.

کندي **kēndi**. I. (Riau, Johor.) A water-vessel made of earthenware; (Kedah) a brazen vessel like a kettle. In literature: Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 92, 127; Kam. Kech., 10.

II. *Nila-kēndi*: a precious stone (the sapphire?); Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 7. *Ratēna kēndi*: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

III. A weapon (mentioned in a list of weapons given in three places in the Ht. Sh. Kub.)—exact type unidentified.

کندي **kundai**. Tam. *Rambut anak kundai*: a fringe of short hair over the forehead.

کنديري **kēndiri**. Self, oneself, Ht. Ind. Jaya; = *sēndiri*.

کندرف **kunarpa**. [Skr. *kunarpa*.] A dead body.

کندري **kēnēri**. A variant of *kēndēri*, q. v.

کس **kēnas**. Shellfish preserved in salt with rice, sago, etc. *K. kērang* and *k. kupang*: varieties of this preparation differing in the character of the shell-fish used.

کستبل **konsētēbal**. Eng. A European police constable (in Singapore and Penang); a Sikh police constable (in Johor).

کنسل **konsil**. Eng. Consul.

کنغ **kēnang**. Calling to mind; meditating on or thinking over anything; recollection; love, in the sense of loving remembrance. *Barang yang hilang itu jangan di-kēnang lagi*: do not recall that which is lost; Ht. Gul. Bak., 64. *Puteh tulang di-kandong tanah, budi yang baik di-kēnang juga*: when dead (when your bones whiten) you are buried in earth, but a kindly disposition continues to be remembered; Prov.

*Ayer mata-nya chuchor bērlenang-lenang
Pada putēra-nya juga di-kēnang*:

her tears kept flowing continuously as she recalled old memories of her son; Sh. Bid., 28.

*Aşal kapas mēnjadi bēnang,
Aşal bēnang mēnjadi kain;
Sudah lēpas jangan di-kēnang
Sudah menjadi orang lain*:

what was once cotton is made into thread, and from thread it is transformed into cloth; if your love has left you do not regret her, she is transformed into a person (other than the one you loved); Prov.

Kēnangan: loving recollection; Ht. Abd., 449, 476. *Pēngēnangan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Pērēnangan*: id.; Ht. Abus., 23.

Kēnangkan: to remember lovingly or regretfully. *Mēngēnangkan*: id. *Tērēnangkan*: id. *Mēngēnang-ngēnang*: id. (frequentative). *Maka Sultān Mansūr Shah pun mēngēnang-ngēnang Lakṣamana*: Sultan Mansur Shah kept regretting the Lakṣamana; Sej. Mal., 159. *Mēngēnangkan untong*: to ponder over one's fortunes; Ht. Gul. Bak., 29. *Tērēnangkan bēnar-lah umpamaan mēlayu*: recalling the truth of the Malay proverb; Ht. Abd., 115.

کنغ **kēning**. The brows; the portion of the forehead immediately above the eyes. *Bulu k.*: the hair of the eyebrows. *Pēlipisan k.*: the temples, Ht. Mar. Mah. *Angkat k.*: (1) the raising of the eyebrows as a signal; (2) a period of the morning when it is possible to look straight ahead towards the East. *Bēlum tērangkat k.*: "before the eyebrows can be fully raised," i.e., when the morning sun is still so low on the horizon that one cannot face the East without turning one's eyes towards the ground.

کنغ **kēnong**. A small copper gong forming part of the gamelan.

کنل **kēnal**. Recognition, acquaintance; knowledge by recognition. *Orang mēlayu pun pandai kēnal inggēris daripada bangsa lain-lain*: the Malays are quick at distinguishing an Englishman from a man of another race; Ht. Abd., 148.

Kĕnalan : acquaintance. *Kĕkĕnalan* : id. *Kĕnal-kĕnalan* : acquaintances. *Tiyada bĕr-kĕnalan kawan dĕngan lawan* : friends were not to be known from foes; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mĕnjadi bĕrkĕnal-kĕnalan-lah bapa-ku itu dĕngan sĕgala raja-raja nĕgĕri-nĕgĕri yang tĕrsĕbut itu* : an acquaintance sprang up between my father and all the princes of the above-mentioned states; Ht. Abd., 11. *Bĕrtĕmu kĕnal-kĕnalan* : to meet one's acquaintances; Sh. Ch. Ber., 3.

Kĕnali : to recognize, Ht. Gul. Bak., 45, 102. *Mĕngĕnali* : id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mĕngĕnal* : id. *Mĕngĕnalkan* : id.; Ht. Abd., 277. *Jauhari juga yang mĕngĕnal manikam* : it is the jeweller who knows a gem; Ht. Abd., 4.

کن *kĕnan*. *Bĕrkĕnan* : to have a liking for anything; to find anything to one's liking. *Pĕrkĕnankan* ; id., Ht. Abd., 274, 438; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mĕmpĕrkĕnankan* : id.; Muj., 2. *Sĕgala tuwan-tuwan orang puteh sĕmuwa-nya bĕrkĕnan-lah akan kĕhĕndaĕ tuwan R. itu* : all the English gentlemen approved of the wishes of Sir Stamford Raffles; Ht. Abd., 264.

Kĕnan is also used of the effects of antenatal suggestions and influences upon the appearance of a child.

کنتن *kĕnantan*. *Ayam kĕnantan* : a white fowl, especially a white fighting-cock.

کنهڠ *kĕnĕhang*. A very foul-smelling ulcer attacking the nose; a sort of polypus.

کنسه *kanĭsah*. Arab. A place of worship used by Jews or Christians (*kitābī* worshippers); a church or synagogue.

کنش *kĕnnya*. [Skr. *kanya* ?] A maiden. Cf. *ken*.

کنپت *kĕnnyat*. *Kĕnnyat-kĕnnyut* : nervous or quivering movement; throbbing; the sucking of a child at the breast; the movement of the fontanel; the sucking movements of a toothless old man when consuming his food.

کنپت *kĕnnyit*. Slight jerky movement of the lips or eyelids; cf. *kĕnnyat*.

کنپت *kĕnnyut*. See *kĕnnyat*.

کنپر *kĕnnyir*. To lust after; = *ingin*.

کنپڠ *kĕnnyang*. Sated; satisfied with food; repletion. *Jong pĕchah yu yang kĕnnyang* : when a junk is wrecked the sharks have their fill; it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; Prov., Sh. Kamp. Boy., 5. *Anjing di-bĕri makan nasi bila akan kĕnnyang* : will a dog be ever satisfied however much rice you may give him; kindness is wasted on coarse-minded people; Prov., J. S. A. S., I, 91. *Orang yang kĕnnyang kalau di-jamu, lauk yang sĕdap di-kata tawar* : feed a full man and he will pronounce your best dishes tasteless; Prov.

کنپف *kĕnnyap*. (Onom.) The sound of a man eating. *Riyoh-rĕndah bunyi kĕnnyap-nya* : the sound of the men falling to was quite an uproar; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Kĕnnyap-kĕnnyop* : id. These words are pronounced *kĕnnyirĕp-kĕnnyirĕp*.

کنپف *kĕnnyop*. See *kĕnnyap*.

کنپق *kĕnnyak*. *Kĕnnyok-kĕnnyak* : spoilt, ruined. Also *kĕnnyok-kĕnnyek*.

کنپق *kĕnnyek*. See *kĕnnyak*.

کنپق *kĕnnyok*. See *kĕnnyak*.

کنپل *kĕnnyal*. Elastic or pliable to the touch,—of flesh, or as a ball or inflammation.

کنپم *kĕnnyam*. To taste anything, to touch the lips with anything by way of testing flavour.

کو *kau*. I. You, thou; = *ĕngkau*, q. v.
II. [Chin. *káu* : nine.] *Main kau* : a Chinese game also known as *pakau* (Chin. *phah-káu*).

کو *ko*. (Kedah.) An equivalent of *tĕngku* (prince) when not given in conjunction with the full name but only as an exclamation of respect or assent.

کو *ku*. I; a pronoun of the first person; = *aku*, q. v.

کوا *kuwa*. [Chin. ?] A card-game.

کواتر *kuwatir*. Better (Arab.) خواتر, q. v.

کوارق *kuwarik*. A golden ornament worn by Bugis.

کوارن *kuwaran*. A species of pigeon; J. S. A. S., XI., 74.

کواس *kuwasa*. I. [Skr. *washa*; Kawi *kawasha*.] Power, strength, might; (by extension) an agent, an attorney. *K. ubat bĕdil* : the strength of gunpowder. *Aku jadian kuwasa-ku tuwan T.* : I appointed Mr. T. my attorney; Ht. Abd., 300. *Surat k.* : a power of attorney; (in the Straits) letters of administration.

Bĕrkuwasa : powerful, possessed of strength. *Mana lĕbeh bĕrkuwasa ubat itu-kah atau rupiyah ini-kah* : which is the mightier, that magic or this rupee; Ht. Abd., 73.

Pĕnguwasa : power; Cr. Gr., 41.

Pĕrkuwasa : mighty, heroic; an equivalent (by erroneous etymology) of *pĕrkasa*, q. v.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Raj. Sul., 13.

II. [Skr. *angkusa*.] The ankus or goad used by a mahout. Better *kusa*.

- کوال** **kuwala.** The mouth or estuary of a river; the point of junction of a tributary stream and a river.
- کوالی** **kuwali.** A saucepan or cooking-pot, whether of earthenware or iron.
- کوايه** **kuwayah.** *Akar kuwayah*: a lofty climber, *milletia eriantha*.
- کوب** **koba.** *Main koba*: a Malay game.
- کوبت** **kubit.** *Sa-kubit*: a pinch, a very small quantity; = *sa-chubit*.
- کوبر** **kobar.** *Mulut kobar-kobir*: scandal-mongering, evil speaking.
- کوبر** **kobir.** See *kobar*.
- کوبر** **kubor.** A tomb; better (Arab.) قبر, q. v.
- کوبس** **kobis** or **kubis.** Eng. Cabbage; Ht. Abd., 177.
- کوبڠ** **kobang.** (Kedah.) A coin of the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Also *gobang*. Possibly a variant of *kupang*.
- کوبڠ** **kubang.** A wallow; the act of wallowing in mud. *Bërkubang*: to wallow. *Sapërti kërbau bërkubang di-dalam darah*: like a buffalo wallowing in blood; Ht. Ind. Meng.
K. nadi: the hollow at the base of the throat just above the sternum.
- کوبڠ** **kubong.** The flying lemur, *pteromys oral*.
- کوبڠ** **kobak.** I. Peeling, unhusking; = *kupas*. *Kobaḱkan*: to peel; Ht. Mar. Mahaw.
II. (Riau.) A scaly eruption on the face.
III. *Kobaḱ-këtam*: a large triangular rent in cloth.
- کوبڠ** **kobok.** A party, a group, an assembly. *Dudoḱ bërkobok-kobok*: to sit in groups.
- کوبل** **kubal.** I. *Ikan kubal*: a fish like a large *sënanḡin*; Sh. Ik. Trub., 18.
II. A section in a log, the division between these sections being marked by notches. These sections are marked when the tree has been stripped of its branches but before it has been planed.
- کوبو** **kubu.** A stockade; a rough defence of earth and wood; Ht. Abd., 58, 400, 470. *Maka baginda pun mënitahkan sakaliyan orang bërkubukan bëtis*: the prince ordered them all to make a fence of their shins; Sej. Mal., 83.

- کوبه** **kobah.** Pers. A kettle-drum.
- کوت** **kota.** [Skr. *kuta*.] A fort; a permanent fortress in contradistinction to hastily constructed stockades or entrenchments. *Sudah di-kata itu-lah kota*: let what is once said be (reliable as) a fort; let promise be as good as performance; Prov., cf. Ht. Abd., 271.
K. mara: the permanent bulwark protecting the gunners in a ship's battery, in contradistinction to the moveable gunshields (*apilan*) only affixed during an engagement; Sh. Panj. Sg.
Kotaï: to fortify; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 77. *Bërkotakan*: to build a fortress of (anything); Sej. Mal., 83.
In the Hikayat Sang Samba *kota* is used with the meaning "funeral pyre" in describing the obsequies of Samba.
- کوت** **kuwat.** [Arab. قوة.] Strength (especially physical strength). *Kuwati*: to exert strength; to force or take by force. *Maka bëbërapa di-kuwati-nya dan di-hela-nya ekor këra itu hëndak mëlëpaskan tiyada juga dapat*: however much he exerted himself and tugged to get himself loose from the monkey's tail he could not manage it; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Hërta orang, hëndak di-kuwati*: to take by force the property, of others; Sh. Jur. Bud., 37.
Mënguwatkan and *përkuwatkan*: to strengthen, to intensify; Muj., 21, 50; Ht. Gul. Bak., 103. *Pënguwat*: a strengthener; Muj., 72.
- کوت** **kuwit.** A movement with the tip of the finger; to playfully tap anything (using the cushion of the forefinger and not the back of the finger-nail); cf. *chuwit* and *gamit*. *Kuwang-kuwit*: (1) to move a finger backwards and forwards on its joint; (2) the name given to a peculiar bird which is said to accompany the tiger and to warn him against foes. *Hëndak bërchakap chakap-lah mulut, tangan jangan di-kuwit-gamit*: if you wish to speak speak out with your mouth, do not go making signs with your fingers.
- کوتب** **kutib.** See *kutip*.
- کوتر** **kotor.** Foul, dirty; filth; the menstrual flow. *Mangkoḱ itu tërلالو kotor*: the cup was extremely dirty; Ht. Abd., 310.
Këkotoran: filth, foulness; Pel. Abd., 77.
- کونس** **kotis.** Plucking a small quantity at a time; taking a pinch (of fish, etc.). *Sa-kotis*: a pinch.
- کوتڠ** **koteng.** *Parang koteng*: (Riau) a chopper (*parang*) without a handle. *Tërkoteng-koteng*: by oneself, alone, in solitude.
- کوتڠ** **kotong.** *Baju kotong*: a short coat (*baju*) with short sleeves or with no sleeves. *Chëlana kotong* or (Riau) *sëluwar kotong*: short loose trousers.

Baju kotong chēlana pendek
Masok kampung churi bebek :

short coat and short trousers enters the village to steal the ducks ; — a popular rhyme ridiculing these garments as those usually worn by sneak-thieves.

کوٹغ kutang. A tight bodice worn next the skin (by women only) ; = *choli*.

کوٹف kutip. Picking up ; picking something lying below you ; cf. *pungut*, which is used of a man picking fruit from a tree or otherwise picking objects placed above him. Also (Penang) *kutib*. *Tanah puteh, bēneh hitam ; tabor dēngan tangan, kutib dēngan mulut* : black seed on white soil, — sowed with the hand and gathered with the mouth, — a riddle describing a letter (epistle). *K. tēlor* : (Penang slang) to live on the proceeds of a daughter's prostitution. *Mēngutip* : to pick up ; Sh. Bid., 107.

کوٹک kotak. A chest, a locker. *Sampan k.* : a peculiar Chinese shoe-boat with lockers in the stern ; this boat is very common at Singapore. *K. sorong-sorong* : a drawer. *K. pēngimbar* : (Riau) a sort of punt used in working fishing-stakes (*kelong*.) *K. sireh* : a locker of a peculiar shape.

کوٹک kotek. I. (Riau, Johor.) Tail, caudal projection. *Tērkotek-kotek* : wagging, as a dog's tail ; = (Kedah) *tēgodek-godek*. *Bintang bērkotek* : a comet ; = *bintang bērekor*.

Kotek is also used as a euphemism for the penis of a small boy.

II. *Bērkotēk* : (Singapore) to cackle, of a hen that has just laid an egg.

کوٹک kotok. *Sēluwar kotok* : short loose trousers ; more commonly *sēluwar kotong* : v. *kotong*.

کوٹک kutok. A curse ; accursed. *Di-kērat-nya kēpala bēlanda kutok* : they cut off the heads of the cursed Dutchmen ; Sh. Pr. Ach., 12. *Pērēm-puwan yahudi kutok chēlaka itu* : that accursed and ill-omened Jew woman ; Ht. Abus., 12. *Muka-nya kutok* : his accursed face : Sh. Sg. Kanch., 3. *Kutok-lah atas-mu* : may a curse rest upon you ; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Sa-ribu k.* : a thousand curses ; Ht. Sri Rama.

Di-kutok Allah mati tērdiri,
Gajah kutok gajah chēlaka :

may God curse him with a standing (*i.e.* violent) death, this cursed elephant, this ill-omened elephant ; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 30.

Si-kutok : a damned wretch or scoundrel ; accursed ; Sh. Sri. Ben., 82 ; Sh. Peng., 9. *Si-kutok luntok* : a perverse old scoundrel ; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Tuwa k.* : id. Ht. Best.

Kutoki : to curse ; Ht. Isk. Dz. ; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 59 ; Sh. Ibl., 4. *Mēngutoki* : id. ; Ht. Koris ; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 33.

کوٹل kotil or kutil. I. A wart, a flesh protuberance.

II. To break off, pick off, or bite off small pieces of anything. *Sa-kotil* : a very small piece. Cf. *kotis*.

کوٹم kutum. (Kedah.) A bud ; = (Riau, Johor) *kuntum*, q. v.

کوٹو kutu. I. A louse ; an insect parasite ; (by metaphor) a parasite generally, a man who lives on another. *Di-mana kutu mahu makan kalau tidak di-kēpala* : where is a louse to feed if not on the heads of others ; how is a prince's parasite to live except by plundering others in his master's service ; Prov. *Kutu bērpērang dēngan gērda* : the louse is warring on the eagle ; a proverb ridiculing vain boasting.

K. anjing : a flea ; (sometimes) a tick.

K. babi : a bug.

K. bidok : the insects in the timbers of an ill-kept boat.

K. pajak : a vagrant, a loafer.

Tindas k. : to kill lice by breaking them on the thumb-nail.

II. Tam. An association, especially a peculiar kind of club for saving money, each member paying instalments to a joint fund. *Sa-kutu* : association, combination. *Mēnya-kutu* : to associate, to combine, to multiply ; *e.g.*, *mēnyakutu Tuhan* : to represent God as an association, *i.e.*, as multiple ; Sh. Ibl., 11.

کوٹه kotah. (Riau, Johor.) *Sa-kotah* : all, the whole ; = *sakaliyan*.

کوٹی kotai or kutai. I. *Pinang kotai* : old dried betel nut ; v. *pinang*.

II. Hanging by a thread ; not quite severed.

III. The name of a state in Borneo.

کوٹی kuti. *Kuti-kuti* : petty annoyance, nagging, tormenting by little things.

کوٹ kauth. Arab. Shoes. Often written *kaus*.

کوٹر kauthar. Arab. The name of a river of Paradise.

کوچ koja. I. [Arab. كوز] A water vessel with handles and a narrow neck but without a spout ; Ht. Abd., 416. Also (Penang) *kujan*.

II. [Pers. خواجه] A name given to the descendants of Indian traders by Javanese women. Also *kojah*.

کوچت kujut. Strangling ; killing with a noose or bowstring ; garrotting ; Ht. Abd., 61 ; Ht. Koris. The word is especially used of the strangling of adulterous women.

کوچر **kojor** or (Kedah) **kujor**. I. A spear with a broad blade and long handle.

II. The young king-crab.

کوچڠ **kujung**. (Kedah.) A conical cap; = (Riau) *kochong*.

کوجو **kujau**. (Penang.) A jug or water-vessel; an ewer; = *koja*, I., q. v.

کوجه **kojah**. See *koja*, II.

کوجه **kojoh**. The flooding of the *padi*-fields. Usually *bah*.

کوچت **kuchut**. (Singapore.) Shrinking with fear. Cf. *kējut*, of which it is probably only a variant.

کوچر **kochar**. *Kochar-kachir*: higgledy-piggledy; in utter confusion; at sixes and sevens.

کوچر **kuchir**. A short queue such as that worn by a Tamil. Also *konchet*.

کوچڠ **kuching**. I. A cat. *Ikan gantong kuching tunggu*: the fish is suspended and the cat is watching;— a proverbial description of eager but not very hopeful longing. *Kuching bērtan-dok*: "when cats have horns;" the Greek Calends; Prov. *Sapērti anjing dēngan kuching*: like dog and cat; Prov., Ht. Abd., 97. *Tahi kuching*: a slang expression equivalent to our "Walker." *Sapērti kuching*: like a cat, i.e., a tom-cat; a proverbial simile for a lustful old man. *Kuching mēlompat*: an idiom signifying a sudden start from sleep; awaking with a start. *Dudok sapērti kuching mēlompat sapērti harimau*: to sit like a cat and leap like a tiger; a proverbial description for a quiet but brave man.

K. bēlanda: a rabbit; a hare; Ht. Haiw.

K. hutan: a wild cat.

K. kuching: the triceps muscle.

K. nēgēri: the domestic cat.

K. pēkak: a Chinese rat-trap.

K. tapai: the rabbit; also *k. bēlanda*.

Ekor k: a small plant with close spikes of flowers suggesting a cat's tail; *uraria crinita*. *Rumput ekor k*: *perotis latifolia*.

Mata k: a well-known fruit tree, *nephelium malaiense*. *Damar mata k*: the cat's-eye dammar; *hopea globosa*, or *pachynocarpus wallichii*.

II. A variant of *kochi*, q. v.

کوچڠ **kochong**. I. The cap put over the head of the condemned man at an execution by hanging. Also *konchong*.

II. *Hantu kochong*: a name sometimes given to the *hantu bungkus*; v. *bungkus*.

کوچڠ **kuchup**. A smacking kiss with the lips; cf. *kēchup*.

کوچق **kochak**. Shaking up or stirring up water so as to disturb the sediment; disturbance, unruly behaviour. *Bērkoçak*: to be disturbed, as water in a tub; to roll in waves from side to side; Ht. Abd., 115. *Loboç bēraçal jangan di-kochak, pēnunggu-nya sudah mēnjadi datoç*: do not disturb the water in a hollow of primeval age; its tutelary spirit will have become a mighty power.

کوچق **kocek**. A pocket in a garment; Sh. Abd. Mk., 92; Ht. Gh.

کوچل **kuchil**. To slip out of position, as a mast slipping out of a shallow and badly fitting truck.

کوچه **kochah**. *Kochah-kacheh*: to "fiddle about" with things; to turn them over and over under the plea of examining them.

کوچه **kochoh**. Haste, hurry; = *gopoh*.

کوچی **kuchai**. I. [Chin. *ko-chhài*?] A vegetable, *allium uliginosum*, or *allium porrum*; Kam. Kech., 9. Also *barwang k*.

II. To disturb, to confuse, to annoy, to upset; = *kachau*, q. v.

کوچی **kochi**. I. Cochin China. Also *kuching*. *Ayam k*: a Cochin China fowl.

II. A water-jug, Kam. Kech., 10. See *kujau* and *koja*.

کود **kuda**. A horse; the knight in chess; a title in old Java. *Kuda itu telah jinak*: that horse has been broken in; Ht. Hamz., 23. *Kēreta kuda*: a vehicle drawn by a horse; a carriage. *Mēngendarai k*: to ride a horse, Ht. Gul. Bak., 120; also, in more colloquial language, *tonggang k*, or even *naik k*. (Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Abd., 78.)

K. api: a Chinese lantern fantastically shaped; Ht. Abd., 362.

K. bēraçsa: a magical steed; Ht. Ism. Yat.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

K. kuda: a bench; Ht. Ind. Meng.

K. tezi, or *k. techi*: a winged horse, a pegasus; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris.

Gēmbala k: a groom, a "syce;" Ht. Abd., 408.

Kandang k: a stall; Ht. Abd., 56.

Naik atas k. hijau: "to ride the green horse;" to be intoxicated; Ht. Abd., 82.

Bērkuða: to be mounted on horseback; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Kuda, as a title, occurs: Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Mas. Ed.

کودس **kudis**. Scurf; skin disease causing scurf; Muj., 27; Ht. Abd., 209; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 10.

كودغ kudong. Stumpy, maimed, cut short. *Si-kudong dapat chinchin*: a maimed man who has found a ring; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., III., 23. *Saperti lipas k.*: like the tailless cockroach; a simile for extreme rapidity of motion; Prov., Ht. Abd., 96. *Biyawak kudong masuk kampung*: a stumpy monitor entering a village; a man fallen among enemies; Prov. *Naga itu ekor-nya kudong hujung-nya*: the dragon had a tail the end of which was missing; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Di-suroh-nya kudongkan tangan-nya dan duwa kaki-nya itu*: he ordered the man's hands and both his feet to be cut off; Ht. Gh.

Perahu k.: a vessel with a square stern; Ht. Raj. Don., 8. *Sampan k.*: a boat with a broad stern and narrow bows.

كودف kudap. A "snack;" light refreshments between meals. Usually *alas perut*.

كودق kodok. I. (Singapore and Java.) A toad, a frog; = *katak*. *Tertinggong saperti kodok dalam lobang*: squatting like a frog in a hole; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Laksana kodok dapat bunga sa-kuntum*: like a toad that has got hold of a flower; an ugly person proudly wearing jewellery which only enhances his ugliness; Prov. *Laksana kodok di-timpa kemarau*: like a frog in a drought; a simile for a clamorous person; Prov.

II. *Chuchor kodok*: a cake made of flour, banana and sugar.

كودق kudok. The back of the neck.

كودل kudal. (Kedah.) Dirty in the extreme; caked with dirt; =(Riau, Johor) *sempudal*.

كودل kudil. (Penang.) Scurf; a variant of *kudis*, q.v.

كودو kudu. I. A folded bud.

II. (Singapore.) A Kling idol; Sh. Jub. Mal., 7; =(Penang) *tabut*, q. v.

كودي kudai. A pouch used for tobacco, or for keeping a fishing line, or for any similar purpose; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

كودي kodi or kudi. I. A score; twenty. *Dewa zanggi yang tiga puluh kodi*: thirty score of black genii; Ht. Sri. Rama.

Berkodi: in scores; Sh. Nas., 18; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 52. *Berkodi-kodi*: id.; Ht. Abd., 406.

كودين kodiyan or kudiyan. Eng. An accordion; a concertina.

كور kora or kura. I. *Kura-kura*: a tortoise, *cyclemys*; Ht. Kal. Dam., 69; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Kura-kura hendak mēmanjat pokok kayu*: the tortoise wants to climb trees; a proverbial expression ridiculing absurd aspirations. *Pijat-pijat pun telah mējadi kura-kura*: the bugs have become tortoises; the mean have become great; Prov., Ht. Abd., 4. *Sisek kura-kura*: tortoise-shell. Also *kēkora* or *kēkura*.

II. *Demam kura*: remittent fever. *Pēnya-kit k.*: disease of the spleen; Muj., 51. *Bērķē-kura*: to suffer from this disease; Muj., 83.

III. (Kedah.) An old type of fighting-ship.

كور kuwar. Swinging a long stick horizontally in front of oneself, e.g., as a man does who wishes to keep a dog off, or as is sometimes done, less violently, by a man feeling his way in the dark, to make sure there is no obstacle in front of him. *Di-hulorkan kayu di-kuwar-kuwarkan-nya*: he stretched out his stick and waved it horizontally in front of him; Ht. Abd., 323. Cf. *kuwak*.

كورت koret. (Singapore.) Dregs or sediment.

كورس koris. A scratch, a line; = *goris*, q. v.

كورس kuras. [Arab. *kurrāsāt*.] A folio of about 24 pages.

كورس kurus. Thin, attenuated; leanness. *Kurus ķering*: "thin and dry;" thin and bony. *Kurus ķering sakit mērana*: attenuated to skin and bone under a wasting disease; Ht. Abd., 179.

Kurus ķering saperti bayang,

Siapa pun tidak mēnaroh sayang:

thin and wasted to a shadow, no one can ever feel love for her; Prov.

Kēkurusan: thinness; attenuation; Hd. Ind. Jaya.

كورغ korang. Reduction, lessening; less; wanting in; (by extension) a negative adverb. *K. baik*: bad; wanting in goodness. *K. hati*: spiritless. *Lēbeh k.*: more or less. *Korang-korang*: the less; the fewer. *Korang-korang bubor, sudu yang lēbeh*: the less broth, the more spoons; Prov.

Kēkorangan: a reduction; a want of; an absence of. *K. wang*: a lack of money; Ht. Abd., 327. *Telah mēngētahuwikan kēkorangan-nya*: he learnt his deficiencies; Ht. Abd., 486. *Bērķēkorangan*: to be deficient; Ht. Gul. Bak., 42.

Korangkan: To reduce; Ht. Abd., 185. *Mēngorangkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 183, 186.

كورغ koreng. *Koreng-koreng*: a scurfy skin disease; = *kudis*. *K. moreng*: covered with patches and stripes of disease or dirt; cf. *choreng*.

کورغ **kurong**. Enclosing, shutting off; a private apartment or enclosure; a room; a cabin; to confine in a room; to shut up at home. *Kěna k.*: to be locked up, to be imprisoned for debt; Ht. Abd., 429.

*Di-dalam kurong di-halau putëri,
Dudok di-haluan sa-orang diri:*

he sent off the princess to her cabin and remained alone on the bows (of the ship); Sh. Put. Ak., 21.

K. bajau: a sort of quarter-deck or enclosed space over a cabin.

K. laut, k. tengah, k. kelingking: the names of the enclosures in a large sea fish-trap (*kelong*).

Baju k.: the ordinary loose coat (*baju*) worn by Malays.

Kurongan: a cage or enclosure; Ht. Abd., 252; Sej. Mal., 44.

Běrkurong: to be confined to one's room or to a cage; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 18. *Běrkurongan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 83.

Těrkurong: shut up, confined.

*Sa-ekor burung,
Mata lépas badan těrkurong:*

a bird whose eye may rove but whose body is caged; a proverb descriptive of the position of many wives; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 110; Sh. A. R. S. J., 30.

کورق **kurap**. I. A generic name for a number of parasitic diseases of the skin such as ringworm; Muj., 70; Hay. Haiw.; Ht. Raj. Don., 52. Malay doctors recognize many varieties, e.g., *k. ayam*; *k. bukit*, *k. gajah*, *k. kain*, *k. losong* or *k. kelongsong*, *k. pekan*, and *k. susu*.

II. A shell, *capsa deflorata*; Sh. A. R. S. J., 4. Also *kěpah kurap*.

کورق **korek**. Boring or digging a hole; Ht. Abd., 64; Ht. Kal. Dam., 370.

K. ulat: "to dig up worms;" a slang expression signifying searching for an excuse to quarrel.

Měngorek: to dig; Ht. Gul. Bak., 39.

کورل **korál**. [Eng. or Dutch.] Coral.

کورو **kurau**. A well-known fish, a variety of the *sěnanğin*; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6; Kam. Kech., 6.

کوره **korah**. [Arab. كورة] A ball.

کوري **kurai**. Straight broad veining or marks in wood or on a *kěris*-blade.

کوري **kori** or **kuri**. A water-vessel; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also *gori*.

کوس **kosa** or **kusa**. [Skr. *angkusa*.] The ankus or goad used by a mahout; Ht. Sh. *Kosa*: to prod with the ankus; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Also (Kedah) *běsi kuwasa*. Pronounced (Riau, Johor) *ko'sa*.

کوس **kuwas**. See *kuwis*.

کوس **kuwis**. Striking aside with the finger-nail; shoving aside with the foot; poking up and knocking out with a sharp object. *Sapěrti ayam, kuwis pagi makan pagi, kuwis pětang makan pětang*: like a hen which eats in the morning what it scratches up in the morning, and eats in the evening what it scratches up in the evening; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 146.

Kuwas-kuwis: id. (frequentative).

Kuwiskan: to pick out, to scratch out; to poke out (with a toothpick, Ht. Ind. Meng.).

کوست **kusut**. Tangled, matted (especially of hair); confused, perplexed. *Rambut kusut*: tangled hair; Ht. Abd., 295; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Rambut kusut-kusut*: id.; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Hati kusut*: perplexity; Sh. B. A. M., 3; Sh. Ik. Trub., 7; Sh. Ch. Ber., 8.

K. masai: an intensive of *kusut*.

کوسر **kusar**. Anger, annoyance. Better *gusar*.

کوسس **kusus**. Better (Arab.) *khusûs*, q. v.

کوسغ **koseng**. Chin.? To be "cleaned out" at gambling; to lose all one's money. Pronounced *ko'seng*.

کوسغ **kosong**. Empty, idle, hollow. *Karong k.*: an empty bag.

Ēmpama buwah kěděpong,

Luwar merah dalam-nya kosong:

like the *kěděpong* fruit, red outside and hollow inside; specious but worthless; Prov.

کوسق **kosak**. *Kosak-kasek*: (Onom.) the sound of a restless man fidgeting about on his chair or couch. Also *kosak-kosek*.

کوسق **kosek**. I. See *kosak*.
II. (Onom.) The sound of washing rice or of scraping the scales off fish. Pronounced *ko'se'*.

کوسل **kusal**. To roll up anything by friction between the hands.

کوسل **kosil**. To "keep hammering" at any task; to work a bit at a time but at many times; to keep reverting to a point or worrying a person.

کوسم **kusam**. Lustreless; dull, in contradistinction to shiny.

کوسو **kusu**. I. A small group of two or three persons; a knot of men gathered together to talk. *Běrkusu-kusu*: in clusters, of men whispering together; Ht. Abd., 404.

II. *Kusu-kusu*: the vetiver or cuscus grass, *andropogon muricatus*.

کوسي **kusi**. *Rumput kusi*: a grass (*poa cynosuroides*?).

کوڭ kuwang. I. A pheasant, especially the argus-pheasant. *Saperti kuwang mekek di-puchok gunung* : like the argus-pheasant calling on the mountain-peak; a simile for a complaining lover; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 138. *Mati kuwang karèna bunyi* : the argus pheasant perishes because of its note; everything has some feature by which it can be tracked; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 42.

K. raya : the argus-pheasant. *K. ranggas* or *k. chërëmin* : the peacock-pheasant.

II. *Kuwang-kuwit* : v. *kuwit*.

کوڭ kuwing. (Kedah.) A village messenger; a man employed to call people to meetings of the mukim inhabitants.

کوفه kufah. Cufa; the seat of the Cufite empire.

کوف kuwap. To open the mouth wide and draw a long breath; cf. *uwap*. Pronounced *kuwa^{ap}*.

کوفت kupat. A wrapper made of *nipah* leaf. Cf. *kètpat*.

کوفر kupor. [Arab. کفر] Boasting, bragging.

کوفس kupas. Shelling, peeling, skinning, removing the outer covering of anything. *Jikalau belum aku kupas kulit kepala-nya belum-lah puwas hati-ku* : so long as I have not torn the skin off his face, so long will I remain unsatisfied; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Këna k. : to be stripped of all one's belongings; to be "cleaned out."

Kupaskan : to skin, to peel; Muj., 62. *Mëngupas* : id.; Sej. Mal., 69.

Tërkupas : peeled, skinned, shelled. *Pipi-nya saperti tëlor tërkupas* : her cheeks were like shelled eggs; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Bëras yang sudah tërkupas* : husked rice; Sej. Mal., 153. Cf. *këlupas*.

کوفڭ kupang. I. A marine mussel, *mytilus*; Sej. Mal., 45.

II. A coin or measure of value differing in various places; (in Penang) 10 cents. *Duwit pun tidak barang sa-kupang* : he had not a single *kupang* in the way of money; Sh. A. R. S. J., 30.

K. tëmbaga : (Penang) copper (*i.e.* false) ten-cent pieces; boasts that will not pass current; Prov.

III. A measure of weight; = $\frac{1}{4}$ *jampal*.

کوفڭ kuping. I. Jav. The ear. Cf. *chuping*.

II. The crust which forms over a sore or wound when healing; Muj., 27. Cf. *këruring*.

کوفق kopak. I. Limp, of the breasts. *Kopak-kapek* : id. (exaggerated). Cf. *kopëk*.

II. Plucking out a small portion of the shell or skin of anything which can be plucked to pieces; Ht. Gul. Bak., 83. *Kopak-kapek* : plucked to pieces, dispersed, scattered (as a defeated army); Ht. Mar. Mah.

III. A case or box. *Ada yang mëngëluwarkan kopak mëngambil kain baju* : some brought out their boxes and took clothes from them; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Sënapang k.* : a breachloader.

کوفق kopek. Very limp and pendulous, of the breasts. *Ma'-kopek* : (1) a somewhat irreverent way of addressing an old woman; (2) a title given usually to a woman of low rank who becomes the mother of a *raja*, and sometimes to a *raja's* fostermother. *Mëngopek susu* : to suck at the breast.

کوفق kopok. An obsolete musical instrument; Sej. Mal., 144; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Sri. Ben., 74. According to Dutch authorities it was made of copper; local informants state that it was an instrument resembling a pair of cymbals but made of wood.

کوفو kupu. I. Arab [Arab. کفو] Equality of rank, parity of position. *Bukan-nya jodo atau kupu darah orang këbanyakan itu dëngan darah raja-raja* : there is no matching or equalizing the blood of the people with the blood of kings; Ht. Abd., 409.

II. A butterfly; Ht. Abd., 87; Marsd. Gr., 208. Also *rama-rama*.

کوفه kopah. A quantity; a mass; a clot. *Bërkopah-kopah* : in quantities, in lumps or clots.

کوفه kopeh. A quantity rather less than that described by *kopah*.

کوفي kopi. I. Eng. Coffee. Pronounced *ko^{pi}*.

II. Eng. Copy. *Buwat k.* : to make a copy. Also *kupi*.

III. (Riau, Johor.) Incorrect, full of errors and mistakes.

کوفي kupi. I. A small flask or pouch. *K. ubat* : a powder-flask; Ht. Abd., 248.

II. See *kopi*, II.

کوفيه kopyah. A cap; v. کتبه.

کوق kuwak. I. To open out by seizing anything in two places and pushing the places asunder; to make a passage through a crowd by pushing people apart; to draw aside curtains. *Këtika kita hëndak përgi ka-darat mësti mënguwak-nguwakkan bangkai-bangkai China itu* : when we wished to go landwards we had to open out a way between the dead bodies of Chinese; Bint. Tim., 16 Feb., 1895.

II. (Onom.) A noise such as the croaking of a bull-frog. *Mënguwak-nguwak bagai hidong gajah* : bellowing as though he had the nose of an elephant; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 159. Cf. *uwak*. *Kuwak* is pronounced nasally *kuwa^{ak}*.

Burong k., or *burong kuwak-kuwak* : a bird (unidentified).

kokot or **kukut**. Shaped like a claw; clawing with the hands; scraping downwards with the fingers or finger-nails; bending the hand into the shape of a claw. Cf. *kuku*, *kukor*, *kokong*, etc.

K. jantan and *k. bêtina*: the hinges of a rudder, the *k. jantan* fitting into the *k. bêtina*.

kukor. I. (Onom.) The murmuring note of the ground-dove (*těkukor*); the French *roucouler*.

II. To scrape, to rasp; a scraper. *Kukor nyior*, or *kukoran nyior*: a coco-nut rasper. *Ēmpama nyior di-kukor*; *santan di-ambil, hēmpas di-buwang*: like a rasped coco-nut, the flesh is taken, the rest is thrown away; a simile for a girl loved for a time and then abandoned; Prov. *Kukor apa kapada kukor, nyior juga yang binasa*: what does scraping matter to the rasp?—it is the coco-nut that is ruined by it; what does a man really care for the suffering he inflicts on others?—the others have to bear the full weight of it; Prov.

Nyior tahan kukor: the young coco-nut just before the water begins to be formed in it.

Cf. *kuku*, *kukut*, etc.

kukus. The process of steaming; cooking by steaming. *Tukang kukus nasi*: a cook whose business it is to see that the rice is properly steamed; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Kukusan*: a special boiler or cauldron for steaming rice.

kokang or **kukang**. The so-called Malayan sloth, *nycticebus tardigradus*: Ht. Sh. Kub. Usually *kongkang*. Cf. *kuku*, *kukong*, etc.

kokong or **kukong**. Very claw-shaped; claws that twist almost round; claws like those of the slow loris. Cf. *kokang*, *kuku*, *kukut*, etc.

kokop or **kukup**. Alluvial flats formed by the deposits at the mouth of a river.

kokok or **kukok**. The crowing of a cock. *Běrkukok*: to crow. *Ayam pun bėrkukok hampir lah siyang*: the cock crowed; day was at hand; Ht. Abd., 262. *Mandong pun sudah bėrkukok ramai*: the cocks were crowing in large numbers; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Masok kawan ayam bėrkokok*: when you enter a company of cocks, crow; do at Rome as the Romans do; Prov., Ht. Raj. Don., 14. *Sa-ekor ayam ta'-bėrkukok hari ta'-siyang-kah*: if not a single cock crows will daylight fail to appear; Prov.

K. bėlėmak is used with the meaning "owl" or "plaintive note of the owl;" Ht. Sg. Samb. (*suwara-nya mėnangis sapėrti k. bėlėmak*).

II. To carry pick-a-back. Pronounced *ko'ko'*.

kokol or **kukul**. Bent, bowed, curled up,—as a man huddled up with cold. *Tėrkėjang-kokol*: drawing up the limbs and then shooting them out again; convulsive struggling such as that of a man in agony; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 38.

kuku. I. A nail of the finger or thumb; a claw; a hoof; the pad of an elephant (Sej. Mal., 124); the talons of a hawk. *Sapėrti kuku dėngan isi*: like the nail and the quick (the parting of which is intensely painful); a proverbial simile for the love which finds it intolerable to be separated from one's beloved; Ht. Sh. Mard. *Harimau sorokkan kuku*: a tiger drawing in its claws; a power concealing its strength (and therefore the more to be dreaded); Prov. *Harimau mėnyorokkan kuku*, and *harimau sėmbunyikan kuku*: variants of the same proverb. *Nyawa bėrgantong di-hujung kuku*: life hanging from the tip of the finger-nail; life depending on a single hair; a very dangerous position; Prov. ¹

K. bajang: see *bajang*.

K. kambing: (1) a peculiar forked stick used in *padi* planting;—the young plant from the nursery is placed in the cleft and so thrust into the ground; (2) the foot of a peculiar kind of salver (*pahar*).

K. lang: (1) the talon of a hawk; (2) a hook with a barbed point turning outwards.

K. sauh: the claw of an anchor.

Bunga k.: the light patch at the base of the finger nail. Also *kulit adam*.

Pahat k.: the round chisel.

Pėnyirat k.: the skin covering the base of the nail.

Several plants are named after real or fancied resemblances to the feet of animals; viz.:—

K. baning: (tortoise foot) *memecylon heteropleurum*, and *memecylon myrsinoides*. *Akar k. baning*: *canthium* sp.

K. lang paya: (hawk talon) the wild jasmine, *jasminum bifarum*. *K. lang rimba*: *zizyphus calophyllus*. *Akar k. lang*: *randia fasciculata*.

Akar k. balam: (pigeon-claw climber) *zizyphus aenoplia*.

II. (Onom.) The murmuring note of the dove; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), I. See *kukor*.

kokoh or **kukoh**. Strong, stiff, steady. *K. kota*: the strength of a fort's construction; Ht. Abd., 55, 56. *K. sėtiya*: firm fidelity; unshaken loyalty; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Iya bėrkokoh di-dalam 'adat pusaka nenek moyang itu*: he is obstinately faithful to the customs handed down to him by his ancestors; Ht. Abd., 98. *Bėrkokoh nėgėri*: to strengthen the city (with a fort); Sh. Sri Ben., 3. *Bėrkokoh diri*: to strengthen or encourage oneself; Sh. Bah. Sing., 6.

Kokohkan: to strengthen. *Mėngokohkan* and *pėrkokohkan*: id. *K. kota*: to strengthen a fort; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 69. *P. kota*: id.; Ht. Mar. Mah. *M. kata*: to strengthen one's words (by an oath); Sh. Lail. Mejn., 29.

¹ As, for instance, the position of a man who rouses the jealousy of another:

Orang mėngail di-lobok bulang,

Umpan diya kulit duku;

Susah bėrmain hėkaseh orang,

Nyawa bėrgantong di-hujung kuku.

kuwal. Swaying slowly from side to side; rolling, as a ship rolls.

kuwil. I. Tam. A Hindu temple.
II. To lever up; to thrust up by leverage.

kula. I. Jav. I, me; the first personal pronoun. *Mana-tah janji paduka bêtara dengan kula*: what of my lord the king's agreement with me; Sej. Mal., 135. *Kula tiyada takut akan baginda itu*: I am not afraid of the prince; Ht. Koris.

II. Skr. Family, race; see *kěluwarga*, *kula-sěntana* and *kula-wangsa*.

kulat. A mushroom; a fungus; a generic name for fungi such as mushrooms and toadstools. Cf. *chěndawan*. *Běrkulai*: to be covered with fungoid growth.

kulit. Skin, peel, husk, shell, crust, rind, bark, leather; the outer covering of anything. *K. kayu*: bark. *K. harimau*: a tiger's skin. *K. babi*: pigskin; (by metaphor) a dishonour, a disgrace; Ht. Abd., 396. *Tali k.*: a leather strap. *Pakai kulit kětam*: to wear the garments of a hermit crab; to wear borrowed plumes; Prov. *Kachang lupakan kulit*: the bean forgets its pod; the upstart is forgetting his low origin; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 149. *Ta'-mahu koyak kulit, koyak kain mahu juga*: he does not want his skin torn but he is ready to have his clothes torn; he is ready to risk his property but not his precious person; Prov. *Tinggal tulang dengan kulit*: only skin and bone are left; Prov., Ht. Isk. Dz. *Sapěrti kambing di-kuliti*: like the skinning of a (live) goat; a proverbial description of intense pain; J. S. A. S., XI., 61.

K. adam: the light patch at the base of a finger nail.

kulor. A cultivated variety of the bread fruit; *artocarpus incisa*.

kulasěntana. Skr. Family, race, especially the family of a prince. Cf. *kěluwarga*. See *kula*.

kolang or **kulang.** *Kulang-kaling*: motion to and fro; backwards and forwards. Cf. *ulang*, *pulang*, etc. *Kulang měntong*: running in short snatches; action by fits and starts.

kolong. I. A surface mine; surface diggings.
II. A hollow under anything, e.g., the space under a table or under a Malay house.

III. An equivalent of *kalong*, q. v.

kulup. [Arab. غلف: foreskin.] A sort of nickname (*timang-timangan*) given to young (uncircumcised) boys.

kolak. *Kolak-kalek*: striking one side and then another; shaking in a sheath; wagging, of a sword in a scabbard that is too wide for it; motion from one side to another and then back; Sh. Lamp., 33. Cf. *kolang*, *olak*, etc.

kolek. (Riau, Johor.) A Malay canoe; the small narrow boat with very sharp lines commonly known among Europeans as a "koleh;" Ht. Abd., 230.

kolam. Tam. A pond, a pool, a reservoir or tank; Ht. Abd., 97.

kulim. A large tree, *sorodocarpus borneensis*.

kulum. Mastication; keeping in the mouth; mouthing. *Di-kulum-nya gula batu dalam mulut-nya*: he was chewing a lump of sugar; Ht. Abd., 197. *Chakap jangan kulum*: out with it, don't keep it in your mouth; a colloquial expression meaning "speak plainly."

Měngulum: to chew, to mouth. *Měnangis sapěrti měngulum madu*: to weep till the eyes are red with weeping; literally, to weep like mouthing honey; Sh. Ik. Trub., 11.

kulon or **kulun.** Jav. The West. *Bangkulan*: "the Western Country;" Bencoolen. *Orang kulun atau wetan*: men of the West or of the East; Sh. Panj. Sg.

kolah or **kulah.** I. *Buwah kolah*: a fruit (unidentified): it is said to be a sort of wild mango.

II. [Pers. قلعه] A helmet.

koleh. *Koleh-koleh*: flour in granules, starch. *Kuweh koleh-koleh*: a sweetmeat prepared in granular form.

koloh. *Ayer koloh*: the coarse dye in which cloth is first steeped in the process of dyeing.

kuli. [Hind. قولي and قلی] A "coolie;" a day-labourer; Ht. Abd., 62, 236. *Běrkuli*: to work as a coolie; Ht. Abd., 213, 215.

kulai. I. Hanging down slackly as a broken branch or limb. *Tangan-nya patah těrulai*: his arm was broken and hung slackly down; Ht. Mar. Mahaw. Cf. also Ht. Abd., 66, 67; J. I. A., I., 150.

II. A shell, *turbo marmoratus*.

III. (Kedah.) A tree; also known as *měrkulai*.

kuma. *Kuma-kuma*: saffron; better کیمکما, q. v.

komat or **kumat.** *Kumat-kamit*: the movements of the mouth in speaking or eating. *Mulut-nya sěhaja kumat-kamit di-bacha-nya*: his mouth simply moved as he read; Ht. Abd., 104.

کور **kumor.** To gargle; to rinse the mouth. *Bërkumor-kumor*: id. (frequentative); Muj., 68; Hay. Haiw.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 66, 158, 163.

کومس **kumis.** Hair near the lips; the moustache and the hair just under the under-lip; Sh. Lamp., 10; Sh. Panj. Sg.

کومغ **komeng.** Small of its kind; shrunk; (by extension of meaning) insufficient sexual development, impotence.
Nyior k.: an abortive coco-nut; one which contains no edible flesh.

کومق **komak.** *Komak-kamek*: a variant of *komat-kamit*; v. *komat*.

کومل **kumal.** Crumpled; ruffled; slightly soiled, as paper after it has been written on; Ht. Abd., 125.

کومان **koman.** Eng. "Common," in the sense of "inferior" (of goods). *Barang yang k.*: shoddy goods.

کومن **kuman.** A very small louse. *Sa-ekor kuman di-bënuwa China dapat di-lihat, tètapi gajah bërtangkap di-batang hidong tiyada sèdar*: he can see a louse as far off as China but cannot see an elephant caught on the bridge of his nose; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 67.

*Sa-ekor kuman këna pëlantek,
Darah mënimpa sa-rata 'alam*:

a single louse has been caught in a trap yet its blood is falling all over the earth; much cry and little wool; Prov.

*Hati gajah sama di-lapah,
Hati kuman sama di-chëchap*:

together have we sliced the heart of the elephant; together have we dipped the heart of the mite; we have shared fortunes for better and for worse; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 162.

کومي **kumai.** An ornamental groove, or a thin strip of wood nailed on a surface for ornamental purposes; a line either inset or in relief. *Bërkumai*: adorned with a line, as the side of a ship; Sh. Put. Ak., 20.

کومي **kumi.** [Port. *come*.] To eat; to consume. *Kumi tuwan sireh*: take *sireh*, sir; Ht. Koris.

کونتغ **kuwantong.** See *kantong*.

کونغ **konang or kunang.** *Konang-konang*: a firefly; a glow-worm; Ht. Koris; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12. *Mata-nya sapërti konang-konang*: his eyes were like fireflies; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Konang-konang sa-këbun*: "a garden of fireflies;" a name given to a pattern of jewellery where many gems are used, e.g., when a large stone is set in a ring of smaller ones; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng. *Bërkonang-konang*: glittering; Sh. Ch. Ber., 7.

کونغ **kuning.** Yellow. *Bandera k.*: a yellow flag. *Payong k.*: a yellow umbrella.

Mambang k.: a glow at sunset which gives a yellowish tinge to the complexion; it is believed to bring bad luck.

Puteh k.: white-yellow; a much admired colour for the complexion. *Puteh kuning sapërti mas tëmpawan*: white yellow like beaten gold; Cr. Gr., 79. *Puteh kuning* is used as a term of endearment meaning "my fair one."

Këkuningan: the colour yellow, the royal yellow; Sej. Mal., 90.

کونن **kunun.** Report; it is said; we believe; the story goes. *Iya kunun pandai mënilek*: he, they said, was gifted with second sight; Pel. Abd., 9. *Inggëris kunun hëndaq mëmëchahkan kota Mëlaka*: the English, so they said, were going to destroy the fort at Malacca; Ht. Abd., 55.

The use of this word in connection with doubtful or suspicious statements (cf. the French *on dit*) has given it the secondary meaning of "deceiving" or "taking in" the credulous in the expression *përkunun*. *Hëndaq mëlihat këlakuwan orang jangan di-përkunun orang*: to observe the conduct of others so as to avoid being taken in by them; Ht. P. J. P.

Ambil torak lalu bërtënun

Tënnunan kësumba batek Surabaya,

Lain orang boleh përkunun,

Jangan choba kapada sèhaya:

others you may deceive but do not try it on me.

کوءو **kuau.** A bird closely resembling the argus-pheasant (if not identical with it). Cf. *kuwang*.

کوه **kuwah.** Sauce, gravy. *Kuwah-nya gulai ayam*: with curried fowl as sauce; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Kuwah-nya chuka*: with vinegar for sauce; Sh. Peng., 5. *Tuwang k.*: to pour out the gravy; Sh. Lamp., 17. *Kuwah tumpah ka-nasi*: gravy is emptied on rice; a son takes after his parents; Prov., Ht. Koris; cf. J. S. A. S., XI., 73. *Makan bërkuwah ayer mata*: to flavour one's food with tears; to live a sorrowful life; Prov., J. I. A., I., 150.

کوه **kuweh.** A generic name for cakes. *Tëpong-nya pun iya mahu kuweh-nya pun iya mahu*: he wants both the flour and the cake (which is made of it); Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 45. *Bagaimana chetak bagitu-lah kuweh-nya*: as the mould is so will the cake be; as the parents are, so will the children be; Prov.

A few of the best known cakes are:

K. bangkit, made of arrow-root, flour, eggs, white sugar, and suet; it is baked in a mould;

K. jongkong, of which *jawi* flour, sugar and coco-nut milk are the main ingredients;

K. sèpit, a thin crisp wafer-like cake made of eggs, *jawi* flour, white sugar and coco-nut milk, pressed in a mould;

K. tar, made of flour, sugar, suet, egg, and coco-nut ; it is baked in a mould ;

K. tēlor, made of *pulut* flour, eggs, and coco-nut oil ; it is served up with sugar ;

K. ya, hard white pastry.

کوہڠ **kohong**. Stinking, putrid, smelling vilely,—a very strong expression. Pronounced (Riau, Johor and Kedah) *ko'hong*.

کوی **kuwai**. A plant (unidentified) ; J. I. A., I., 331.

کوی **kuwi**. A brazier's mould.

کوی **kowe**. Jav. You ; = *kau* or *engkau*.

کویت **kuyut**. *Hati kuyut* : (Riau) pining, homesick, lovesick. Cf. *kuyup*.

کویترا **kawitēra**. [Old Jav. *pawitra*.] The name of a holy water mentioned in old romances ; v. d. W., Kl.

کویڠ **koyang**. (Singapore.) An epidemic disease attacking fowls.

کویڠ **kuyong**. A marine shell-fish (unidentified).

کویف **kuyup**. *Basah kuyup* : wringing wet ; Pel. Abd., 128. *Hati k.* : pining, homesick, love-sick ; also (Riau) *hati kuyut*.

کویق **koyak**. Tearing, rending ; torn. *Sa-paroh di-koyak uleh anjing* : some were torn to pieces by the dogs ; Ht. Abd., 83. *Ta'-mahu koyak kulit, koyak kain mahu juga* : he does not want his skin torn but is willing to let his clothes be torn ; he will risk his property but not his precious self ; Prov. *Koyak ta'-bērbunyi* : tearing without any sound ; simulation without reality ; Prov. *Koyak baju mahu ukor badan* : to tear the coat in measuring the body for it ; to ruin a thing in attempting to improve on it ; Prov. *Koyak-koyak* : much torn ; ragged ; Ht. Abd., 308.

Koyakkan or *koyak-koyakkan* : to keep tearing, to tear up or tear to pieces. *Mēngoyakkan* : id. *Mēngoyak* : to tear (used of a woman tearing out her own eyes, Ht. Best.).

کویق **koyok**. I. A cur ; an expression (the Orang Laut word for dog) used by Malays as an abusive form of *anjing*. *Mēngēnakan k* : to hit the curs ; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. See *koyo*.

کویلو **kuwilu**. (Port. *coelho*.) A rabbit. Also *tēruwilu*.

کویم **ko'yam**. (Riau, Johor.) A species of broth made of flour-meal.

کوین **koyan**. A measure of weight or capacity ; Ht. Abd., 367, 413. *K. mēlayu* : 40 pikuls. *K. jawa* : 30 pikuls. In Kedah a *koyan* is equal to 800 *gantang*.

کوینی **kuwini**. Jav. The wild mango, *mangifera foetida*, Sh. B. A. M., 2 ; = (Malay) *bachang*.

کویو **koyo**. Chin. ? A medicinal plaster.

کویو **kuyu**. Looking melancholy ; not looking well. *Rupa-nya kuyu* : looking ill ; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 17. *Muka k.* : a sickly countenance ; Sh. Nas., 13. *Ayam k.* : a fowl that looks ill.

کویت **kunyet** or (Kedah) **kunyt**. Curcuma, turmeric. *Bagai kunyet dēngan kapōr* : like turmeric and lime ; blending instantaneously, —love at first sight ; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 24. *Bēras k.* : rice stained with turmeric ; Ht. Abd., 423.

Akar k.-k. : a plant, *limacia triandra*.

Kayu k. : a tree, *cryptocarpa impressa*.

Tēmu k. : turmeric, *curcuma longa*.

کویڠ **konyong**. I. *Sa-konyong-konyong* : all of a sudden ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11 ; Ht. Abd., 363.

II. *Tērkonyong-konyong* : (Riau, Johor) a stiff straight attitude. *Bērjalan tērkonyong-konyong* : to walk looking like a ramrod.

کویق **konyek**. *Mēngonyek* : (Riau) to grin, of a monkey.

کویق **konyok**. Crumpling up clothes hastily and throwing them aside ; to leave clothes unfolded on a chair or otherwise lying in a disorderly way about the room.

کویه **kunyah**. Chewing, ruminating ; chewing in the closed mouth. Cf. *mamah* (which refers to more violent chewing).

که **kah**. I. An interrogative particle. *Iya-kah atau tidak* : is it so or not ? *Apa-kah dosa-nya* : what fault has he committed ? *Bēnar-kah* : is it true ? *Ada-kah banyak* : are there many ?

II. (Onom.) The sound of a laugh. *Bērkah-kah* : to laugh.

کهندق **kēhēndak**. Will, wish, desire ; v. *hēndak*.

کهوین **kahwīn**. Marriage ; = (Pers.) *kāwīn*, q. v.

کی **ke**. (Riau.) "So-and-so ;" "what's his name ;" an expression used to describe a person whose name is for the moment unknown to the speaker.

کی **kiya**. I. *Jahit bēkiya* : chain-stitch ; v. *bēkiya*. II. *Yu kiya-kiya* : a shark the tail of which resembles that of the ray or skate. *Sapērti yu kiya-kiya* : like the fish (shark at the head and skate at the tail) ; double-faced, treacherous ; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., II., 139.

III. [Hind. *kya*.], See *chandakiya*.

کیاغن **kēyangan**. See *yang* (divinity).

کیانی **kiyani.** Pers. Royal. *Singgasana kiyani* : a royal throne; Ht. Hamz., 67, 68, 71.

کیائی **kiyai.** Jav. A title of respect given to the venerable; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 33, 53.

کیبر **kibar.** Waving. *Bërkibaran* : to be waving (of a flag or pennon); Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Koris. Cr. Gr., 78. *Bërkibar-kibaran* : id. (frequentative); Sh. Jub. Mal., 9. *Kibarkan* : to wave (transitive), — used of a bird shaking out its wings; Ht. Sh. Kub.

In Kedah *kibar* is also used in the slang sense of bolting ("shake your legs and be off").

کیبس **kibas.** I. Holding anything in the hand and shaking it, e.g., as a servant waves about a fan to drive mosquitoes out of a mosquito-net. *Kibas-kibas* : id. (frequentative); Pel. Abd., 47. *Kibaskan* : to knock aside in this way, e.g., as a man swinging a stick or his arm in front of him makes his way through thin undergrowth; Sej. Mal., 57. The word is also used (Ht. Ind. Nata) of men spitting bad food out of their mouths and (colloquially) of blowing out a light.

II. [Arab. *kibāsh*.] The tail of a sheep. *Kambing k.* : the Arabian sheep. *Dayong k.* : an oar at the stern of a boat.

کیبغ **kebang.** Eng. A cabin on a ship.

کیبق **kebak.** Gaping open, of a deep cut; exposing the interior.

کیت **kita.** We; (in some cases) I. *Kita* includes the person addressed; cf. *kami*. *Kita* is used for the first person singular by Malay princes on the East coast of the Peninsula and also by some foreign settlers notably Indians.

کیت **kiyat.** I. Out of joint, not meeting exactly; a strain. *Leher bëkhiyat* : (Kedah) a stiff neck. *Tulang kiyat* : a dislocated joint of the body.

II. (Onom.) *Kiyat-kiyut* (Singapore) the creaking of rowlocks or of the hinges of a door; also (Riau, Kedah) *kiyang-kiyut*. Pronounced *kiya't-kiyu't*.

کیت **kiyut.** See *kiyat*.

کیت **ketut.** Warped, shrivelled, stunted. Cf. *këretut* and *këmetut*.

کیر **kitar.** Revolution round a central point; motion in a circle. Cf. *kisar* and *idar*. A distinction is sometimes drawn between *kisar* and *kitar* by using *kitar* of relatively slow revolution and *kisar* of rapid revolution.

Kitarkan : to turn (anything) round as one turns a horse by leading him in a circle; Sh. Panj. Sg.

کیتغ **ketang** or **kitang.** I. A salt-water fish with venomous fins, Sh. Ik. Trub., 7.

II. Chin. ? A tea-cup.

کیتغ **kiting.** Vulg. A bit, a very small portion of anything; Kl., v. d. W.

کیتق **ketak.** *Bërketak-ketak* : in groups, of people.

کیتق **ketek.** *Jalan tërketek-ketek* : the walk of a fat man with short legs; the strutting of a stumpy fowl.

کیتل **ketel.** Eng. Kettle.

کیتج **kijang.** The barking deer (*cervulus muntjac*?); Sej. Mal., 44; Ht. P. I. P.; Ht. Abd., 88; Ht. Sri. Rama.

کیتج **kijing.** An edible marine mussel.

کیتو **keju.** [Port. *queyo*.] Cheese.

کیتي **kijai.** The nervous quivering of a man after being stung by a venomous insect. *Tërkijai-kijai* : shaking in this way.

کیتج **kecheng.** (Riau, Johor.) Having one eye closed; (according to Dutch authorities) closing an eye.

کیتج **kechong.** Swindling; obtaining goods by false pretences, or, having obtained the goods on credit, to deny indebtedness for them.

کیتچ **kechap.** Soy, ketchup, sauce.

کیتچي **kechek.** Importuning, wheedling, worrying by importunity; obtaining by flattery or importunity. *Këna k.* : to be swindled by empty promises; to be taken in by a plausible story. *K. anak Mëlaka* : wheedlers are the men of Malacca; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 115. *Sudah di-kechek di-kechong pula* : to wheedle a man into lending money on poor security and then, on top of that, to deny the debt; swindle upon swindle; Prov.

کیتچي **kichak.** (Onom.) The note of the *murai* bird; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 1.

کیتو **kichu.** A dodge, an artifice, a swindling contrivance; to swindle. *Ada-kah patut raja hëndak kichu ambil hërta orang* : is it right that a prince should swindle people out of their property; Ht. Best. *Mëngichu-ngichu orang* : to be a swindler, to practise swindling; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2. Cf. *kechong*, *kechoh*, *kechek* and *këlichu*.

کیتچ **kechoh.** Swindling by giving false weight; cheating at cards; cheating in its criminal forms. Cf. *kichu*.

کیتچي **kechi.** Eng. A ketch; a sailing vessel of small tonnage and light draft; Ht. Abd., 13, 98, 217; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Marsd. Gr., 137.

کید **kida**. *Kida-kida*: thin gold spangles shaped like lozenges; Sh. Abd. Mk., 11.

کیدڭ **kidong**. Crooning; singing with a nasal intonation; a peculiar kind of recitative. *Di-dëngar-nya suwara laki-laki mëngidong*: he heard the voice of a man crooning (his wife to sleep); Ht. Sg. Samb. *Bërtandak sambil mëngidong*: dancing and intoning narrative; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Timbang kidong*: the time or measure in which a story is intoned; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Tukang kidong*: (Borneo) a man who, at a wedding, sings a complimentary history of the family of the bridegroom.

کیدف **kidap**. Rubbish, dirt, filth, dust.

کیدق **kedek**. *Bërlalan tërkedek-kedek*: to waddle along like a duck; v. *këdek*.

کیدل **kidal**. Left, the left-hand side; = *kiri*, but used especially with the meaning "left-handed," e.g., of a left-handed man or of a stroke with the left hand.

کیدل **kidol** or **kidul**. Jav. The south. *Bërlalan mënuju sa-bëlah kidol*: to travel towards the South; Ht. Sh. *Di-hadapan bërhalasëgara kidol*: before the idol representing the Southern Ocean; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Anak orang kidol alasan*: a native of the jungle-covered South; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

کیدم **kidam**. A variant of *idam*, q. v.

کیدر **kera** or **kira**. I. Estimating, calculation, thinking. *Sëhaya kira bukan-nya inggëris*: I think he is not an Englishman; Ht. Abd., 148. *Jikalau kira-nya*: if by any chance; if, by way of a supposition.

Kira-kira: (1) calculation, accounts, arithmetic; (2) about, approximately. *‘Ilmu k.-k.*: the science of arithmetic; Ht. Abd., 9, 168. *K.-k. lima ënam bëlas orang*: about fifteen or sixteen persons; Ht. Abd., 18. *Sa-kira-kira*: about, approximately.

Kira-kiraan: opinion, estimation; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Bërkira-kira: to meditate, to think over; Ht. Abd., 10, 265, 362.

II. *Tënnun k.*: a process of weaving.

کیدرت **kerut**. See *kerang*.

کیدرڭ **kerang**. *Kerang-kerut*: uneven, irregular, as the writing of a man on unruled paper. Also *kerang-keroh*.

کیدرڭ **kerong**. *Kerong-kerong*: the hole through which water escapes from the scuppers of a ship.

Ikan kerong-kerong: a marine fish (unidentified); J. S. A. S., XI., 80.

کیدرف **kerap** or **kirap**. Swift but irregular motion; the flapping of a sail; the bustling of a man who wishes to walk at a pace to which he is not accustomed; the darting of a fish along the surface of the water. *K. kerap*: id. *Ikan tërkerap jala tiba*: the casting-net arrives just as the fish has darted along the surface (i.e., just in time); taking immediate advantage of an opportunity; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 91.

کیدرف **kirip**. *Siput kirip*: an edible shell-fish (unidentified).

کیدرق **kerek**. I. A measure of capacity used in selling sugar.

II. The tire of a wheel; the small wheel inside a pulley.

کیدرم **kirim**. Sending (used of sending things not of sending persons). *Di-kirim-nya surat*: he sent a letter.

K. përut: to send a gift (as a sort of retaining fee) to a midwife.

Kiriman: a thing sent. *Përkiriman*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata, Ht. Sh. Kub. *Surat kiriman*: a letter; Ht. Abd., 9, 46.

Kirimi: to send; Sej. Mal., 53. *Kirimkan*: id.; Sej. Mal., 151; Ht. Abd., 91, 101, 341. *Mëngirimkan*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

کیدرو **kerau**. (Kedah.) Half-ripe, of fruit.

کیدره **keroh**. *Kerang-keroh*: uneven, irregular, out of line; v. *kerang*.

کیدري **kirai**. I. *Bërkirai-kirai*: marbled; with veined variegated markings.

II. Shaking out the water from a wet cloth; shaking oneself as a dog that has just come out of the water; shaking off dust; dusting; winnowing. *Kiraikan*: to cleanse (in this way); Ht. Mar. Mah. *Kirai-kiraikan*: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Mëngirai-ngiraikan: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb, Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Roti kirai: a preparation made of flour and egg and resembling macaroni.

Akar kirai: a plant, *hiptage sericea*.

کیدري **kiri**. I. Left, the left-hand side. *Tangan k.*: the left hand. *Langkah k.*: to step out to the left; (by metaphor) to arrive unpunctually. *Lëpas kiri kanan ta'-dapat*: to let go the left and fail to catch the right; to fall between two stools; Prov.

II. *Kirikan*: (Riau, Johor) to give,—used by an inferior of a gift made to him by a superior.

کیدس **kis**. Arab. A purse, a little bag, a satchel; the envelope of a despatch. Also *kisa*.

کیدس **kiyas**. See *قياس*

کیدست **kisa**. I. A small drag-net. II. See *kis*.

kesut. Edging towards anything, moving edgeways, pushing slowly towards a person. *Tērkesut-kesut bagai anak tidak di-aku*: edging up towards one like a child whose parent refuses to notice it; overtures on the part of anyone in disgrace; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 27. Cf. *esut*.

kisut. Crumpled, ruffled, shrivelled up.

kisar. Revolution; swift motion in a circle. *Bērksar*: to revolve rapidly. *Ayer yang bēr-kisar*: an eddy; Muj., 93.

Kisaran: anything that does its work by revolution, e.g., a lathe or grindstone or millwheel. *Pēngisar*: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 144. *Mēngisarkan*: to grind with a wheel, to break on a wheel, to sharpen on a grindstone; Sh. Panj. Sg.

kesor. To shove forward; to push forward. *Mēngesor sēgala pēdati mēriyam*: to run out the gun-carriages; Ht. Raj. Don., 16.

kesep. Bad in one item or section; partly bad, as a durian of which one section is withered while the rest are all right. *Buta k.*: blindness when the eyeball is destroyed.

kesek. The process of producing, by the friction of two pieces of bamboo, a sound resembling the note of a bird; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn. Locally (Riau, Johor) *gesek*.

kisal. *Mēngisal*: to rub (anything) against the lower part of the palm of the hand.

kesel. To rub an itching body or limb against anything, as a horse suffering from itch rubs itself against the sides of its stall. Also *gesel*.

kisi. A bar or post in a series; a rod in a loom. *Kisi-kisi*: trellis-work; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 27, 114. *Bēr-kisi-kisi*: adorned with trellis-work; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13.

kiyang. *Kiyang-kiyut*: (Onom.) the creaking of a door; v. *kiyut*.

kiyong. A marine shell-fish (unidentified).

kaifiyat. Arab. Manner, way, quality, mode.

kiyap. I. The truck of a mast or flagstaff. II. *Kangkang-kiyap*: opening and closing the thighs.

kepet. I. Turned back, of the edge of a pillow; broad and retroussé, of the nose. II. Unwashed (of the *abaimana*); a term of abuse; Kl., v. d. W.

kepot. Leaning or crouching over on one side.

kipas. A fan. *Tingkap k.*: venetian blinds; Sh. Pant. Shl., 2. *K. kapal*: the screw of a steamer.

Kipasi: to fan; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87. *Mēngipas*: id., Ht. Ind. Nata.

kepeng. A small copper coin or weight; a "cash;" a half-*duit*.

kepak. I. *Tērkepak*: bent, warped, twisted, —of an arm, branch, or limb.

II. *Dukong kepak*: to carry on the shoulder or hip without using a sling. The word is used of the way a child is carried or of the way a tiger carries off its prey.

kipai. I. Besprinkling, by waving a wet cloth or an *aspergillus*.

II. Welding metals together by the use of heat and pressure.

III. (Kedah.) Partial paralysis; paralysis confined to one side.

kiyok. I. (Onom.) The cackling of a fowl. Pronounced *kiyoⁿk*.

II. *Tērkiyok*: twisted; turned almost to the point of dislocation.

III. *Putu kiyok*: (Riau.) The name of a sweetmeat.

kikir. A file; a grater; Kam. Kech., 9; Ht. Abd., 181. *Kikir pari bēlulang kēring rēndam tujuh hari ta'-basah*: a skate-skin grater and a dry pelt though sunk in water a week will not absorb moisture; a metaphor for a miser on whom solicitation is wasted; J. S. A. S., II., 150.

The use of *kikir* in this metaphorical sense "miserly" is more common colloquially than in its literal meaning "a file."

kikis. A rough first scraping; scraping paint off wood preparatory to re-painting; rubbing off roughnesses with a view to ultimately cleaning and polishing; rubbing off mussels from the bottom of a ship. *Kikiskan*: to clean by scraping, to scrape; Muj., 86.

kekek or kikek. I. (Onom.) A giggling laugh.

II. A gusset; a crescent-shaped or triangular piece of cloth let into a garment.

Ikan k.: a fish (unidentified).

kekok. Blundering, awkward, or clumsy,—of work.

kekel or kikil. I. Extreme stinginess. Cf. *kikir*.

II. Shaking with laughter.

kila. [Skr. *indrakila*.] *Bēranta kila*: the mountain Indrakila.

- کیل** **kiyal**. Supreme effort or exertion. *Tērkiyal-kiyal*: throwing all one's strength into a last effort.
- کیلت** **kilat**. Scintillation, flashing; lightning. *Pētir kilat*: thunder and lightning; Ht. Abd., 370. *Kilat sēnjata*: the flash of weapons in fencing; Cr. Gr., 44. *Kilat sabong mēnyabong*: forked lightning; flash against flash; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 152. *Sapērti kilat pantas-nya*: swift as lightning (of a horse); Ht. Abd., 106.
Bērkiyat: to flash; shining. *Tēmbaga b.*: shining brass; Ht. Abd., 453. *Hitam b.*: shiny black. *Bērkiyat ikan di-dalam ayer*: let a fish but flash (its scales) in the water.
Bērkiyat-kilat: glittering; Ht. Abd., 113, 273. *Bērkilatan*: shining; Sh. Abd. Mk., 29.
- کیلر** **kilir**. Sharpening, setting. *Mēngilir*: to sharpen; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 77.
- کیلس** **kilas**. A thong for tying the hands behind the back; the process of pinioning. *Di-kilas siku-nya tēgoh-tēgoh*: his elbows were securely pinioned; Ht. Sh. Kub.
- کیلغ** **kelang**. The rollers or crushers of a mill; a mill generally. *K. ubi*: a tapioca mill. *K. minyak*: an oil mill.
- کیلغ** **kelong**. The well-known fish-trap everywhere seen on the shores of the Peninsula; better known (Kedah) as *bēlat*, q. v. *Mēmburwat k.*: to erect fishing-stakes.
- کیلق** **kelek** or **kilek**. Carrying anything under the arm without using a cloth or sling; Sh. Lamp., 26; Ht. Best. *Kērja raja di-junjong, kērja kita di-kilek*: to carry our work for the prince on the head while carrying our own work under the arm; to look after private interests while attending to those of one's employer; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 152.
Tulang kilek buyong: the crest of the ilium.
Mēngilek: to carry by one's side; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 4. *Kilekkan*: id.; Sej. Mal., 92.
- کیلق** **kelok**. An artistic curve; = *kalok*, q. v. Cf. *lok*.
- کیلن** **kilan**. Jav. The span of the hand; = *jēngkal*.
- کیلو** **kilau**. Brilliancy, radiance, glitter. *Kilat di-dalam kilau, guroh mēngandong hujan*: lightning lurks within brightness, thunder is big with rain; a hidden purpose may lurk behind apparently innocent behaviour; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 150.
Kilau-kilauwan: flashing at intervals, glittering; Ht. Sg. Samb.
Kilau is used of light which keeps varying in brightness but which does not appear and disappear.
- کیله** **kilah**. A salt-water shell-fish (unidentified).

- کیلی** **kili**. *Kili-kili*: the small reel on a Malay fishing-rod; the ring through a buffalo's nose; a thread wrapped round the legs of a fighting cock. Also *kēkili*. *Chabut kēkili*: (slang) stark naked.
- کیم** **kima**. *Siput kima*: a very large shell (*tridacna squamosa*?).
- کیمبغ** **kiyambang**. An aquatic plant, *pistia stratiotes*.
- کیمت** **kemut**. A variant of *kēmūt*, q. v.
- کیما** **kimiyā**. Arab. Alchemy; chemistry. *'Ilmu kimiyā*: id.
- کین** **kiyan**. "Time" in such expressions as "five times," "ten times." *Sa-kiyan*: once, this much, so much. *Sa-puloh k.*: ten times; Ht. Best.; Ht. Sri. Rama. *Jangankan sa-kiyan ini tinggi-nya jikalau sa-puloh kiyan sa-kali-pun kēna juga di-panah-nya uleh Sang Ranjuna itu*: not only at this height but even at ten times this height he could be struck by an arrow from Arjuna; Ht. Sg. Samb.
Dēmi-kiyan: to this extent, so.
Ara-kiyan: accordingly; v. *ara*.
Kala-kiyan: this time having elapsed; next; in the next place; afterwards.
- کینق** **kenek**. Shrunk; dwarf; old but undeveloped.
- کین** **kini**. A variant of *ka-ini*: v. *ini*.
- کینغ** **kenang** or **kinang**. I. Jav. *Kinangan*: a sireh-box.
 II. *Kuweh kenang-kenang*: (Kedah) a cake made of *pulut* rice.
- کیوڭ** **kewang**. A plant (unidentified).
- کیوی** **kiwi**. I. A supercargo or officer in charge of the hold in a native ship; J. S. A. S., III., 64.
 II. *Kiwi-kiwi*: ridiculous pride of ownership; the pride of a man who goes round showing his latest purchase to everybody.
- کیه** **kiyah**. *Pēngiyah*: a shoe-horn.
- کیهل** **kehel** or (Kedah) **kihil**. Not fitting, in-harmonious; out of its course, of a ship.
- کیغ** **kinyang**. Rock-crystal.
- کپا** **kēnya**. [Skr. *kanya*.] A maiden; v. *kēnnya*.
- کپت** **kēnyut**. See *kēnnyut*.
- کپت** **kēnyit**. See *kēnnyit*.
- کیغ** **kēnyang**. See *kēnnyang*.

ن

نك The letter *gâ*; the twenty-sixth letter of the Malay alphabet; the symbol for the number 6000 in the Abjad, q. v.

گا *gâ*. The name of the letter نك.

گابار *gabar*. (Penang.) Boasting, boastful; (Kedah) *têkabar*; (Arab.) *takabbur*.

گاباس *gabas*. Coarse, rough (of work done).

گابوس *gabus*. I. *Kayu gabus*: a soft wood used in ship building; soft wood generally; also (Kedah) *kayu pëgabus*. *Pisau g.*: a knife used for cutting soft wood; a knife with a very keen edge; (by extension) sharpening.¹

II. *Ikan gabus*: a fish, *ophicephalus*, sp.

گابوق *gabok*. Unwieldy build or bulk; obesity; heavy-bodied, of a short thick animal. *Biyawaq g.*, or (Kedah) *bewak g.*: a short and broad variety of the monitor-lizard.

گاتال *gatal*. The sensation of itchiness; itching; (by metaphor) lustful, lascivious. *Gigi beta sangat gatal-nya*: there is a very itchy feeling about my teeth; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Raja China pun sakit gatal*: the Emperor of China fell ill of the itch; Sej. Mal., 157. *Siapa gatal diyalah garu*: whoever is itchy will be the man to scratch himself; whoever is guilty will take offence at my remarks; Prov. *Sëmut gatal nak gunggong gunung, sa-bagui-mana dunya ta'-sunyi*: the ants are itching to carry off the mountains, how comes it that the world is not a desert? —a proverbial expression ridiculing absurd presumption.

Muyang g.: extreme itchiness or lasciviousness; an intensitive of *gatal*.

گاجوس *gajus*. The cashew, *anacardium occidentale*. Also (Kedah) *janggus*; (Riau) *jambu monyet*; (Achin) *jambu bërsin*; etc.

گاجه *gajah*. Skr. The elephant; the bishop (in the game of chess); a descriptive adjective meaning "large" when applied to the names of varieties of plants. *Sapërti gajah masok kampong*: like an elephant entering a hamlet (and doing much damage); Prov. *Gajah sa-ekor, gëmbala duwa*: an elephant with two mahouts;

¹ Cf. the pantun:—

*Sëmbor ka-luwar bërëbus-rëbus,
Habis mërëcheh sa-rata-rata;
Barang tumpul baik di-gabus,
Sunggoh ta'-kilat tajam mata.*

a girl with two lovers; Prov. *Tëbu masok mulut gajah*: sugar cane entering an elephant's mouth (and not likely to come out again); rushing to certain destruction; Prov. *Gajah tërum tëngah rumah*: an elephant lying down in a house; a bed and mosquito-net in a room; Prov. *Gajah mati tulang sa-timbun*; when an elephant dies its bones make a heap; when a house falls its woodwork forms a heap; Prov. *Tiyada-kah gajah dapat ka-tangan manusiya*: does not even an elephant fall into the hands of men; nothing is impossible to enterprise and daring; Prov. *Tudong bangkai gajah dëngan nyiru*: to cover the carcass of an elephant with a sieve (in the hope of hiding it); a hopeless enterprise; Prov.

G. bërjuwang: a fighting elephant.

G. lalang: a tame elephant.

G. mënyusu: a covered way between a house and its outbuildings.

G. mëta: a rogue elephant.

G. mina: (literally) a fish elephant; a leviathan; a whale.

Bërgajah: mounted on an elephant.

Bërjuwangkan g.: to make one's elephant fight or charge.

Hikmat g.: the magic art of catching elephants. Also 'ilmu g.

Main g.: to play chess. Also *main gajah-gajahan*.

گاجي *gaji*. I. [Eur.?] Wages, salary; Ht. Abd., 186, 225, 342; Sh. Jur. Bud., 40. *Orang g.*: servant; a paid employé. *Makan g.*: (Straits Settlements) to be in the pay of.

II. *Gaji-gaji*: a saw. More commonly *gërgaji*, or *gaji-gaji*.

گاد *gada*. [Skr. *gadâ*.] A club, a mace; an obsolete weapon mentioned in ancient romances; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Abd. Mk., 18; etc.

گادس *gadis*. A maiden, a spinster, a young unmarried girl; a Sumatran equivalent for *anak dara*. *Gadis sudah bërlaki*: a married maiden; a girl who has been seduced; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 144. *Ahli g.*: the relatives of the girl (bride); Simb. Ch. (Laws of Palembang), 13.

Kayu g.: a medicinal plant, *cinnamomum parthenoxylon*.

گادڭ gading. The tusk of an elephant; ivory; a descriptive epithet applied to several plants with ivory-like wood. *Dada-nya saperti gading di-larek*: her breast was like polished ivory; Ht. Gul. Bak., 147. *Gajah bergadingkan mas*: an elephant with tusks of gold; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Tandoḡ bērsēndi gading*: horn set in ivory; a commonplace thing in a setting too good for it; Prov.

Aur g. or *buloh g.*: the large yellow bamboo, *bambusa vulgaris*.

Gading-gading: the ribs of a boat.

Kelapa g. or *nyior g.*: an ivory coloured coconut.

Punai g.: a pigeon, *ptilopus jambu*.

Sēri g. or *bunga sēri g.*: a plant (unidentified); Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sej. Mal., 134.

Siput malang g.: a shell (unidentified).

The following plants are also known by this descriptive name:

Pokoḡ g. or *kayu g.*: *hunteria corymbosa* and *petunga venulosa*.

G. bēṭina: *aporosa aurea*.

G. gajah: *eria pellipes*.

G. hutan: *pavetta indica*.

G. jantan: *xanthophyllum affine*.

G. tulang: *randia densiflora*.

گادڭ gadong. A climbing plant the tubers of which yield a narcotic poison; *dioscorea daemonum*. *Saperti orang maboḡ gadong*: like a man drugged with *gadong*; out of one's senses; Prov., Ht. Koris, Ht. Mas. Ed., Ht. Perb. Jaya.

G. china: a medicinal plant; *smilax china*.

G. kēsturi: a species of epidendrum; Sh. A. R. S. J., 7; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Laks.

G. tikus: a thorny climber; *smilax helferi*.

گادوḡ gadok. *Sēluwar gadok*: a pattern of trousers worn in Siak.

گاده gadah. [Skr. *gadā*.] A mace, a club. Better *gada*, q. v.

گاده gadoh. Uproar, tumult, noisy disturbance, altercation, row. *Mēmbuwat g.*: to create a disturbance. *Bērgadoh*: to take part in a disturbance. *Gadohkan*: id. *Apa gadohkan, pēngayoh sama di-tangan pērahu sama di-ayer*: why should we quarrel; do we not each hold a paddle and are we not afloat in the same boat? Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 21.

Pērgadohan: a disturbance, a noisy dispute, an altercation; Ht. Abd., 254, 401.

گاداي gadai. Pawning, pledging. *Pajaḡ g.*: the pawnbroking farm (now abolished); a pawnshop. *Bērgadai*: to pawn.

Gadaiyan: a pledge, a thing pawned.

گار gara. Better *gēhara*, q. v.

گارٹ garut. Grating, scraping, scratching; Ht. Si. Misk., 141. Cf. *garoḡ* and *garis*.

گارِس garis. Scratching; a scratch; a line traced by the point of anything upon a surface over which it is drawn. *Garis-garis*: much scratched; continuous clawing or scratching; Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Garis sadikit dada-nya*: her breast was slightly scratched; Ht. Koris. The word is also used of striking a match; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 3.

Bērgaris: to be marked with scratches; to be scratched.

گارڭ garang. I. Fierceness, savagery; hostile behaviour. *Tērlalu garang kēlakuan-nya*: their behaviour was most savagely hostile. *Orang mēlihat inggēris pun saperti mēlihat harimau sēbab nakal-nya dan garang-nya*: men looked upon the English as tigers because of their unreasonableness and ill-temper; Ht. Abd., 81.

Mēnggarang: to behave in a savagely ill-tempered way; to fly into a passion over anything; Sh. Nas., 9.

Mēnggarangkan: to inflame hostile feelings; to rouse the passions; Sh. Pr. Ach., 15.

II. See *gērangan*.

گارڭ garing. I. A kind of satchel or basket; Ht. Abd., 382, 386, 387.

II. Crispness; crisp and dry as fish roasted on embers. Cf. *kēring*.

III. *Akar garing-garing*: a climbing shrub, *cuestis ramiflora*.

گارک garak. *Guling-garak*: rolling about uneasily, as a man who tries to sleep but cannot.

گارک garok. I. Scraping, grating, scratching; rubbing with a pointed object. *Maka lalu digarok-nya dēngan kuku-nya*: he then scratched it with his nail; Ht. Ism. Yat., 167. *Mēnggarok*: to scratch; Ht. Ism. Yat., 164. Cf. *garut*, and *garu*.

II. Hoarse; raucous, of the voice. Also *garu*.

گارم garam. Salt. *Mēmbuboh g.*: to salt; to add salt to anything. *Bunyi orang mērēndang garam*: the sound of people cooking salt,—a crackling or fizzing sound; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Laksana asam dēngan garam*: like acids and salt (which suit each other); Prov., Ht. Ind. Nata.

Garam jantan: long grained salt.

Garam sa-buku: "a single lump of salt;" a name given to large diamond ear-studs.

Ibu garam: coarse-grained salt.

گارو garau or garu. Hoarse or raucous, of the voice; Ht. Abd., 328. Also *garoḡ*.

گارو garu. I. Scratching, scraping with the nails. Cf. *garoḡ*.

Garu-garu: an itchy feeling; Muj., 27.

Menggaru: to scratch; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5; Ht. Best.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 298. *Menggaru-garu*: to keep scratching; Ht. Kal. Dam., 116.

Penggaru: a harrow, a scraper; Cr. Gr., 41.

II. A variant of *gəharu*, q. v.

گاري **gari**. I. Handcuffs.

II. *Malau gari*: (Kedah) sealing-wax; v. *alkari*.

گاسڠ **gasang**. Incontinence; lustful excitement; impetuosity.

گاسڠ **gasing**. A spinning-top; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Hamz., 47; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Put. Ak., 22. Also (colloquially) *gəgasing*.

گاسق **gasak**. Striking; a blow. *G. lari*: (slang) to take oneself off, to "clear out;" Bint. Tim., 23 Feb. and 4 April, 1895.

گاسل **gasal**. (Kedah.) Odd, uneven, — of numbers; = (Riau, Johor) *ganjil*. *Ēmpat gasal*, *lima gēnap*: four is odd and five even; white is black; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 151.

گافل **gapil**. *Menggapil*: to carry off something unintentionally or unconsciously; (colloquially) to give unnecessary but well-meant advice, to interfere with other people's work in a well-meant but indiscreet way.

گافه **gapah**. *Gopoh-gapah*: very great haste; hurry scurry; an intensive of *gopoh*, q. v.; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 2.

گاڠڠ **gagang**. The stalk or stem of a flower or leaf. *Sireh pulang ka-gagang*: a *sireh* leaf restored to its stem; a scoundrel sent back to his proper surroundings after temporary distinction; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 63.

گاڠڠ **gagap**. Stammering, stuttering; an impediment in speech. *Orang g.*: a stammerer.

گاکو **gagak**. The Malayan crow; Sej. Mal., 151; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Burong gagak itu jikalau di-mandikan dengan ayer mawar tiyada akan mēnjadi puteh bulu-nya*: you may wash a crow with rosewater but its feathers will never become white; Prov., Ht. Abd., 132. *Burong gagak pulang ka-bēnuwa*: a crow that has returned to his own country (as black as when he left it); a man to whom travel brings no wisdom; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 139.

گاکو **gagau**. Groping or feeling about for something unseen; searching for anything by means of the sense of touch and not of the sense of vision; Sh. Abd. Mk., 71.

Gagau is also a word of command given to an elephant to order him to pick up anything fallen on the ground.

گاکو **gagah**. Valour, pluck, firmness, courage; force, compulsion. *Pahlawan yang gagah*: a valiant warrior; Sej. Mal., 7. *Gagah pērkasa*: valiant and strong. *‘Ilmu gagah*: the magic art of courage; acquaintance with courage-inspiring talismans; Ht. Abd., 154.

Orang Tēnau mudek bērgalah,

Tukar chuka dēngan padi;

Orang ta'-mahu, jangan gagah;

Sama suka bēharu jadi:

when one is unwilling use no compulsion, both must be willing before it can take place.

Gagahi: to bring pressure to bear; to force by menaces; Ht. Abd., 416; Sej. Mal., 76. *Mēnggagahi*: id.; Ht. Abd., 410; Sh. Abd. Mk., 71. *Bēbērapa pun di-gagahi-nya diri-nya itu hēndaq lari iya tiyada juga bēruleh lari lagi*: however much he tried to force himself to run he could not manage to run; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Gagah is sometimes used as a simple future, = *hēndaq*. *Pērēmpuwan yang gagah bēranak*: a woman about to be confined; Muj., 60.

گال **gala**. I. *Tiyada bērgala*: unlimited, unbounded, unqualified; utterly. *Suka-nya hati tiyada bērgala*: his pleasure was unbounded; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14. *Luloh lantak sēgala tulang-nya tiyada bērgala lagi*: his bones were crushed, they were utterly crushed; Ht. Hamz., 15.

II. *Gala-gala*: a mixture of resin and pitch used for caulking boats. Also *gəgala*.

گالر **galir**. I. Flowing or running rapidly but unevenly; running loosely as a wheel which is not exactly at right angles to its axle. *Pērkataan yang galir*: fluent but foolish speech. Cf. *alir*.

II. *Kain galir*: the curtain used in a puppet-show (*wayang kulit*).

گالر **galor**. Furrow; channel; the path followed by the current of a stream. Cf. *alor*.

Ombak g.: waves bounding back from a cliff; waves thrown back in the direction from which they came.

Susor g.: investigation of the source of anything; historical or antiquarian research.

گالڠ **galas**. Carrying on the back when a sash or support is used; carrying a child in a cloth or *sarong* slung on the back; a sort of basket of open work used for carrying things on the back. *Tiyada bēban batu di-galas*: having no burden, he carries a stone on his shoulder; making unnecessary work; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 95.

Mēnggalas: to carry in a sling or sack over the shoulder; Sh. Raj. Haji, 186.

گالڠ **galang**. A cross-bar or beam; the bars of a door or window; the rollers on which a boat rests when hauled up on shore, Ht. Mar. Mah.; a bar interposed as a protection against a descending blow or against pressure from above.

G. tēmalang : rollers resting on other rollers and at right angles to them.

Galangan : a slipway; Sh. Sri. Ben., 6.

Galangkan : (1) to lay (a boat) on a slip or on rollers; Sej. Mal., 46; (2) to interpose (a weapon or the arm) so as to meet a descending blow; (by metaphor) to obstruct. *Mēnggalangkan* : id. *Galangkan sēgala kēhēndak-nya* : obstruct all his desires; prevent the fulfilment of his wishes; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Mēnggalang : to be in the way; to obstruct; Ht. Best., Sh. Abd. Mk., 19. *Tērgalang* : placed in the way, obstructing; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 5; Sh. Bid., 57.

Cf. *alang* and *malang*.

گالک **galak**. Menacing, threatening, terrifying; "bluffing"; assuming a threatening appearance whether with or without the intention of backing threats with force; (colloquially) uxorious, lascivious. *Singa yang g.* : a roaring lion; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. P. J. P. *Harimau yang g.* : a threatening tiger; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 60. *Gajah yang sa-bagitu bēsar-nya dan galak-nya* : an elephant whose size is so great and whose appearance is so terrific; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Anjing galak babi bērani* : the dogs are barking threats, but the boar has the courage; big words do not necessarily mean business; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 90. *Laksana lēmbu kasi, galak sēhaja tiyada mēlawan* : like a bullock which threatens but does not fight; Prov.

گالک **galek**. *Golak-galek* : the wrong way about, Sh. Lamp., 8, 34; = *bolak-balek*.

گاله **galah**. A pole (for poling a boat); a long barge-pole or mooring pole; a stick for knocking down fruit from trees. *Bagai galah di-tengah harus* : like a poling stick in the middle of the current (quivering as the current rushes past); a proverbial simile for trembling; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 97. *Bērgalah hilir tērtawa buwaya* : pole downstream and the crocodiles laugh (at your wasted energy); Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 41.

گاله **galoh**. Jav. A princess; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Sh., etc. *Raden g.* : id.

گالي **gali**. Digging, excavation.

Galiyan : a digging, a surface mine. Also (Kedah) *kēliyan*.

Mēnggali : to dig. *M. ubi* : to dig up tubers; Sh. Lamp., 32. *Barang-siapa mēnggali lobang iya juga tērpērosok ka-dalam-nya* : whoso diggeth a pit he also shall fall into it; Ht. Abd., 177.

Pēnggali : a spade; a digging-tool of any sort. *Diyam pēnggali bērkarat* : the rest of a spade which rusts with rest; unprofitable idleness in contradistinction to recuperative rest; Prov. Ht. Abd., 263.

گامت **gamat**. I. An edible sea-worm; a large variety of the bêche-de-mer. *Mēnikam g.* : to spear this sea-worm; Ht. Gh.

G. pisang : a variety of this sea-worm; *stichopus variegatus*.

II. Pleasant, lively, agreeable (used of festivities or of a tune).

گامت **gamit**. A slight inward movement of the fingers; beckoning with the fingers; turning in the lips (Sh. Lail. Mejn., 38); swaying inwards of any pendulous body. *Di-gamit-nya dēngan hujung-nya jari* : he beckoned with the tips of his fingers; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 8.

Bērgamit-gamitan : beckoning, swaying inwards; Ht. Best.

Mēnggamit : to beckon, to sway inwards. *Sundal m.* : a plant (unidentified).

Tērgamit-gamit : inclined or swaying inwards; Ht. Koris.

گامس **gamis**. [Arab. *kaṁiṣ*.] A shirt; Sh. Ul., 20.

گامق **gamak**. I. The initiation of any act; any act which conveys the idea that something is about to follow; a threatening gesture (Ht. Hg. Tuw., 86); a preliminary act. *Tiyada g.* : he dares not; he does not even attempt it.

Mēnggamak : to threaten, to start doing. *M. hulu kēris* : to let one's hand fly to the *kēris* handle.

II. Guessing; approximately estimating; = *agak*. *Gamak kami bēli* : we may perhaps purchase; Ht. Best.

Gamak-gamak : approximately, more or less. *Gamak-gamak saperti orang mēnyambal* : by approximation, as one measures out the *sambal*; guessing the amount required, as when a man helps himself to spices; Prov.

گاملن **gamēlan**. Jav. A complete set of musical instruments making up a Javanese band.

گامم **gamam**. A restless or uneasy sensation such as that of a man who is restrained from taking part in anything which he likes and which he sees going on before him; the desire of an interested spectator to join in a fight or dance (Ht. Gul. Bak., 112, 114); restlessness in response to surrounding influences; the restless wakeful feeling which prevents a would-be sleeper from lying still in any position for a prolonged period.

Gopoh g. : eager haste.

گامه **gamoh**. A large vessel or jug for storing water.

گان **gana**. I. [Arab. *غان*.] Great, of God.

II. Skr. *Sangyang Gana* : the old Hindu deity Ganesha.

III. *Guna-gana* : confused, mentally befogged, out of one's senses.

گانیر **ganir**. Eng. Gunner (as a nautical term).

گانس **ganas**. Fierce, of animals; not hesitating to attack men. *Harimau g.* : a man-eating tiger; Pel. Abd., 17. *Buwaya yang g.* : a man-eating crocodile; Ht. Raj. Don., 35.

گانش **ganap.** Even, of numbers; complete. More commonly *gēnap*, q. v.

گانی **gani.** A proper name; a common abbreviation of the Arabic 'Abdu'l-ghāni.

گاو **gawa.** I. *Penggawa*: an official of some rank in Java.

II. *Pērgawa*: important (*halus lagi pērgawa*); Sh. Panj. Sg.

گاور **gawar.** A token or mark placed across a road or by the side of a road to show that traffic is prohibited.

Gawar-gawar or *gēgawar*: quarantine.

گاوغ **gaung.** A dulled sound; noise dulled by the interposition of a wall between the hearer and the source of the disturbance; reflected sound; reverberation; echo.

گاوغ **gawang.** Shaking a stick in front of oneself so as to prevent a dog getting near; keeping or driving anything off by shaking a stick.

گاؤل **gaul.** *Champor gaul*: thoroughly mixed up, Ht. Sh. Mard. An intensive of *champor*, q. v.

گای **gawai.** I. Jav. A tool or instrument for effecting anything; an agent. *Pēgawai*: a representative, an agent, a District Officer.

II. *Layar gawai*: a topsail.

گاهر **gahir.** (Kedah.) Lust, longing, covetousness, desire, cupidity.

گای **gaya.** [Skr. *geya*?] Conduct, manner, tone, melody; = *tingkah* and *ragam*. *Basha hīndī rūpa gaya-nya*: his appearance and manners were those of an Indian pasha; Sh. Pr. Turk., 8. *Gaya uşūl*: manner and look; Ht. Gul. Bak., 15.

Bērgaya: in an affected manner; mincing, self-conscious; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Tiyada bērgaya*: unconscious, insensible, confused; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Pel. Abd., 96. *Luloh lantak sēgala tulang-nya tiyada bērgaya lagi lalu mati*: his bones were crushed to atoms, he lost consciousness and died; Ht. Sg. Samb.

گایت **gayat.** The sensation of giddiness felt when standing at a great height; the feeling of nervousness in any position where a fatal or dangerous fall is suggested to the mind. *G. hati*: nervous terror; Ht. Best.

گایت **gayut.** Suspension at the end of a rope or bough; swinging from bough to bough as a monkey on a tree.

گاوغ **gaing.** A false keel which does not extend along the whole length of the true keel; a sort of shallow fin-keel of wood.

گایغ **gayang.** Lightness, uselessness, instability; want of firmness or virility; unfruitfulness. *Rasa g.*: lightheadedness; the sensation of weakness after a bad night. *Badan g.*: a feeling of unsteadiness or weakness about the body.

گایغ **gayong.** I. A vessel made of coco-nut shell; half a coco-nut shell with a handle attached to it.

II. *Bērgayong*: to fence or box. Also *main gayong*.

گایم **gayam.** *Buwah gayam*: the Otaheite chest-nut, *inocarpus edulis*. *Siput g.*: a shell (unidentified).

گاین **gayun.** *Mēnggayun*: to sway, to rock, = *mēnggayun*. See *ayun*.

گایو **gayau.** *Buwah gayau*: a hard stony fruit used in playing some Malay games.

گایط **ganyut.** Only superficially cooked; hard inside (of potatoes, etc.)

گایه **ganyah.** *Gonyoh-ganyah*: to rub down; to scrub vigorously; an intensive of *gonyoh*, q. v. Also *gochoh-ganyah*.

گایر **gēbar.** A sheet or counterpane of coarse white cloth.

G. gandan: a white counterpane with a green border.

گایمر **gēbērmēn.** Eng. Government; Ht. Abd., 461.

گایمرادر **gēbērnador.** [Port. *gobernador*.] A governor.

گایمر **gēbērnor.** Eng. A governor; Ht. Abd., 223.

گایو **gēbu.** Soft and white; delicate in texture and colour. *G. chantek*: daintily pretty. *Pasir g.*: fine light sand.

گات **gat.** I. A variant of *mēgat*, q. v.
II. The first tooth of a child.

گات **git.** *To' git*: (Kedah) the caretaker of a mosque (*pēnghulu masjid*); an abbreviation of *dato' masigit* (*masjid*).

گتا **gēta.** [Pers. *kat* and *kit*: a royal throne; Skr. *khatwa*: id.] A sleeping platform, a divan, a broad sofa or couch.

G. kērajaan: a royal divan.

G. pēraduwan: a sleeping platform; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41.

G. ratēna: a variant of *pētērana*, q. v.

گتر **gētar.** Quivering, shivering, trembling, Sej. Mal., 56; = *kētar*. Cf. also *gēmētar*, *gēntar*, etc.

گٹھ **gĕtang**. I. Covering tautly, e.g., covering the mouth of a jar with a piece of parchment tightly stretched across it. Cf. *kĕtang*, *chĕkang*, etc.

II. A plant (unidentified); also called (Kedah) *gĕgĕtang*.

گٹیل **gĕtil**. Pinching, nipping. *Bagai bĕlut di-gĕtil ekor*: like an eel when you pinch its tail (off like lightning); a proverbial description of a hasty departure. Cf. *kĕtĭp*, *kĕtam*, *gĕtam*, *gĕtu* and *kĕbam*.

گٹم **gĕtam**. To bite the upper lip; cf. *kĕbam*.

گٹو **gĕtu**. To nip between the finger nails. Cf. *gĕtil*, *chubit*, *gĕtam*, etc. *Mĕnggĕtu kuman*: "to kill an insect;" (by extension) to work off ennui by exercise, to go out in order to pass the time.

گٹہ **gĕtah**. Latex or gum produced by trees; bird-lime; gum generally; cautchouc; gutta. *Pokoĕ g.*: a cautchouc-yielding tree. *Niyat hati, naĕ gĕtah bayan, sudah gĕtah burong sĕrindit*: I wanted to lime a parroquet but only limed a sĕrindit; I got something but not exactly what I wanted; Prov. *Dauŋ dapat di-layang, gĕtah jatoh ka-pĕrdu juga*: leaves may be borne away by the breeze but the gum of a tree falls near its base; a man's acquaintances may desert him but his blood relations fall with him; Prov.

G. ipoh: the poisonous sap of the *ipoh* (*antiaris toxicaria*); the vegetable poison used by the aborigines on their darts.

The following are the principal varieties of gutta with the plants from which they are obtained:—

G. gĕharu: *willughbeia caribacea*.

G. gĕrit, *g. gĕgĕrit* or *g. sĕnggĕrit*: rubber vines of the order *apocynaceæ*; v. *gĕrit*.

G. hudang: *garcinia*, sp.

G. jĕlutong: *dyera costulata*.

G. mĕnjawa: = *g. gĕharu*.

G. pĕrcha: *dichopsis gutta*.

G. pĕrcha burong: *payena maingayi*.

G. pulai: *alstonia scholaris*.

G. puyoh: *leptaspis urceolata*.

G. susu: = *g. jĕlutong*.

G. taban merah: = *g. pĕrcha*.

G. taban puteh: *dichopsis obovata*.

G. tĕrap: *artocarpus kunstleri*.

گٹی **gĕti**. *Gĕti-gĕti*: a kind of cake.

گچر **gĕchar**. To water (of the mouth).

گدا **gĕda**. *Bĕrgĕda*: dirty; smeared with dirt.

گدابیر **gĕdabir**. Loose folds of skin. Also *gĕlambir*, q. v.

گدابه **gĕdabah**. A hair ornament worn by women; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

گدبڠ **gĕdĕbong**. I. A cylindrical box of bamboo (*tabong*) fitted with a cover.

II. A square piece of cloth the central portion of which is in two folds, forming a sort of pouch.

گدبک **gĕdĕbuk**. (Onom.) The sound of a body falling on a soft surface.

گدڠ **gĕdang**. I. (Properly a Sumatran or Java word.) Great, large. *Bĕtawi nĕgĕri yang gĕdang*: Batavia, that great city; Sh. Lamp., 28.

II. *Mĕnggĕdang*: (Kedah) opening out the arms so as to catch or intercept; = *mĕngadang*. Cf. *adang*.

گدڠ **gĕdong**. An office, a store, a magazine, a "godown." *Sa-ekor tikus yang jatoh ka-dalam gĕdong bĕras*: a mouse fallen into a barn; in luck; Prov. Ht. Abd., 10. *G. tuwan J.*: the "godown" of Mr. J. Also *gudang*.

گدڠکڠ **gĕdongkeng**. (Kedah.) Extreme emaciation; = (Riau, Johor) *kĕdĕngkeĕ*.

گدک **gĕdik**. *Tĕgĕdik-gĕdik*: (Kedah) shivering acutely with cold; — stronger than *tĕrkĕtar-kĕtar*.

گدک **gĕdok** or **gĕduk**. (Province Wellesley.) The drum of a mosque, used for summoning people to prayer or meetings but not for musical purposes. Also *bĕdok* and *gĕndang raya*.

Gĕduk-gĕduk: (Kedah) a small drum beaten on one side only. The performer sits on the ground, while the drum rests on the ground with its face tilted up towards the drummer.

گدگف **gĕdĕgap**. (Penang.) Very coarse or rough, of a fabric or of behaviour.

گدمبڠ **gĕdombang**. *Siput gĕdombang*: a shell (unidentified).

گدمبق **gĕdombak**. A drum used in *ma'yong* performances; it is beaten on one side only, the other side tapering away to a point. *Tĕrlalu sangat gĕmuroh bunyi gĕndang gĕdombak*: very loud was the sound of the drums and *gĕdombak*; Ht. Koris.

Orang Siyam main mĕnora,

Pukul gĕdombak kĕrachap bambu;

Sunggoh bĕrdiyam, dĕngan bĕrkera,

Supaya jangan tĕrkĕna sĕmu:

the Siamese are giving a *mĕnora* performance; they are beating the *gĕdombak* and using their castanets.

گدوڠ **gĕdubang**. An Achinese broadsword; Sh. Pr. Ach., 1.

گدېمبي **gĕdĕmbai** or **gĕdumbai**. (Kedah.) The name of a great magician; (Riau, Johor) *Sang Kĕlĕmbai*. *Mulut hang lĕbeh daripada gĕdĕmbai*: your mouth is more than a wonder-worker; you quite outdo even *Kĕlĕmbai* if you are to be believed; Prov.

گدېمي **gĕdĕmi**. *Ikan gĕdĕmi*: (Kedah) the sucking-fish; (Riau, Johor) *ikan gĕmi*.

گدو **gĕdu**. A musical instrument used in a *ma'yong*; better *gĕduḵ-gĕduḵ*; v. *gĕduḵ*.

گدوبل **gĕdubil**. *Muka gĕdubil*: (Kedah) trying to look indifferent; affected stoicism; shamelessness; brazening a thing out.

گدي **gĕdi**. (Penang.) Extreme cold; cf. *gĕdiḵ*.

گرا **gĕra**. Reminding, drawing one's attention to anything.

گراڤڠ **gĕrabang**. *Gĕrabang pari*: (Kedah) strips of salted *pari* fish prepared for preservation as food.

گرابڤ **gĕrabak**. (Kedah). The red squirrel, *sciurus bicolor*; = (Riau, Johor) *kĕrawaḵ*.

گراچڠ **gĕrachang**. *Ēmas gĕrachang*: tinsel, Ht. Sh. Kub. Usually *ĕmas kĕrachang*.

گراڠڠ **gĕrangan**. Perhaps; perchance; possibly; an idiomatic expression giving a suggestion of doubt or interrogation to the sentence in which it occurs. *Bagaimana gĕrangan mimpi yang dipĕrtuwan*: what then, perchance, was Your Majesty's dream; Cr. Gr., 45. *Wah, bulan pĕrnama gĕrangan jatoh daripada langit yang kĕempat itu*: Oh! can it be that the full moon has fallen from its place in the fourth heaven; Ht. Gul. Bak., 14.

The primitive form *gĕrang* or *garang* is very rare.

گراڠو **gĕrangau**. To scratch; better *gĕrĕngau*, q. v.

گراڤڤڤ **gĕrapak**. (Kedah.) Startling; attempting to frighten. *Kapada sĕhaya jangan gĕrapak*: do not try to frighten me (I am not to be bluffed).

Bunyi mĕriyam di-dalam kubu,

Gĕrapak sĕhaja, bukan pĕluru:

there is the sound of cannon firing in the fort, but though they startle they only fire blank charges; a proverbial reply to empty bluster.

گراڤاي **gĕrapai**. *Mĕnggĕrapai*: to fumble with the hands; to feel about. Cf. *rapai*.

گراگس **gĕragas**. *Mĕnggĕragas*: to comb down the hair over the forehead into a sort of fringe. Also (Kedah) *gĕrĕgas*.

گراگو **gĕragau**. A small shrimp. *Sungkor gĕragau*: to sprawl and draw the open hand through mud so as to find any shell-fish or shrimps buried in that mud; to sprawl generally.

گراهم **gĕraham**. A molar tooth. Usually *gĕrĕham* or *gĕrham* or (Kedah) *gĕham*.

گرايڠ **gĕrayang**. *Mĕnggĕrayang*: to go about picking up rice abandoned in the field by its owner as not worth collecting; to snap up ill-considered trifles; to fish about for odds and ends; to "sponge" or "cadge" for meals or for anything one can get.

گريڠ **gĕrĕbang**. Spread out, extended. *Pintu g.*: double doors, gates; the main gate or entrance to a palace; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 102; Ht. Sg. Sumb. Also *kĕrĕbang*.

Mĕnggĕrĕbang: to open out or spread out, especially of hair being opened out. *Rambutnya mĕnggĕrĕbang*: her hair was loose, i.e., not fastened but allowed to spread over her shoulders; Ht. Abd., 313, 481.

گريڠڠ **gĕrĕbong**. A granary. Also *kĕrubong*.

گريڠڤ **gĕrĕbak**. I. Spreading, to be diffused,—of odour.

II. A noisy clapper used for keeping squirrels and other vermin from attacking the fruit on a tree. It is made of split bamboo and is worked by pulling a string.

گريٹ **gĕrat**. (Onom.) A rasping sound. Cf. *kĕrat gĕrit*, etc.

گريٹ **gĕrit**. I. (Onom.) A scraping sound; the sound of a mouse gnawing; any action which produces such a sound. *Kain mas-tuli di-dalam bungkusannya, di-gĕrit tikus apa guna-nya*: you may have the best cloth done up in a parcel, but if a mouse nibbles at it will the cloth be of any use; a small injury may do incalculable harm; Prov.

II. *Ikan gĕrit-gĕrit*: a small edible fresh-water fish (unidentified). Also *ikan gĕgĕrit*.

III. *Akar gĕrit-gĕrit* or *akar gĕgĕrit*: a generic name for a number of rubber vines belonging to the order *apocynaceæ*. Also *sĕnggĕrit*.

Gĕgĕrit bĕsi: *willughbeia firma*. Also. *g. hitam*.

G. merah: *urceola lucida* and *chonemorpha macrophylla*.

G. nasi: *urceola lucida*.

G. puteh: *urceola brachysepala*.

G. sundeḵ: *leuconotis eugeniaefolius*.

G. tĕmbaga: *urceola elastica*.

گريٹ **gĕrut**. I. (Onom.) A rasping sound; cf. *gĕrat* and *gĕrit*.

II. *Ikan gĕrut-gĕrut*: a fish (unidentified).

كرتق **gērētak.** I. (Onom.) The sound of much rapping or tapping; any action which gives out such a sound; to keep rapping; to keep knocking one's heels against a hard surface. *Kēna g.*: to get a thrashing with a slipper or any similar object; Sh. Abd. Mk., 51.

Mēnggērētakkan kuda: (of a rider) to keep knocking one's heels against the flank of a horse; to urge on a horse with blows from the heel; Ht. Abd., 37.

II. (Kedah.) A bridge. See also *kērētak*.

كرتق **gērētek.** I. (Onom.) The sound of repeated ticking or clicking.

كرتق **gērētok.** I. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of a cloth being shaken out or of a carpet being beaten.

II. *Mēnggērētok kuman*: to work off ennui or dullness by exercise; = *mēnggētū kuman*.

كرتم **gērētām.** (Onom.) To stamp the foot in anger.

كردا **gērda.** [Skr. *garūda*.] The "garuda" or eagle of the Hindu divinity Vishnu; a fabulous bird often mentioned in old Malay tales; Ht. Koris, Ht. Mar. Mah., Ht. Sg. Samb. Also *gēroda*.

كردس **gērēdas.** A backward jerk or stroke with the thumb-nail.

كردق **gērēdak.** (Onom.) A sound such as that of a heavy box being shut or of people dancing on a wooden flooring or of carts rumbling over a bridge. *Gērēdok-gērēdak*: the same sound but repeated in varying degrees of intensity; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 10.

كردق **gērēdok.** See *gērēdak*.

كردم **gērēdam.** (Onom.) To slam; the sound of repeated slamming or ramming. *Gērēdum-gērēdam*: the same sound if repeated in varying degrees of intensity.

كردم **gērēdum.** (Onom.) A sound rather deeper in tone than that described by *gērēdam*, q. v.

كردي **gērđi** or **gurđi.** An auger, a drill. Also *gērođi*.

كرس **gērūs.** Rubbing the asperities off anything so as to give it a smooth surface; sand-papering; polishing; smoothing.

كرسق **gērēsek** or (Kedah) **gērēsik.** Gravel, coarse sand. *Sapērti gērēsek di-pantai*: as the sands of the beach (in number); countless, innumerable; Prov., Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Meng. Also *kērēsek*.

كرغ **gērang.** I. Cosmetic obtained by heating certain materials till a kind of oil is exuded. *G. tēmpurong*: a cosmetic obtained in this way from copra.

II. Perchance, perhaps; Cr. Gr., 45. Usually *gērangan*, q. v.

كرغ **gēring.** Illness (of a *raja*); = *sakit*, but limited in use to language regarding persons of royal descent. *Maka Sultān gēring-lah*: the Sultan fell ill; Ht. Abd., 422; Sej. Mal., 71. *G. hulu*: a headache (in courtly language); Ht. Koris. *G. hēndaḡ bēraṇaḡ*: child-bearing; Ht. Hamz., 3.

كرغ **gērong.** I. (Onom.) *Mēnggērong*: to growl, of a wild animal.

II. *Ikan gērong*: a fish (unidentified).

كرغسغ **gērengseng.** I. A bronze vessel used in cooking; Sh. Put. Ak., 22.

II. Jav. A class of patterns in *bateḡ* sarongs. *G. wayang*: one of these patterns; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Sh. Bid., 6; Sh. Ken. Tab.; Sh. Panj. Sg. *G. sangupati* (Ht. Sh.), and *g. lēlakon ramayana* (Ht. Perb. Jaya), other varieties of patterns.

كرغغغ **gēronggang.** I. Hollow, deficient in contents or core, empty.

II. See *gēronggong*.

كرغغغ **gēronggong.** I. A tall tree with small deep red flowers; *cratoxylon arborescens*. Also called *gēronggang*.

II. A large goitre-like swelling on the neck.

III. A stinging medusa or jelly-fish.

كرغو **gērēngau.** (Kedah.) Clawing or scratching; scraping as one scrapes the sides of a cooking pot.

كرفو **garfu.** [Port. *garfo*.] A table fork.

كرف **gērop.** (Kedah.) Projecting and scarce, as the teeth of an old man.

كرف **gērūp.** A portion of the Malay loom in which the comb (*sisir*) is fixed.

كرفه **gērēpoh.** A fish (unidentified).

كرق **gērak.** I. Movement; motion; bestirring oneself. *G. hati*: emotional impulse of any sort.

Bērgērak: to move; to stir. *Tiyada-lah buleh bērgērak*: unable to move; Ht. Abd., 104, 206.

Měnggērakkān : to move, to give motion to. *M. kēpala* : to move one's head; to incline one's head; Ht. Gul. Bak., 21.

Gērak is sometimes used without *hati* to signify "emotion," "love," or "inclination." *Jadi chonděrong dan bērgērak-gērak kapada kēkaseh antara laki istēri* : mutual inclinations and impulses towards affection will spring up between husband and wife; Muj., 30.

II. (Onom.) To crack; a cracking sound.

گِرَک *gērok*. I. A wrapper of leaf used to prevent heavy fruit (such as the *chēmpēdak* and the *nangka*) falling to the ground under the strain of its own weight.

II. (Onom.) A sound resembling that described by *gērak* but duller in degree.

گِرَک *gurg*. Pers. A wolf; Mahk. Raj., 126.

گِرَکاجي *gērgaji*. A saw. *G. parang* and *g. tangan* : varieties of the saw. *Aboḡ g.* : saw-dust. *Sapērti gērgaji duwa mata* : like a double-edged saw; treacherous, double-faced; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 139. *Yu g.* : the saw-nosed shark or large saw-fish.

Also (Kedah) *gaji-gaji* and *gēgaji*.

گِرَکاسي *gērgasi*. Skr. ? An ogre or goblin; an evil spirit of the *buta* and *raḡsasa* type; the name given by Malays to the aborigines of Kedah who are represented as tusked man-eating monsters. *Iya tiyada buleh mēnchiyum bau manusiya karēna asal-nya raja itu daripada gērgasi dan sa-bēlah ayah-nya daripada raḡsasa* : the prince could not stand the smell of man for he was a *gērgasi* by origin on his mother's side and a *raḡsasa* on his father's; Ht. Koris.

*Luroh buwah di-tahan tampong,
Jatoh tērlētak tiyada mērēkah;
Tbārat laḡsana gērgasi bērsiyong,
Sēnēntiyasa mēminum darah :*

like the tusked *gērgasi* who is always drinking blood.

گِرَکَس *gērēgas*. See *gēragas*.

گِرَکَن *gērēgak*. I. (Onom.) A bamboo clapper used for frightening squirrels from a fruit-bearing tree. Also *gērēbak* and *gērēgoḡ*.

II. *Gērēgaḡ-gērēgau* : opening and closing the hands; (by metaphor) darting about in search of food.

گِرَکَن *gērēgoḡ*. See *gērēgaḡ*, I.

1 In the Kedah Annals (Hikayat Marong Mahawangsa) the early founders of the state are represented as having found Kedah inhabited by the *Gērgasi* and as having intermarried with them. In consequence of this, one of the later princes became tusked and took to cannibalism, losing his kingdom as the consequence of his crimes. In the Hikayat Parang Puting, the contemptuous coefficient *ekor* is applied to a *Gērgasi*. The name *Gērgasi* is still given to the aborigines of Kedah and the old beliefs prevail to this day regarding the tusks.

گِرَکَو *gērēgau*. *Měnggērēgau* : to claw; to hold the hand in the shape of the claw of a bird. *Gērēgaḡ-gērēgau* : v. *gērēgaḡ*. Cf. *chēkau* and *kērēkau*.

گِرَکَهايو *gērgahayu*. A variant of *dērgahayu*, q. v.

گِرَکَل *gērēling*. *Měnggērēling* : to give a side glance; = *měngērēling*, from *kērēling*, q. v.

گِرَکَل *gērēlap*. A variant of *kērēlap*, q. v.

گِرَم *gēram*. I. [Dutch *geraamte*.] The wooden framework of a house.

II. Warmth of courage or passion. *Di-tahan-nya gēram di-dalam chita* : he suppressed the passionate burst of his feelings; Sh. Sri. Ben., 50. *Mēmbēri g.* : to excite, to impassion; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Naik g.* : to become excited.

Měnggēram : to feel angry or excited; Ht. Kal. Dam., 81; Sh. Panj. Sg.

گِرِم *gērim*. [Dutch *grein*.] *Kain gērim* : a coarse flannel cloth.

گِرِمَت *gērēmit*. (Penang.) An auger, a drill.

گِرِمَت *gērēmut*. *Měnggērēmut* : to throb, of a boil. Cf. *mut*, *tēmūt*, etc.

گِرِمَسَت *gērāmsut*. A rich cloth fabric; Ht. Koris.

گِرِمَن *gērēmang*. *Měnggērēmang* : to bristle up, of short hair.

گِرِمَنگاي *gērēmpagi*. A weapon mentioned in the Hikayat Hamza (p. 79).

گِرِن *gērun*. Panic, alarm; vague fears; sensations of terror without visible cause; nervousness; the fear of the unknown. *Kambing g.* : the wild goat of Malaya. Cf. *ngērun*.

گِرِنَادَر *gornador*. [Port. *governador*.] Governor; Marsd. Gr., 140. Also *gēbērnador* and *gēbērnor*.

گِرِنَن *gērēntang*. (Onom.) *Měnggērēntang* : to make a row, to create a disturbance.

گِرِنَم *gērēntam*. (Onom.) *Měnggērēntam* : to make a noise by stamping the feet on a wooden floor or by slamming doors or anything similar.

گِرِنَجَم *gērīnjām*. An instrument for cleaning out the interior of anything; an ear-cleaner.

گِرِنَجَن *gērēnchang*. (Onom.) A clanging noise.

گِرِنَجَن *gērōnchong*. A variant of *kērōnchong*, q. v.

گِرِنَد *gērinda*. *Batu gērinda* : a whetstone; a stone used for filing teeth. Also (Kedah) *batu gērindam*.

- گړندڅ **gĕrendeng**. Snappish, irritable.
- گړندڅ **gĕrondong**. I. *Siput gĕrondong*: a shell (unidentified).
II. A goitre-like swelling on the neck. Also *gĕronggong* and *gondong*.
- گړندم **gĕrindam**. I. [Tamil *kirandam*; Skr. *grantha*.] A smart saying or apposite quotation; a tag of proverbial poetry; a clever but not original remark; Cr. Gr., 82; Ht. Gul. Bak., 4, 8, 152.
Bĕrgĕrindam: to quote a proverbial saying.
II. *Batu gĕrindam*: (Kedah) a whetstone, a stone for filing the teeth. Also *batu gĕrinda*.
- گړنځ **gĕrĕnnyeng**. To show the teeth; to snarl (of a dog); to grin (of a monkey).
- گړنځو **gĕrĕnnyau**. Over-talkativeness (in a young girl or in anyone to whom silence is befitting).
- گړو **gĕrau**. A cook in a palace.
- گړو **gĕru**. *Mĕnggĕru*: to trumpet, of an elephant; Ht. Ind. Nata.
- گړوځ **gĕrubong**. *Mĕnggĕrubong*: to gnaw (of a squirrel or rat); = *kĕrĕbok*.
- گړوبځ **gĕrobok**. I. Jav. A chest or almeirah for storing crockery.
II. *Mĕnggĕrobok*: to give out a bubbling noise; to bubble up or boil up, of water. Also *mĕmbobok*.
- گړوت **gĕruwit**. *Mĕnggĕruwit*: to wriggle, to twist about,—as a worm coming out of its hole. Also *mĕnguwit*.
- گړوتښ **gĕrutup**. (Onom.) A noise such as the roll of artillery fire.
- گړوتو **gĕrutu**. Rough, coarse; also *kĕrutu*, q. v.
- گړود **gĕroda**. The eagle of Vishnu; v. *gĕrda*.
- گړودځ **gĕrodak**. (Onom.) A continuous clatter such as is made by beating about a stick against the sides of a box.
- گړودي **gĕrodi** or **gĕrudi**. Tam. An auger, Ht. Ind. Nata. Also *gurdi*.
- گړوفه **gĕropoh**. *Mĕnggĕropoh*: to splash.
- گړوگل **gĕrugul**. I. A sort of marquee or pavilion.
II. *Hantu gĕrugul*: an evil spirit haunting secondary jungle and believed by Malays to be endowed with the power of striking intruders dumb.
- گړوکه **gĕrogoh** or **gĕruguh**. (Kedah.) A trap for shrimps, prawns, etc.
- گړونځ **gĕruning**. A species of lizard (unidentified).
- گړويت **gĕronyot**. A thrill, a twinge of pain for which no external cause can be seen.
- گړه **gĕrah**. A variant of *kĕrah*, q. v.; Sh. Sri. Ben., 33; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 7, 55.
- گړه **gĕroh**. I. Inherent misfortune; persistent ill-luck dogging a person, in contradistinction to occasional or apparently fortuitous misfortune.
II. (Onom.?) *Mĕnggĕroh*: to trumpet, of an elephant; to cry out in mental agony; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. *gĕru*.
- گړهان **gĕrhana**. [Skr. *grahāna*.] Eclipse. *G. matahari dan bulan*: eclipses of the sun and of the moon; Ht. Abd., 356, 380. *Mĕngapa-lah puchat tuwan laksana gĕrhana*: why are you pale as (the moon) in eclipse; Ht. Gul. Bak., 152. *Kĕna gĕrhana*: (by metaphor) to incur misfortune (when speaking of a great man). *Dalam kĕna gĕrhana*: in his sorrows or troubles.
- گړهځ **gĕrĕhak**. To cough up phlegm; coughing to get something out of the throat.
- گړهځم **gĕrĕham** or **gĕrham**. A molar tooth. *Gigi g.*: id. *G. bongsu*: a wisdom tooth. Also *gaham* and *gĕraham*.
- گړي **gĕrai**. A sleeping dais or platform. The word is used especially of the bridal-bed and of the platform on which a newly-confined woman is laid.
- گړي **gĕri**. A slight, almost unconscious movement; shrugging the shoulders instinctively.
- گړيچ **gĕreja**. [Port. *igreja*.] Church; Ht. Abd., 59, 431. *Burong g.*: the common house-sparrow; Cr.
- گړيچو **gĕrichau**. *Mĕnggĕrichau*: to talk in sharp shrill tones; to utter sharp notes (of a bird). Also *mĕrichau*.
- گړيسځ **gĕrising**. A variant of *kĕrising*, q. v.
- گړيسه **gĕresah**. (Kedah.) Longing, pining. *Gĕriyang-gĕresah*: intense longing; = *rindu dĕndam*.
- گړيځ **gĕriyang**. I. A large water-lizard; J. S. A. S., VIII., 120.
II. *Gĕriyang-gĕresah*: intense longing; v. *gĕresah*.
- گړيځ **gĕriyak**. Spitting up from the throat, hawking. Cf. *gĕrĕhak*.
- گړيکس **gĕrigis**. Jagged, as the edge of a rusty knife. Cf. *gigi* and *gĕrigi*.
- گړيکڼ **gĕrigek**. A fish (unidentified).

گريگي **gĕrigi**. Tooth-edged, serrated. Cf. *gigi* and *gĕrigis*.

گريڻ **gĕrenĕk**. Short and slight, of size; tremulous and low, of sound. Cf. *renĕk*.

گريڻه **gĕreneh**. Mourning, lamentation; Kl.

گز **gaz**. Pers. A measure of length approximately equal to a *dēpa* or a little under 6 feet. *Sabuwah bukit-tinggi lima ribu gaz*: a hill of the height of 5,000 *gaz*; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Panjang-nya hamparan itu enam ratus gaz*: a carpet twelve hundred yards long; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 58. *Kopiyah lima gaz tinggi-nya*: a cap thirty feet high; Ht. Hamz., 26.

گس **gas**. Eng. Gas; Ht. Abd., 355, 444. *Minyak g.*: (Straits Settlements) kerosene oil.

گس **gus**. Off, away, together,—in certain idiomatic expressions. *Dĕngan sa-kali gus*: all together. *Tiga kali gus*: three times together; three times collectively.

The addition of *gus* to *kali* gives it a collective meaning; e.g., *di-tembak-nya tiga kali*: they fired three shots; *di-tembak-nya tiga kali gus*: they fired three volleys in succession; Ht. Abd., 424.

گست **gusta**. (Kedah.) Leprosy; better *kusta*, q. v.

گستم **gustum**. A champion. *G. hulubalang*: a champion among warriors; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 8.

گستي **gusti**. I. [Jav. and Balinese.] A title given to members of the Vaisya or third Caste; a title of considerable distinction in states where members of the two higher castes were few in number; master, lord (Ht. Sh.); a term of endearment (Ht. Sg. Samb.); an equivalent for *tuwan* (Ht. Gul. Bak., 76).

II. Pers. Wrestling. *Bĕrgusti*: to wrestle; Sej. Mal., 58; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Bĕrmain bĕrgusti*: id.; Ht. Hamz., 14. *Bĕrlawan bĕrgusti*: to have a wrestling contest; Ht. Hamz., 52.

گسن **gĕsak**. A slight shift or change of position; cf. *kĕsak*.

گڻ **gang**. A brazier's chisel. *G. bulat*: a brazier's chisel with a rounded end. *G. ranchong*: the same with a sharp cut point.

گڻ **gong**. (Onom.?) A gong; Ht. Abd., 205; Sh. Bid., 84; Ht. Sh. The *gong* proper is distinguished from the *chanang* in that it has a hemispherical protuberance in the centre while the *chanang* is plain. *Pĕmukul g.*: the wooden striker of a gong.

Gong tawak-tawak (Sh. Panj. Sg.), *g. sĕmboyan* (Ht. Sh. Mard.), *g. ribut jaya* (Ht. Mas. Ed.), *g. pĕlaung* (Ht. Raj. Don.): different kinds of gongs mentioned in romance.

گنڻ **gangsā**. I. [Skr. *kāngsya*.] Bell-metal; bronze.

II. [Skr. *hansa*.] A goose; usually *angsa*, q. v. Perhaps from the Dutch *gans*.

گنڻي **gangsī**. *Mĕnggangsī*: (Kedah) to perfume cloth (by smoking it with incense); = *mĕngukup*.

گنگ **gangga**. [Skr. *gangga*.] The deified Ganges. *Bĕtara G.*: id. In Malay romances *gangga* is often used indefinitely as the name of a fabulous animal or as an adjective in the description of a fabulous animal; e.g., *gangga api mĕlayang* (Ht. Sh. Kub.), *nila gangga* (Ht. Koris), *naga gangga* (Ht. Koris), *gangga kala* (Ht. Sh.).

گنگايڻ **gĕnggayang**. A tree (unidentified). Also *gayang-gayang*.

گنگوت **ganggut**. Grazing; cropping the grass, of an animal. *Kalau bĕrtunas di-ganggut kambing*: if it puts forth a shoot, the shoot is bitten in two by a goat; a proverbial expression describing the condition of a man whose small hard-earned profits are all swallowed up by misfortunes, or of an invalid whose attempts to pick up strength are all frustrated by accidents just as they begin to promise well.

گنگڻ **ganggang**. I. Warming before the fire; toasting; slowly roasting in front of (and not on) the cooking-range. *Bĕrganggang*: to toast; to roast before the fire; Sh. Ul., 32.

II. A variant of *gagang*, q. v.

گنگڻ **genggang**. *Kain genggang*: a striped cloth fabric.

گنگڻ **genggeng**. I. Carrying between the teeth, = *gonggong*, but confined in use to cases where only a very small portion of the object carried is held between the teeth.

II. The name of a shell, *nautilus pompilius*.

گنگڻ **genggong**. A sort of native jew's harp made of bamboo; J. S. A. S., VIII., 96.

گنگڻ **gonggong** or (Kedah) **gunggong**. I. Seizing and carrying off between the teeth. *Sapĕrti anjing mĕnggonggong tulang*: (snarling) as a dog when it carries off a bone; Prov., Ht. Kal. Dam., 23; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 18; Sh. Ch. Ber., 7. *Anjing gonggong bangkai*: a dog carrying off a carcass; a proverbial simile for a dirty and ill-tempered beast. *Gagak gonggong tĕlor*: a crow with an egg in its mouth,—appearing even blacker by contrast; an ugly woman beautifully dressed only to appear uglier by contrast; Prov. *Dĕndang gunggong tĕlor*: (Kedah) id.

Sa-ekor naga di-lautan China,

Di-gonggong kumbang, di-bawa-nya lari:

a dragon in the China Sea has been seized in a humble-bee's fangs and has been carried off; a proverb ridiculing a *mésalliance*; Ht. Abd., 409.

Daun pĕtai luroh bĕrdĕngong;
Buwah rumiyah dari Pĕtani;
Sĕmut gatal 'naĕ gunggong gunong,
Sa-bagai-mana dunya ta'-sunyi:

the ants are itching to carry off the mountains, how comes it that the earth is not a desert? —a proverbial quatrain ridiculing absurd ambition. Cf. *gĕnggeng*.

II. *Mĕnggonggong*: to sing to the accompaniment of a tambourine (*rĕbana*).

III. A generic name given to a number of shells: *strombus urceus*, *strombus isabella*, and others. *Sa-ekor g.*: one of these shells; Ht. Koris.

G. bugis: a shell; *voluta* sp.

G. mulut merah: a shell; *conus* sp.

گڻگم *gĕnggam*. Grasp; seizure in the closed hand. *Di-gĕnggam-nya tangan-nya*: he closed his fist.

G. kĕra: a monkey's grip; a grip that never lets go; Prov.

Sa-gĕnggam: a handful; as much as the closed hand will contain.

Sireh gĕnggam: the name given to a supporter of a Malay bridegroom corresponding in some slight degree to our "best man."

Gĕnggamkan: to seize in the closed hand, claw, or mouth; to close the hand. *Di-gĕnggamkan dĕngan kuku-nya yang kanan*: it (the *garuda*) seized (the ship) with its right talons; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Jangan di-gĕnggam bara,
Rasa hangat di-lĕpaskan:

never touch burning embers, you will only drop them on feeling them burn; Marsd. Gr., 210.

Gĕnggamkan is used (Muj., 93) of closing the mouth (*gĕnggamkan mulut*), and *tĕrgĕnggam* (Ht. Mar. Mah.), of a ship being seized in the beak of a bird. This use is rare; cf. *gonggong*.

گڻگو *ganggu*. Importunity; annoyance; worrying; insistence; constant enquiry or deprecation. *Ganggukan*: to vex, to trouble, to importune; Pel. Abd., 48. *Mĕnggangu*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

گڻ *gap*. I. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that made by the fall of a hard substance on a soft substance.

II. [Hind. *guft*.] Scandal, lies; false reports or slanders; "gup."

گڻ *gup*. I. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that described by the word *gap*, but duller in intensity.

گڻپوک *gĕpok*. I. A Malay sweetmeat.

II. Plump, of children. Cf. *gĕmoĕ*.

III. A small silver tobacco-box somewhat resembling a watch. It is carried about attached to a scarf or *sapu-tangan*.

گڻپورا *gapura*. Skr. ? *Pintu gapura*: the main gate of a palace; = *pintu gĕrĕbang*.

گڻپوه *gĕpoh*. *Gĕpoh-gĕpoh*: (Kedah) a padlock.

گڻگاسڻگ *gĕgasing*. (Kedah.) A top; v. *gasing*.

گڻگالا *gĕgala*. Pitch; material for caulking boats. Also *gala-gala*.

گڻگامن *gĕgaman*. Jav. Weapons; armed soldiery; Ht. Mas. Ed.

گڻگاور *gĕgawar*. Quarantine; v. *gawar*.

گڻگات *gĕgat*. A small insect which bores holes in cloth and so ruins articles of clothing.

گڻگتار *gĕgĕtar*. A hair-ornament worn by a bride.

گڻگتڻگ *gĕgĕtang*. (Kedah.) A plant (unidentified); = (Riau, Johor) *gĕtang*.

گڻگار *gĕgar*. Quivering, shaking; the motion of a ship when the engines are working; a thrill or quiver of the body; a quivering or trilling note.

گڻگريت *gĕgĕrit*. A plant name; also *gĕrit-gĕrit*, v. *gĕrit*.

گڻگاس *gĕgas*. A moveable hatch or planking in a Malay boat.

گڻگاپ *gĕgap*. *Gĕgap-gĕmpita*: confusion of sound; an uproar. Better *gĕgak-gĕmpita*.

گڻگاک *gĕgak*. Noise, din, uproar. *Bĕrpĕrang tĕrlalu gĕgak*: fighting most clamorously; in the din of battle; Sh. Pr. Ach., 13; Sh. Abd. Mk., 54. *G. gĕmpita*: confused uproar, an intensive of *gĕgak*; Sej. Mal., 142; Ht. Abd., 293.

گڻگاي *gĕgai*. Lacking in stiffness, consistency or firmness; loosely put together (of houses, boats, etc.)

گڻگل *gal*. *Tĕgal-gal*: (Kedah) mimicking, taking off.

گڻگل *gul*. I. (Onom.) A sound such as that of the head knocking against a wooden surface; J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

II. Picking up (small objects) with the fingers; picking up bread crumbs, etc.

III. [Pers. and Hind.] A rose. *Gul Bakuwali*: the rose *Bakuwali*, a wonder-working flower mentioned in a Malay tale; Ht. Gul. Bak.

گلابر **gĕlabir**. Hanging folds of flesh ; the dewlap.
Cf. *gĕdabir* and *gĕlambir*.

گلابلر **gĕlabor**. *Mĕnggĕlabor* : to fall "plump" into the water. Cf. *chĕbor* and *laboh*.

گلالتق **gĕlatek**. (Singapore.) The Java sparrow. Also *jĕlatek* and *chiyah uban*. *G. kampung* : a village sparrow ; a description of an unenterprising domesticated character ; Prov.

گلالتق **gĕlatok**. *Mĕnggĕlatok* : to quiver, of the chin and lower jaw ; to chatter, of the teeth.

گلادر **gĕladir**. An opening in the side of a ship ; a moveable bulwark, the removal of which by lowering the freeboard enables cargo to be more easily shipped.

گلادق **gĕladak**. The deck of a ship.

گلاسر **gĕlasar**. *Mĕnggĕlasar* : to slip or slide forward, —used of a man losing his footing on slippery ground. Also *gĕlansar*.

گللسق **gĕlasak**. (Kedah.) A floor-mat ; = (Riau, Johor) *kĕlasak*.

گللاکق **gĕlakak**. A chuckling laugh ; a prolonged chuckle. Cf. *gĕlaq*, *kah*, etc.

گللاکه **gĕlagah**. A wild sugar-cane ; *saccharum glaga* ? This plant has a fine flower but no fruit and is used as a proverbial simile for a man who promises much and performs nothing ; J. S. A. S., II., 154.

گللام **gĕlama**. A well-known marine fish ; Sh. A. R. S. J., 2 ; J. I. A., I., 150.

گللان **gĕlana**. A wanderer, an outcast ; to wander about as a vagabond ; Sh. Bid., 90 ; Ht. P. J. P. Better *kĕlana*, q. v. Cf. also *ngĕlana*.

گللان **gulana** or **gĕlana**. [Skr. *glāna*.] Sadness, listlessness. *Gondah g.* : very sad and listless ; loss of all interest in life ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 121.

گللبف **gĕlēbap**. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of coconuts falling on sand. Cf. *gĕlēbak*, *dĕbap*, etc.

گللبق **gĕlēbak**. (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by *gĕlēbap* but not quite so dull in tone.

گللبق **gĕlēbok**. (Onom.) A variant of *gĕlēbak*, q. v.

گللت **gĕlit**. *Main gĕlit* : a card game.

گللت **gĕlut**. Striving, contesting, putting forth one's strongest efforts, wrestling.

Bĕrgĕlut : to strive, to contest. *B. lanchang* : to race boats ; to hold a regatta ; Ht. Ind. Meng., Ht. Koris. *Bĕrgĕlut-gĕlut dan bĕrsĕnda-sĕnda* : in contests of strength and exchange of wit ; Ht. Raj. Sul., 20.

Mĕnggĕlut : to urge on, to stimulate ;—used of love inflaming a person, Sh. Panj. Sg.

گللتار **gĕlĕtar**. Quivering, shaking ; a frequentative of *kĕtar*, q. v. *Mĕnggĕlĕtar* : to tremble, to quiver ; Ht. Abd., 391.

گللتنگ **gĕlĕting**. A verbal variant of *lĕting*, q. v.

گللتق **gĕlĕtek**. I. Wriggling, squirming, as worms or snakes ; leaping about convulsively, as fish out of water ; flapping, as a flag. *Mĕnggĕlĕtek* : to wriggle, to squirm, to flap ; to beat irregularly, of the heart ; Ht. Abd., 71.

II. (Onom.) *Mĕnggĕlĕtek* : to tick, of a clock.

III. The Java sparrow ; better *gĕlatek*.

گللچا **gĕlēcha**. I. A thin light mattress.

II. A plant (unidentified) ; it is said to resemble ramie.

III. The name of a cake.

گللدور **gĕlēdor**. *Tĕrgĕlēdor* : looming large, = *tĕrbĕlēdoh* ; v. *bĕlēdoh*.

گللدغ **gĕlēdang**. I. *Mĕnggĕlēdang* : to stretch out the arms at right angles to the body ; = *mĕngĕdang-ngĕdang*. Cf. *kĕdang*.

II. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).

گللدغ **gĕlēding**. *Mĕnggĕlēding* : to warp, of fresh wood.

گللدوه **gĕlēdoh**. A variant of *gĕlēdor* and *bĕlēdoh*, q. v.

گلر **gĕlar**. The bestowal of a complimentary designation or of a title of distinction or even (but less correctly) of a nickname. *Di-gĕlar uleh marika-itu akandaku munshĭ* : they gave me the title of *munshĭ* ; Ht. Abd., 41. *Di-gĕlar orang nama-nya tuwan pĕnyapu* : they called him by the nickname "Mr. Broom ;" Ht. Abd., 210. *Di-gĕlar-lah uleh Yamtuwan akandiya Tĕngku Muda 'Abdu'l-ĕadĭr* : the Sultan gave him the title of *Tĕngku Muda 'Abdu'l-ĕadĭr* ; Ht. Abd., 408.

Gĕlaran : a designation ; a title ; Ht. P. J. P. ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 57 ; Ht. Abd., 41.

Gĕlari : to bestow a title.

Bĕrgĕlar : entitled ; possessing a title. *Bĕrgĕlar Tĕngku Pĕnglima Bĕsar* : bearing the title *Tĕngku Pĕnglima Besar*. *Raja bĕrgĕlar* : a prince by designation as well as by birth ; (in some cases by contradistinction to *raja bĕraṣal*) a prince by virtue of acquired and not of hereditary rank.

Mĕnggĕlar : to ennoble, to confer a title on anyone ; Ht. P. J. P. ; Sej. Mal., 93 ; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 24.

گلس **gĚlas.** Eng. Glass, tumbler (but not glass as a material).

گلسٽ **gĚləsat.** *MĕnggĚləsat* : to flutter, of a bird.

گلڻ **gĚlang.** A bracelet or anklet.

G. basahan : common bracelets or anklets of little value and which need not be removed when bathing; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

G. chĕri : a bangle; Ht. Sh. Kub.

G. kaki : an anklet; Sej. Mal., 91.

G. kana : a Javanese bracelet; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub.

G. kunchi : a key-ring.

Dawai g. : wire wrapped round a cylindrical surface (as in the case of wire round the neck of a bottle of wine).

Chaching gĚlang-gĚlang : a species of worm or millipede which rolls itself up on being touched; Sej. Mal., 64; J. S. A. S., XI., 34.

PĕrgĚlangan or (Kedah) *pĕnggĚlang* : the circumference of the wrist; the wrist; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. P. J. P., Ht. Sh. Kub. *PĕrgĚlangan kaki* : the ankle; Ht. Hamz., 15.

گلڻ **gĚling.** I. A slight shake of the head. *Anggoḵ bukan, gĚling ya* : a nod means no and a shake of the head means yes; an inversion of the natural meaning of things; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 89.

II. (Kedah.) Ticklish sensation; = *gĚli*, q. v.

گلڻ **gĚlong.** I. A passage through the bar of a river; the true channel when winding through a mass of mud. Cf. *alor*.

Bĕting bĕsar, gĚlong ta'-tĕntu,
Ta'-tĕntu arah hĕndaḵ di-tuju :

large are the banks, uncertain is the channel, and doubtful the direction to which the course should be set.

G. ayer : (Kedah) the cutting through which water enters and escapes from a *padi* field.

II. A double or multiple loop of rattan; a double loop generally. *G. rotan* : id.; (by extension) the loop pattern in finger-prints. Cf. *ĕlong, loḵ, tĕloḵ*, etc.

III. (Kedah.) An elephant-track in the jungle. Cf. *dĕnai*.

گلڻسر **gĚlingsir.** *MĕggĚlingsir* : to slip sideways off anything as a man slips off a greased pole or slippery tree-trunk. Cf. *gĚlinchir, gĚlongsor*, and *gĚlunchor*.

گلڻسر **gĚlongsor.** *MĕnggĚlongsor* : to slip or slide forward down an inclined surface. Cf. *gĚlunchor, gĚlinchir* and *gĚlingsir*.

گلڻسڻ **gĚlongsong.** A variant of *kĕlongsong*, q. v.

گلڻڻڻ **gĚlanggang.** A ring for cocks to fight in; a ring for a boxing match (Ht. Abd., 81); an enclosed space for a contest.

G. ayam : a ring for fighting-cocks.

G. merah : the red circle round a boil or wound.

G. susu : the ring round the nipple.

گلڻڻڻ **gĚlenggang.** A medicinal plant, *cassia alata*; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 29. It is also called *dawn kurap* because of its use in curing itch.

G. kĕchil or *g. padang* : *cassia tora*.

گلڻڻڻ **gĚlinggam.** A red dye of local make. Also called *gĚluga*. Cf. *sĕdĚlinggam*.

گلڻ **gĚlap.** Darkness, obscurity; utter darkness in contradistinction to gloom (*kĕlam*). Also (in a number of expressions) stealthy, surreptitious, secret, *sub rosa*.

G. gulita or *g. katup* : pitchy darkness.

Chandu g. : (Straits Settlements) smuggled opium.

Mata g. : sleight of hand.

Mata-mata g. : a detective.

Sang g. : "Mr. Thief;" = *si-pĕnchuri*.

Satu g. : the first day on which the moon is invisible. *Duwa g.* : the second day; etc.

MĕnggĚlapkan : to obscure, to conceal in darkness. *Hujan lumpor mĕnggĚlapkan-nya* : a rain of mud hid everything; Sh. Lamp., 11.

گلڻ **gĚlip.** A variant of *kĕlip*, q. v.

گلڻ **gĚlup.** *MĕnggĚlup* : to fall out, of the teeth; = *tanggal*.

گلڻر **gĚlēpar.** *MĕnggĚlēpar* : to strike out with the paws, of an animal; to flap the wings, of a fowl; to struggle convulsively. Also *mĕnggĚlupor*.

گلڻڻڻ **gĚlēpong.** (Onom.) The noise made by heavy bodies falling into the water; plumping.

گلڻ **gĚlak.** Laughter; loud laughter. *Tĕrtawa gĚlak-gĚlak* : peals of laughter.

G. sumbing : a sickly laugh; a laugh to hide discomfiture.

گلڻ **gĚlok.** A mug or drinking bowl made of the shell of a coco-nut; a vessel of coco-nut shell for gutta, water, etc. The *gĚlok* has a comparatively narrow mouth; if the mouth is wide the receptacle is called *sibor*. *Buwah bagai gĚlok kĕluwar lada hitam* : a fruit like a *gĚloḵ* (spherical bowl) from which black pepper issues; a riddling description of the papaya (*buah bĕteḵ*).

گَلَكُوكُ **gělĕkak.** *Měnggělĕkak* : to become loose and fall off, as the plaster on a wall.

گَلَكَاتُ **gělĕgata.** A kind of nettle-rash, *urticaria*. Also *gělĕgatu*.

گَلَكَانُو **gělĕgatu.** See *gělĕgata*.

گَلَكُوتُ **gělĕgut.** *Měnggělĕgut* : to shiver, to shake; to tremble, of the body; to chatter, of the teeth. Also *měnggělĕgut*. Cf. also *gēmĕlĕgut*.

گَلَكُورُ **gělĕgar.** I. A girder, a rafter, a beam;—used of the rafters on which a flooring rests.

II. The frequentative of *gĕgar*, q. v.

گَلَكُوكُ **gělĕgak.** I. Boiling, bubbling up,—of boiling water.

II. A heavy hollow wooden sounding-block for frightening wild pig and other animals from the vicinity of a house or *kampung*; = (Kedah) *toktoḡ*.

گَلْگَالُ **galgal.** See *gal*.

گَلْگَامُ **gělĕgam.** *Hitam gělĕgam* : deep black. Also *hitam lĕgam*.

گَلَمُ **gĕlam.** I. A well-known tree, *melaleuca leucadendron*.

II. The name of a *suku* or tribe of the *orang laut*; Ht. Abd., 201.

گَلَمَا **gělĕma.** Phlegm; thick mucus ejected from the throat when a man is suffering from a cold.

گَلُمَايَارُ **gulumayar.** (Kedah.) The luminous millipede also known (Riau, Johor) as *kělĕmayar*.

گَلَمْبِيرُ **gĕlambir.** I. Pendulous flesh; the dewlap of an ox; the gills of a cock; the loose folds of skin on a very withered old man. Cf. *gělĕmbor*.

II. A preparation of coco-nut; a dish of which coco-nut is the main ingredient. Cf. *kĕrambil*.

گَلَمْبُورُ **gělĕmbor.** I. Wrinkled, furrowed, lined in many places; a frequentative of *gĕmbor*, q. v. *Kulit-nya mēnggělĕmbor* : her skin was very furrowed (of a very old woman); Pel. Abd., 67. Cf. *gĕlambir*.

II. (Kedah.) Extremely light; very delicate in texture; an intensive of *gĕbu*, q. v.

گَلَمْبِيرُ **gĕlimbir.** Pendulous, of the cheeks; Kl. Cf. *gĕlambir* and *gělĕmbor*.

گَلَمْبَانْغُ **gělĕmbang.** See *gělĕmbong*.

گَلَمْبِينْغُ **gělĕmbing.** See *gělĕmbong*.

گَلَمْبُونْغُ **gělĕmbong.** A bubble; anything blown out with wind; cf. *kĕmbong* and *gĕmbong*. *G. gělĕmbing* : swollen out in different places or in different degrees of swelling; bumpy, as a mattress.

Gělĕmbongan : a chicken's bladder used as a toy for children to blow out.

Měnggělĕmbong : to swell out, as a fruit, cloth, or sail; to be puffed out, as the cheeks of a man playing a wind instrument. *Měnggělĕmbong-gělĕmbang* : to play at bubbles.

گَلَمْبَانْغُ **gĕlombang.** Long rolling waves (stronger than *ombak*); billows. *Main gĕlombang duwa bĕlas* : to play in the surf of twelve waves; "to go the pace" in enjoyment.

G. bunga lĕpang : "white horses;" waves with white crests.

G. kĕpala kĕra : choppy waves.

G. mangkoḡ : an eddy, a whirlpool.

Hĕmpasan g. : breakers.

گَلَمَاتُ **gělĕmat.** I. (Kedah.) *Gĕlap gělĕmat* : pitchy darkness; = *gĕlap gulita*.

II. Decking over the bows or stern of a ship; the lockers in the bow and stern of some boats; a coping rising above the main-deck in some types of native vessels.

گَلَمْبَانْغُ **gělĕmpang.** Extension at full length on the ground. *Sipāhi-sipāhi bĕrgĕlĕmpangan maboḡ* : soldiers stretched about on the ground in a state of drunkenness; Ht. Abd., 111. Cf. also Bint. Timor, 16 Feb., 1895.

گَلَمْبُونْغُ **gělĕmpong.** A spongy kind of lint used by natives for staunching the flow of blood.

گَلَمْبُوكُ **gĕlĕmpok.** *Gĕlĕmpok gĕmoḡ* : extremely fat; an intensive of *gĕmoḡ*; Muj., 58.

گَلَمَانُ **gĕlĕman.** *Gĕli-gĕlĕman* : the nervous sensation excited by certain rasping or grating noises.

گَلَمَنْتَارُ **gĕlĕntar.** *Měnggĕlĕntar* : to quiver, to tremble. Cf. *kĕtar*, *gĕlĕtar*, etc.

گَلَمَنْتَارُ **gĕlĕntar.** A thunderbolt; Ht. Sh. Usually *halilĕntar* or *halĕntar*.

گَلَمَنْتَانْغُ **gĕlĕntang.** *Guling-gĕlĕntang* : rolling and plunging; a frequentative of *guling gantang*.

گَلَمَنْتُونْغُ **gĕlantong.** Hanging in pieces here and there; a frequentative of *gantong*, q. v.

گَلِنْچِرُ **gĕlinchir.** Slipping away to the side, slipping aside; = *gĕlingsir*, q. v. *Tĕrgĕlinchir* : slipped, fallen by slipping; Ht. Hamz., 73. *Tĕrgĕlinchir kaki-nya lalu jatoḡ* : his foot slipped and he fell; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Tĕrgĕlinchir matahari* : the sun was inclined from its zenith; the sun was setting; Ht. Gul. Bak., 12.

- گلیچہ **gĕlinchoh.** Stumbling, stumbled.
- گلیندڱ **gĕlindong.** A reel, a shuttle; a sort of roller for smoothing *padi* land.
- گلیسور **gĕlonsor.** Slipping forward; a variant of *gĕlongsor* and *gĕlunchor*, q. v.
- گلیسونڱ **gĕlonsong.** A variant of *gĕlongsong* and *kĕlongsong*, q. v.
- گلیئنڱار **gĕlĕnnyar.** Tingling; the sensation of tingling.
- گلوبوڪ **gĕlobok.** *Mĕnggĕlobok*: to splash about in the water (of a bather); to bubble up, of boiling water. Cf. *gĕrobok* and *bobok*.
- گلوٽاڪ **gĕlotak.** *Mĕnggĕlotak*: to remove a hard husk or rind from a fruit so as to get at the edible portion inside.
- گلوڄوھ **gĕlojoh.** Gluttony.
- گلودار **gĕlodar.** I. *Mĕnggĕlodar*: to struggle with a view to shaking oneself loose.
II. Clouded with dirt, of a liquid; thick and lacking in transparency; muddy, of the sea.
- گلورا **gĕlora.** [Arab. *ضرورة*] Stormy; troubled, of the sea; trouble or care generally. *Bĕralun gĕlora di-jantong beta*: waves of care are surging through my heart; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 30.
Also *gĕlorah* (Kl.), and *gĕlurat* (Sh. Sri. Ben., 42; Sh. May., 4).
- گلورت **gĕlurat.** See s. v. *gĕlora*.
- گلوراه **gĕlorah.** See s. v. *gĕlora*.
- گلسور **gĕlosor.** A variant of *gĕlongsor*, q. v.
- گلسوڪ **gĕlosok.** Wringing out or rubbing vigorously between the hands; rubbing one hand against the other when washing the hands; a frequentative of *gosok*, q. v.
- گلوپار **gĕlupar** or **gĕlupor.** I. *Mĕnggĕlupar*: to sprawl, to convulsively struggle; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 27. Cf. *kĕlupar*.
II. (By extension of I.?) A sort of nest made by a fowl lying down in the dust and turning itself round and round. *G. ayam*: id. *G. puyoh*: a similar resting-place made by the Malay quail.
- گلوپاس **gĕlupas.** A variant of *kĕlupas*, q. v.
- گلوپاڪ **gĕlopak.** The fallen skin or covering of anything, especially of a fruit. Cf. *kĕlopak* which refers to such a skin whether shed or not.
- گلوكاپ **gĕlukap.** A tree (unidentified).

- گلوك **gĕluga.** A red dye. *Kayu g.*: the tree (unidentified) from which this red dye is obtained; Ht. Ind. Nata.
- گلوگوت **gĕlugut.** Violent shivering; quaking, quivering; ague fits; the chattering of teeth.
- گلورگور **gĕlugor.** *Asam gĕlugor*: a tree with orange acid fruits used for flavouring curries; *garcinia atroviridis*.
G. gajah: a plant, *pyrenaria acuminata*.
The word is also used to describe fluting or fluted patterns in wood-carving.
- گلوكوف **gĕlogok.** Enquiry accompanied by menaces or in a threatening voice; "bluffing out" an answer. Cf. *ugut*.
- گلورلور **gĕlulor.** *Mĕnggĕlulor*: to slip off, of a garment or covering; to slip down, of a sarong.
- گلوमत **gĕlumat.** A variant of *gĕlĕmat*, q. v.
- گلومور **gĕlomor** or **gĕlumor.** I. *Mĕnggĕlomor*: to dirty. Cf. *lomor* and *gĕlomong*.
II. Eng. Gold mohur; Kl.
- گلو مڱ **gĕlomang** or (Kedah) **gĕlomong.** The contact of a moist body with a dry dusty surface; wallowing in dust or sand after bathing.
Bĕrgĕlomang: to wallow in dust; to be covered with particles which have adhered to a wet skin. *Bĕrgĕlomang-lah iya dĕngan tanah pĕnganan-nya itu*: he was covered with the dust off those cakes; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Tikus bĕrgĕlomang di-dalam tĕpong*: a mouse that has rolled its wet body in flour; a proverbial simile for a dark lady who has whitened her complexion with face-powder (*bĕdaĕ*).
Mĕnggĕlomang: to dirty oneself when wet; to have particles of matter adhering to one's skin; Pel. Abd., 42; Ht. Abd., 210, 487; J. I. A., I., 81.
Cf. *lomor* and *gĕlomor*.
- گلونڱ **gĕloneng.** A small copper gong forming part of the *gamĕlan*.
- گلوهف **gĕlohok.** Extensive perforation; the existence of a gaping rent or hole in anything. *Kĕning tĕrgĕlohok*: eyebrows the continuity of which is broken by gaps. Also (Kedah) *gĕlĕhok*.
- گله **gĕloh.** I. A variant of *kĕloh*, q. v.
II. A variant of *gĕloĕ*, q. v.
- گلهف **gĕlĕhok.** See s. v. *gĕlohok*.
- گلي **gĕli.** The sensation of ticklishness, an inclination to laugh or quiver. *G. gĕman* or *g. gĕlĕman*: the nervous sensation created by certain grating or rasping sounds. *G. hati*: lightheartedness; the feeling of intense enjoyment; Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Kub.
Pĕnggĕli hati: things that excite mirth or laughter; laughter-rousing tales (the name given to a collection of Malay humorous stories).

کلیبر **gĕlebar** or **gĕlibar**. Continuous flapping; a frequentative of *kibar*, q. v.

کلیت **gĕlita** or **gulita**. Darkness. *Gĕlap gulita*: pitchy darkness in contradistinction to mere obscurity or gloom; Ht. Abd., 221, 319.

کلیت **gĕliyat**. Twisting; straining; stretching round; transitive form of *liyat*, q. v.

Mĕnggĕliyat: to writhe or twist as a wounded snake; to turn and twist as a man yawning and stretching his limbs.

Tĕrgĕliyat: twisted, stretched; strained, as an ankle or other joint. Also *gĕliyat*. Cf. *kiyat*.

کلیت **gĕliyut**. See *gĕliyat* and *gĕliyang*.

کلیتق **gĕletek**. The act of tickling; the creation of a thrill by touching a nervous person in a sensitive place. *Mĕnggĕletek*: to tickle. Cf. *gĕli*.

کلیسر **gĕleser**. *Mĕnggĕleser*: to flutter, to struggle, of a bird; to wriggle about, of a person; to fidget.

کلیسق **gĕlisek**. (Kedah.) *Mĕnggĕlisek*: to search the hair for vermin; = (Riau, Johor) *mĕnyĕlisek*.

کلیسه **gĕlisah**. *Mĕnggĕlisah*: to fidget, to move about restlessly or uneasily, to be troublesome.

کلیسي **gĕlisai**. *Mĕnggĕlisai*: to stir up; to disturb; to work things into a mess.

کلیغ **gĕliyang**. *Mĕnggĕliyang*: to sway about, to swing about; a transitive form of *liyang*, q. v. *Mĕnggĕliyang bagai ular di-pukul*: swaying as a stricken snake; Prov.

Gĕliyang-gĕliyut: swaying and twisting (oneself); also *liyang-liyut*.

کلیغ **gĕliyong**. I. Eur. A galleon.
II. *Mĕnggĕliyong*: to writhe (of a snake).

کلیفق **gĕlepek**. To lie slackly against anything, as a sail lying slackly against the mast.

کلیک **gĕliga** or **guliga**. Stony growth in an animal body; chalk-stones; a bezoar stone. Stones of this character are believed to have certain absorbent qualities and to suck up venom from a wound. *Batu g.*: id.

Hari-hari mĕmbakar arang;

Habis padi di-makan api;

Apa nak takut ular bĕlerang?

Gĕliga ada di-tangan kami:

why should we fear the snake *ular bĕlerang*?—we have the (curative) bezoar here in our hands.

Mĕnggĕliga: to work up sago into granular form.

کلیکت **gĕligit**. A frequentative of *gigit* (to bite), q. v.

کلیکس **gĕligis**. Quivering; inwardly shuddering. *Mĕnggĕligis*: to shudder; Ht. Mar. Mah.

کلیکن **gĕligin**. A cross rod in a weaver's loom.

کلیت **gĕlimit**. (Kedah.) Thread left over after weaving a garment.

کلیغ **gĕlinang**. A set of three gongs in the *gamĕlan*.

کم **gam**. (Onom.) A deep sound such as that of a clap of thunder. Cf. *gum* and *dĕgam*.

کم **gum**. (Onom.) The boom of thunder; cf. *gam*.

کما **gĕma**. Echo, reverberation.

کمال **gĕmala**. I. A talisman; a stone possessed of magic properties especially that of luminosity. *G. hikmat*: id. *Naga gĕrangan naik ka-mahalligai itu dĕngan bĕrsulohkan gĕmala-nya*: a dragon perchance is on his ascent to the palace using a talismanic stone to light his way, Ht. Gul. Bak., 138; cf. also Sej. Mal., 28.

Gĕmala is also used as a term of endearment; Ht. Gul. Bak., 79; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 13.

II. A (Kedah) variant of *gĕmbala*, q. v.

کمالی **gĕmalai**. *Lĕmah gĕmalai*: extreme lassitude; Ht. Gul. Bak., 49, 126. Also *lĕmah kĕmalai*.

کماوغ **gĕmaung**. The murmur of a crowd. *Gĕmaung majlis tiyada tĕrkira*: the crowd murmured in an uproarious way; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Gĕmaung majlis bukan sa-umpama*: id.; ibidem.

کمب **gomba**. [Skr. *kumbha*.] The frontlet of an elephant; an ornamental spike or tassel placed on the forehead of an elephant; Sej. Mal., 16.

کمال **gĕmbala** or **gombala**. [Skr. *gōpāla*.] A herdsman; a man employed to look after animals of any description. *Sapĕrti kawan kambing tiyada bĕrgĕmbala*: like a flock of sheep without a shepherd; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Gajah sa-ekor, gĕmbala duwa*: an elephant with two mahouts; a lady with two lovers; Prov.

G. anjing: a dogboy; Sh. Sri Ben., 58.

G. ayam: a keeper of fowls; Sej. Mal., 75; Ht. Gul. Bak., 5.

G. gajah: a mahout.

G. harimau: a tiger-tamer.

G. kambing: a shepherd or goat-herd; Ht. Hamz., 4.

G. kuda: a groom; Ht. Abd., 408.

Mĕngĕmbala: to tend (animals); Sej. Mal., 74. *Mĕngĕmbalai*: id.; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 33. *Mĕngĕmbalakan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 77.

گمبت **gĕmbut**. I. Surface motion; the quivering of the fontanel; the movement of the sand when an animal is working underneath; the motion of the bed-clothes as a person moves under them.

II. A canopy borne by an elephant; Ht. Ism. Yat., 96.

III. A golden betel-nut box; Ht. Ism. Yat., 28.

گمبار **gambar**. Imaging, representation; a picture, statue, or sketch of any sort. *G. tulisan*: a sketch. *Leher-nya laksana gambar di-larek*: her neck was (smooth) as a polished statue; Ht. Koris.

Tĕrgambar: pictured. *Tuwan tĕrgambar di-dalam-nya hati*: your image is ever in my breast; Sh. Bur. Nuri., 27.

گمبیر **gambir**. Gambier; *uncaria gambir*.

گمبار **gĕmbar**. Twin; duplicate; Ht. Best. Usually *kĕmbar*, q. v.

گمبور **gĕmbor**. Loose, of earth which has been thrown in to fill up a cavity but has not been rammed down; unrolled, of a road that is being made.

گمبار **gumbar**. A variant of *kumbar*, q. v.

گمبیرنگ **gĕmbĕreng**. A musical instrument like the triangle. Also *bĕreng-bĕreng*.

گمبڠ **gambang**. A musical instrument of ancient Java; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Abd., 293, 462; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 337.

گمبڠ **gĕmbong**. I. Expansion; blown out, swollen with wind; cf. *kĕmbong* and *gĕlĕmbong*.

II. A *sireh* box.

گمبڠ **gombang**. An earthenware vessel used as a rough measure of capacity varying from 5 to 10 *gantang*.

گمبڠ **gĕmbak** or **gombak**. A tuft; a lock of hair; a tuft of grass, flowers, or feathers; a tuft when not dressed or plaited or harmoniously arranged. Cf. *jambul*.

گمبڠ **gĕmbok**. *Mĕnggĕmboḵ*: to pollute clear water by stirring up the mud.

گمبڠ **gombok**. *Mĕnggombok*: to flatter, to cajole.

گمبال **gĕmbal**. A variant of *kĕmbal*, q. v.

گمبال **gĕmbol**. A bump or hemispherical excrescence; a knotty growth in the lower part of a tree-trunk; a spherical projection from a bundle.

گمبال **gombal**. The name of a tree (unidentified).

گمبه **gamboh**. The name given to a class of dancing girls who are believed to dance when possessed by the spirit of dancing; a professional dancing-girl from Java or Madura. *Mĕnjadi gamboh*: to become a dancing girl; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Sa-kĕti pitis satu gamboh-nya*: a hundred thousand cash for a single dance; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Lagu gamboh*: the tune played when the puppets in a puppet-show (*wayang kulit*) are made to dance. *Bĕrgamboh* or *bĕrmain gamboh*: to dance (of these dancing girls); Ht. Koris.

گمبیرا **gĕmbira**. Passion, fire, excitement, feelings of impetuous courage. *Naik g.*: flaring up; firing up; getting excited to courageous deeds. *Mĕmbĕri g.*: to excite; to stimulate to valour; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Sh. Kub. *Suwara-nya pun gĕmbira*: his voice boldly cheered them on; Ht. Ism. Yat., 96. *Yang tiyada tahu bĕrpĕrang pun mĕnjadi gĕmbira-lah hati-nya hĕndaḵ bĕrpĕrang*: even those who did not know how to fight became so excited that they wished to fight; Ht. Sg. Samb.

گمبتار **gĕmĕtar**. Quivering, trembling, fear; a frequentative of *kĕtar* or *gĕtar*. *Takut dan gĕmĕtar*: fear and trembling; Ht. Sh. Mard.

گمبار **gĕmar**. Pleasure, satisfaction. *Tiyada lagi gĕmar dudok bĕrsama-sama bĕdiyadi*: she no longer cared about living with the nymphs; Ht. Gul Bak., 147.

Gĕmari: to like, to take pleasure in. *Mĕmbĕli makanan mana yang di-gĕmari*: to buy any food for which he might have a liking; Sh. Pr. Ach., 19; cf. also Ht. Abd., 396.

Kĕgĕmaran: pleasure, liking, delight; a source of joy or satisfaction; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sej. Mal., 153. *Pĕrgĕmaran*: id.; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

گمبتار **gĕmĕrĕtap**. (Onom.) A sound such as the clatter of rain falling on wood or *atap*. *Bĕrgĕmĕrĕtap*: to rattle, to clatter; Ht. Mar. Mah.

گمبتار **gĕmĕrĕtup**. (Onom.) A continuous clattering sound rather duller than that expressed by *gĕmĕrĕtap*.

گمبتار **gĕmĕrĕtak**. (Onom.) A rattling or clattering sound.

گمبتار **gĕmĕrĕchak**. (Onom.) A splashing sound, or clashing sound, continually repeated; the splash of oars, etc.

گمبتار **gĕmĕrĕchek**. (Onom.) A splashing sound less loud than that expressed by the word *gĕmĕrĕchak*.

گمبتار **gĕmĕrĕsek**. (Onom.) A continuous scratching or crackling sound.

کمرلڱ **gēmērēlap** or **gēmērlap**. Continuous glitter; repeated reflection; sparkling. *Gēmērēlap-an*: id. *Sapērti mutiyara yang tērhambor daripada karangan-nya gēmērēlapan chēhaya-nya*: of glittering lustre like pearls fallen from their settings; Ht. Abd., 79.

کمرنچ **gēmērēnchang**. (Onom.) A clanking or ringing sound continually repeated; to keep clanking or ringing.

کمرنچ **gēmērēncheng**. (Onom.) A continuous ringing or tinkling. *G.-gēmērēnchong*: clanging and ringing; Ht. Si Misk., 119.

کمرنچ **gēmērēnchong**. A deep clanging continuously repeated; = *gēmērēnchang* or *gēmērēncheng* but deeper in tone.

کمرنچ **gēmērēnchek**. A variant of *gēmērēchek*, q. v.

کمرنچ **gēmērotok**. (Onom.) A continuous clatter; keeping up a continuous clatter.

کمس **gēmas**. Anger, envy, annoyance.

کمرستو **gēmēstu**. A sea-worm (unidentified); Kl.

کمرڱ **gēmang**. Disproportionate thickness; ungraceful bulk. *Putu gēmang*: a Kedah sweetmeat.

کمرڱ **gēmap**. Inability to move through being suddenly alarmed; "struck all of a heap"; being thunderstruck. *Tērgēmap*: taken aback and motionless; thunderstruck.

کمرڱ **gēm̐pa**. An earthquake; cataclysmal shaking. *Bumi di-gonchang gēm̐pa*: the earth is shaken by earthquake. *Gēm̐pa-nya itu bērtalu-talu*: there were earthquakes at intervals; Sh. Lamp., 3. *Gēm̐pa yang kēras*: a violent earthquake; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Di-gēraḡ gēm̐pa*: shaken by an earthquake; in the throes of an earthquake; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Gēm̐pa is also used of the cataclysms which are expected to precede the end of the world.

کمرڱ **gēm̐par**. Noise, clamour; the creation of disturbance. *Mēnjadi-lah gēm̐par*: a disturbance arose. *G. tērlalu gēm̐pita*: an extremely vociferous uproar. *Jangan di-pērgēm̐parkan*: do not create a disturbance; do not disturb; Ht. Best.

Gēm̐par is also used in the sense of the loud or frequent repetition of a rumour or of the sensational reports consequent on a rumour. *Maka gēm̐par-lah khabar ka-Singapura mēngatakan Inggris hēndaḡ bērpērang*: news was excitedly repeated at Singapore to the effect that the English were about to go to war; Ht. Abd., 393; cf. also Ht. Abd., 69.

کمرڱ **gampang**. Jav. Light, easy; of little account. *Anaḡ g.*: a child of doubtful paternity; the child of a common prostitute.

کمرڱ **gumpong**. A clump of thick interlaced jungle; a thicket; a small patch of dense forest.

کمرڱ **gēmpal**. Neither tall nor short; medium-sized; moderate; = *sēdērhana* but without any idea of "the right medium." *Tuboh-nya gēmpal-gēmpal*: he was of average build; Pel. Abd., 59; Ht. Abd., 109.

کمرڱ **gumpal**. Rolling up anything into a ball or roughly spherical lump; a clod; a clot; a lump. *Di-lontar-nya sa-gumpal tanah*: he threw a lump of earth; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Bērgumpal-gumpal: clotted; coagulated; in clods or lumps; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 100. *Bērgumpal-gumpal rasa hati-ku*: my heart stood still; Ht. Perb. Jaya; cf. *bēku di-dalam hati*.

کمرڱ **gampoh**. A variant of *kampoh*, q. v.

کمرڱ **gēmpita** or **gumpita**. [Skr. *kampita*.] Uproar; noise. *Gēgaḡ g.*: uproarious noise; an intensive of *gēgaḡ* or *gēmpita*; Sej. Mal., 142; Ht. Abd., 193, 293, 393. *Maha g.*: id.; Ht. Hamz., 58. The word occurs in titles as a complimentary designation with a suggestion of the "thunderer."

کمرڱ **gēmak**. Thunderstruck, startled: = *gēmap*, q. v.

کمرڱ **gēmok**. Fat, plumpness, corpulence; plump, fat. *Tuboh-nya sēdērhana, tiyada gēmok tiyada kurus*: he was of medium build, neither fat nor thin; Ht. Abd., 86. *Gēlēmpok g.*: excessively fat; an intensive of *gēmok*; Muj., 58.

Gēmok is also used of richness of soil; Pel. Abd., 28.

کمرڱ **gamgam**. *Naik gamgam*: (Kedah) to get angry; to "flare up."

کمرڱ **gēmal**. A clump; a cluster; a bunch of *padi*-stalks as gathered up for planting out. *Bērgēmal-gēmal*: in clusters or clumps, of *padi*-stalks, grains of rice (when adhering to each other), and other small objects.

کمرڱ **gēmēlatok**. (Onom.) *Gēlaḡ gēmēlatok*: prolonged chuckling laughter; Ht. Si Misk., 49.

کمرڱ **gēmēlētāp**. (Onom.) The sound of continuous rapping or tapping.

کمرڱ **gēmēlētāk**. (Onom.) The sound of rattling or tapping, rather sharper in sound than that expressed by *gēmēlētāp*.

- گملتق **gĕmĕlĕtok.** (Onom.) The sound of rapping or tapping, rather deeper in sound than that expressed by *gĕmĕlĕtak*.
- گملتق **gĕmĕlĕgut.** Continuous shivering; the frequentative of *gĕlĕgut*, q. v.
- گملن **gĕmĕlan.** The "gamelan" or Javanese orchestra; a number of musical instruments forming a complete set; Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Mard., Ht. Mas. Ed., Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *gamĕlan*.
- گملوكت **gĕmĕlugut.** Continuous shivering and trembling; Ht. Sh. Mard. Also *gĕmĕlĕgut*.
- گمللي **gĕmĕlai.** Swaying backwards and forwards.
- گملن **gĕman.** Nervous quivering; cf. *gĕli* and *gĕlĕman*.
- گملتر **gĕmĕntar.** Trembling; continuous quaking or shaking. Also *gĕmĕtar*; cf. *gĕtar* and *kĕtar*.
- گملتم **gĕmĕntam.** (Onom.) A crashing sound such as that of a house falling into ruins.
- گملوره **gĕmuroh.** The roll of thunder, cf. *guroh*; a prolonged thundering sound such as the tramp of large masses of men (Cr. Gr., 13), the roar of an angry crowd (Ht. Sg. Samb.), the thunder of artillery (Cr. Gr., 60), the sound of many rushing waters (Ht. Sg. Samb.), the music of many bands playing simultaneously (Ht. Koris), etc. *Dada g.*: nervousness of speech; broken utterance.
- گملي **gĕmi.** *Ikan gĕmi*: the sucking fish; also (Kedah) *ikan gĕdĕmi*.
- گمليغ **gĕmilang.** Shining, dazzling, glittering; a frequentative of *gilang*. *Gilang-gĕmilang paras-nya*: of dazzling beauty. *Gilang-gĕmilang sapĕrti bulan pĕrmama ĕmpat belas hari-bulan*: shining in beauty like the full moon on the fourteenth day of the lunar month; a favourite simile for a beautiful face.
- گملياف **gĕmilap.** Glittering, sparkling. Cf. *gĕmĕrĕlap*.
- گن **gan.** (Kedah.) Unwillingness to pay one's debts; putting off a creditor.
Orang kaya jangan di-gan,
Orang miskin jangan di-hina:
do not defraud the rich (of their dues), do not debase the poor (in your power); Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 22.
- گن **gun.** (Kedah.) Rising ground; upland; an elevation not sufficiently marked to be designated a hill but yet sufficient to be distinguished from its lower surroundings.
- گناف **gunapa.** Why, for what end; = *kĕnapa*.

- گنالو **gĕnalu.** A parasitic plant; a mistletoe. Also *kĕmĕndalu*, q. v.
- گناون **gunawan.** The adjective of *guna*, q. v. This word, however, retains the special meaning of "skilled in magic arts." *Iya-lah raja yang diraja yang amat bangsawan dan hĕrtawan dan gunawan*: he was a king of royal birth, of ancient family, of wealth and magic power; Ht. Berm. Sh. Also Ht. Ism. Yat., 169.
- گنت **ganta.** (Kedah.) Carelessness about dress; slovenliness.
- گنت **gĕnta.** [Skr. *ghanta*.] A bell; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 10, 21. *Mĕnggoyang g.*, or *mĕnggĕrakkan g.*: to ring a bell.
- گنتال **gĕntala.** A magic wheeled car in contradistinction to a winged chariot (*rata*) in old romances; Ht. Sh. Kub.
Naga g.: a monstrous dragon; Ht. Kal. Dam., 415; Ht. Pg. Ptg.
- گنتت **gĕntat.** Shrunk on one side as a diseased lime-fruit.
- گنتر **gĕntar.** Quivering, shaking; cf. *kĕtar*. *Bumi pun bĕrgĕntar sapĕrti gĕmpa*: the earth shook as though there were an earthquake; Sej. Mal., 14. *Gĕntar dan takut*: trembling and fear; Ht. Isk. Dz.
- گنتر **guntor.** Thunder. *Sapĕrti guntor bunyi-nya tuwan*: its sound was as that of thunder, Sir; Sh. Lamp., 2. *Sapĕrti itĕk mĕnĕngarkan guntor*: like a duck listening to thunder; Prov., Pel. Abd., 121; J. S. A. S., XI., 58.
- گنتس **gĕntas.** Cutting, severing, plucking by cutting through the stalk. *Di-kĕluwarkan-nya chakar-nya di-gĕntaskan-nya*: he drew out his discus and severed it; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Di-gĕntas dĕngan kuku*: cut through with his nail; Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Gĕntas suntang*: to pick a flower for adornment; Ht. Pg. Ptg.
G. bayam: a familiar spirit of the *pĕlĕsit* type.
- گنتغ **gantang.** I. A measure of capacity; a vessel representing that measure of capacity; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. P. J. P. *Sa-chupak tiyada buleh jadi sa-gantang*: you cannot make a quart out of a pint; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 150, cf. Ht. Abd., 279.
G. rabong: a measure that is more than full.
Ular g.: an edible snake (unidentified).
Gantang is also a measure of weight for gold equal to one *bongkal*.
II. *Guling gantang*: rolling over and over.
- گنتغ **gantong.** Suspension, dependence, hanging.
Gantongkan: to hang (anything) up; to suspend (anything) from anything else; Ht. Abd., 155, 241, 385. *Mĕnggantong*: id.: Ht. Abd., 117; Sh. Ul., 30.

Běrgantong: in suspension, in dependence. *Ada-pun sĕgala pĕrĕmpuwan itu bĕrgantong iya pada sĕgala pĕkĕrjaan atas suwami-nya juga*: all women are in everything dependent on their husbands; Ht. Kal. Dam., 310. *Bĕrgantong rambut sa-lai*: hanging by a single hair; a precarious position; Prov. *Bĕrgantong tiyada bĕrtali*: in suspension without a rope to support; a metaphorical description of a helpless woman without husband or father; Prov. In some cases *bĕrgantong tiyada bĕrtali* is used literally to describe the position of a mighty spirit who needs no support.

Tĕrgantong: suspended.

Tiyang gantong: the name given to ornamental cornices or points which turn downwards, in contradistinction to pinnacles which point upwards.

Gantong is often used also in the sense of execution by hanging; Ht. Abd., 117, 250, 252. But *kujut* would, strictly speaking, be more correct.

گنتڭ **gĕnteng** or **gĕnting**. I. A roofing tile. *Atap g.*: a tiled roof; Pel. Abd., 130.

II. Slenderness to the extent of fragility; extreme slimness; hanging by a thread; about to break. *Pinggang-nya g.*: wasp-waisted. *Atap mana-lah yang gĕnting*: what roof is falling to pieces; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 3.

G. bukit: the junction between two high hills when they join near their bases and make the pass between them disproportionately low.

گنتڭ **gĕntong**. A large earthenware tub or jar.

گنتڭ **guntang**. *Bukit si-guntang-guntang*: the name of a hill in the hinterland of Palembang. This hill is the legendary first home of the Malay race.

گنتڭ **gunting**. Shears, scissors; severance by means of scissors; shearing. Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Sapĕrti gunting makan di-hujung*: working with its point, like a pair of scissors; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 62.

Mĕnggunting: to cut with a pair of scissors or shears; Sh. Dag., 8.

گنتڭ **guntong**. I. Stumpiness owing to a point or portion being removed. *Tiyang g.*: a mast when the topmast has been lowered. *Pĕrahu g.*: a ship stripped of its projecting gangways (*dandan*).

Cf. *puntong*, *potong*, *kotong*, *kudong*, etc.

II. A creek; J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

گنتڭ **guntak**. The noise of pips rattling in a dry fruit.

گنتڭ **gentel** or (Kedah) **gintil**. A small pellet; the formation or rolling up of a small pill or pellet by the use of the fingers only. Cf. *kĕtul* (which is used of a ball rolled up between the palms).

گنتڭ **ganti**. Substitution; the bestowal of one thing in place of another; stead, instead. *Iya mĕmbĕri wakĭl Kapada Kapitan Daud mĕnjadi ganti-nya*: he gave a power of attorney to Captain Daud to be his substitute; Ht. Abd., 190. *Kĕrana ganti bĕradu di-sisi kĕkaseh-nya di-lihat diri-nya tĕrchampak di-hutan rimba*: for instead of resting by the side of his beloved, he found himself a castaway in the wilds of the forest; Ht. Gul. Bak., 116.

G. rasa: the name of a dish.

G. rugi: compensation for injury.

G. tikar: a change of sleeping mats; (by metaphor) a change of mistress.

Gantiyan: a substitute; Sej. Mal., 59. *Pĕr-gantiyan*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Gantikan: to substitute; Ht. Abd., 10. *Mĕnggantikan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 455; Ht. Koris.

Bĕrganti: in the place of; to replace; to represent. *Mĕngganti*: id. Ht. Gul. Bak., 8.

Bĕrganti-ganti: successively taking each other's place; a continuous round of changes as when sentries are changed from time to time; Ht. Abd., 57.

گنتڭ **ganja**. I. Indian hemp; *cannabis sativa*. *Sapĕrti orang mandam ganja laku-nya*: behaving like a man intoxicated with Indian hemp; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Kĕchubong bĕrhulam ganja*: the *kĕchubong* (an intoxicating plant) eaten with Indian hemp; poison added to poison; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 38. *Mabok gadong kĕchubong bĕrhulamkan ganja rupa-nya*: apparently intoxicated with *gadong* and *kĕchubong* eaten with Indian hemp; hopelessly overcome by intoxication; Ht. Mas. Ed.

II. The peculiar guard-like piece at the top of a *kĕris* blade. *Kĕris ganja iras*: a *kĕris* with the guard and blade in one piece; Ht. Raj. Don., 13.

گنتڭ **ganjat**. Abnormal.

گنتڭ **genjut**. I. Aslant; not at right angles; out of the perpendicular.

II. Sidelong shifting motion as when a person sitting on a bench wishes to make room for another. Cf. *kesut*.

گنتڭ **ginjat**. Posture on tip-toe. *Tĕrginjat-ginjat*: moving along on tip-toe.

گنتڭ **ganjar**. I. (Kedah.) Rent, wages; payment for the use of anything or for the services of anyone.

II. A very long pike (said to be of Balinese origin) used as an emblem of rank in Riau.

گنتڭ **gĕnjour**. A variant of *kĕnjour*, q. v.

گنتڭ **genjang**. Wry, crooked, aslant, not parallel.

گنتڭ **gonjang**. *Rambut gonjang*: long-haired; v. d. W.

گنجڻ **gonjong.** Forming a very acute angle, of a Malay roof; very sharp ridged.

گنجپوري **ganjapuri.** A (Kedah) variant of *kachapuri*, q. v.

گنجڪ **ganjak.** Slight backward or forward shifting motion, as when a man pushes his chair slightly forward after taking his seat at table. Cf. *genjut* (which refers to similar sidelong motion).

گنجڪ **gonjak.** To hint at.

گنجل **ganjal.** I. A wedge; Kl.
II. (Kedah.) Uneven, odd, of a number; = (Riau, Johor) *ganjil*.

گنجل **ganjil.** (Riau, Johor.) Uneven, odd, of number; = (Kedah) *ganjal* and *gasal*.

گنجل **ginjal.** The kidneys. Also *kĕrinjal*.

گنجي **gunjai.** A sort of fringe or ornamental tassel or border at the end of a puggaree; an ornamental hanging added to the head-dress; Ht. Koris. *Sĕrban yang bĕrgunjai*: a turban with a hanging ornamental end; Ht. Mar. Mah.

گنجڻ **ganchang.** Nimbleness, swiftness, agility.

گنجڻ **gonchang.** The act of shaking anything; causing anything to shake, rock or sway. *Digonchang-nya tangan-nya*: he shook the man's hand; Ht. Abd., 100. *Buwaitan pun digonchang, anak pun di-chubit*: while rocking the cradle to pinch the child; to do a bad turn under cover of a good one; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 43. Cf. *goyang*.

Gonchangkan and *mĕnggonchang*: to shake anything. *Mĕnggonchang locheng*: to ring a bell (by shaking it). *Gonchangkan sir bĕrahi*: to shake up quiescent lustful passion; to stir up or excite lust.

گنجڪ **genchok.** I. A method of pounding *padi*; giving a twist to the pounder as it comes down.

II. *Menggenchok*: to get up to dance; to start dancing.

گنجل **genchel.** String-like; cord-shaped.

گنجو **ganchu.** A crook; Ht. Gul. Bak., 139; a long stick with a hook at the end used for drawing down branches with a view to getting fruit off a tree.

گنجہ **ginchah.** (Kedah) cleansing; = (Riau, Johor) *kinchah*, q. v.

گنجي **gunchi.** A lock of hair hanging down from under the turban; Kl. Cf. *gunjai*.

گند **ganda.** I. An idiomatic expression used in giving the number of times or occasions on which a thing is represented or reappears; time, occasion. *Sa-kali ganda*: once; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Abd., 350. *Duwa kali ganda*: twice. *Ganda bĕrganda*: time after time; over and over again. *Bĕrganda-ganda*: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 91.

In speaking of financial transactions, *ganda* means cent. per cent. *Makan riba ganda bĕrganda*: to charge many hundreds per cent. interest; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Bayar ganda*: to return the earnest-money doubled (as a penalty for the non-fulfilment of a contract).

Gandakan: to repeat, to double, to multiply. *Soldadu yang mĕnjaga rumah-nya sudah digandakan lagi*: the soldiers who kept guard on his house have been doubled; the guard has been doubled; Bint. Timor, 22 Feb., 1895.

II. [Skr. *gandha*.] Odour, perfume; a component part of the names of many flowers, e.g., *gandarusa*, *gandasuli*, etc. Such compounds are sometimes divided up in poetry; e.g., *bĕrkata bunga ganda-nya suli*.

III. *Ganda kĕsturi*: (Kedah) a sweet; = (Riau, Johor) *andasĕturi*, q. v. Also *gandasĕturi*.

گنداگ **gĕndaga.** A variant of *kĕndaga*, q. v.

گندال **gĕndala.** Hindrance, obstruction, difficulty, opposition. *Aral g.*: id.; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 4. *Pĕrgĕndalakan*: to obstruct; Ht. Best.

گندت **gĕndit.** A belt, a girdle. Also *kĕndit*, q. v.

گندت **gĕndut.** Heavy and pendulous, of the stomach; Ht. Abd., 328.

گندر **gandar.** I. The lever of the *lĕsong hindek* (rice pounder); a long handle, lever, or projection by which a heavy mass is moved up or down, or kept in position.

G. chinchin: the claws in a ring which hold the gem in position.

II. A variant of *kandar*, q. v.

گندر **gandir.** *Akar gandir*: a climbing plant (unidentified); J. S. A. S., III., 98.

گندر **gĕnder.** A Javanese musical instrument; Sej. Mal., 144; Ht. Mas Ed.; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 337.

گندرڻ **gĕndĕrang.** A drum; a big drum beaten on special occasions as a sort of tocsin. Cf. *gĕndang*.

G. arak-arakan: a processional drum; Ht. Isk. Dz.

G. bĕrangkat: a special drum beaten to announce the departure of a Sultan; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Sej. Mal., II.

G. kombali: a special drum beaten to recall an army from pursuit or to order a return to camp; Ht. Sg. Samb.

G. pĕrang: a drum beaten to call troops to arms.

G. pērhēntiyan : a drum beaten to command a halt; Ht. Isk. Dz.

G. raya : a big drum beaten on special festivals or to celebrate great events.

گندروس **gandarusa**. [Skr. *gandha*; and *rusa*.] A medicinal plant, *justicia gandarusa*.

گندروکم **gandarukam**. A plant (unidentified).

گندري **gandariya**. A plant (unidentified).

گندس **gandis**. A variant of *kandis*, q. v.

گندس **gēndis**. Jav. Sugar.

گندسولي **gandasuli**. A plant, *hedychium coronarium*; Sej. Mal., 100; Ht. P. J. P.; Sh. B. A. M., 4.

گندځ **gandong**. I. A sort of outrigger; light logs to which a heavily laden vessel is lashed so as to give it greater buoyancy.

II. *Petaḡ gandong*: the hold of a ship; Malay Maritime Law, J. S. A. S., III., 69.

گندځ **gēndang**. A native drum; Sej. Mal., 34, 93; Ht. Abd., 205. Cf. *gēndērang*.

G. kēling: a drum both sides of which are beaten.

G. kēra: a game played by children.

G. kēsukaan: a joy-drum; a drum beaten on festive occasions; Ht. Gul. Bak., 48.

G. mēlela: a long drum one end of which is beaten with a stick and the other end with the hand.

G. raya: a big drum beaten to summon people together, Sej. Mal., 102; the drum used at a mosque to call people to prayer; = *bēdoḡ* q. v. *Gēndang raya bunyi dēras, ta'-tahu diri-nya bērongga*: the big drum beats fast; it does not know its own hollowness;—a fool talks much and does not know that talk exposes his ignorance; Prov.

G. sērāma: a drum resembling the *g. mēlela* but with a more delicate sound.

II. A ream (of paper).

گندځ **gendong**. A sling; portage in a sling; a variant of *kendong*, q. v. *Sērāya mēngēluwar-kan mas daripada gendong-nya*: as he took gold out of the folds of his garment; Ht. Si Misk., 11.

گندځ **gondang**. A generic name given to a number of shells, especially *dolium perdix* and *dolium maculatum*.

G. bukit: a land shell, *cyclophorus* sp.

گندځ **gondong**. A painful inflammation about the central portion of the neck; a sort of goitre rendering swallowing difficult. Cf. *gērondong* (which means a painless goitre in a lower position).

گندځ **gēndap**. *Juru gēndap*: the leading drummer in a Malay band.

گندځور **gandapura**. A plant (unidentified).

گندځ **gandek**. A frontal ornament worn by a bride.

گندځ **gondek**. Pointing downward; turned down, of a buffalo's horns. Cf. *gondok*.

گندځ **gondok**. I. Squat; short and stout. *Leher-nya gondok*: bull-necked. *Mērpāti gondok*: a tailless bird of the dove class. Cf. *gondong*.

II. Pointing towards the tail, of horns; cf. *gondek* (which means pointing towards the ground).

گندځ **gundek**. An inferior or secondary wife; a woman married to a prince by a relatively informal ceremony such as that of marriage to his *kēris* or to his *bulang ulu*; a sort of morganatic wife. Cf. *istēri, chandek, and jamah-jamahan*. *Anak g.*: a child by an inferior wife; a child not fully legitimate; Sej. Mal., 69. *Mēnaroh g.*: to keep secondary wives; Sh. A. R. S. J., 19.

Bērgundekkan: to take as a secondary wife, to marry morganatically; Ht. Koris.

گندځ **gēndul**. A fold in the sarong used as a pocket for money or receptacle for odds and ends.

گندځ **gondol** or **gundul**. Baldness; absence of covering whether of clothing, hair, bark, or skin. *Tanah g.*: bare land; land not covered with vegetation; Pel. Abd., 150. *Iya suka bērgondol dēngan tiyada bērbaju*: he liked to go bare without wearing a coat (*baju*); Pel. Abd., 75. Cf. *dogol*.

گندم **gandam**. The discoloration of the teeth consequent on excessive betel chewing. *Gigi g.*: id.

گندم **gandom**. Pers. Corn, wheat. *Tēpong g.*: flour; Ht. Gul. Bak., 32.

گندن **gandan**. *Gēbar gandan*: a large cover of silk cloth; a rich cloth placed over a divan.

گندن **gandin**. A mallet; a heavy wooden hammer.

گندو **gandu**. *Buwah gandu*: a hard black fruit (unidentified) used as a ball in playing some children's games.

گندو **gundu**. A name given to the player who has the throw (when playing marbles or similar Malay games).

گندواري **gandawari**. A figure-head or lofty prow attached to state river-barges.

گنده **gondah**. Sorrow, sadness, despondency; sorrowing after. *Gondah gulana*: (intransitive) extreme sorrow or repining. *Hati yang gondah*: a sorrowing heart, sorrowful feelings.

Gondahkan: to sorrow after. *G. buwah di-makan burung*: to repine over (the loss of) a fruit which has been eaten by birds; to mourn over a girl becoming the bride of another; Prov., Sh. Kamp. Boy., 14.

گندي **gandai**. A gold frontlet worn by a bride; a variant of *gandeḱ*.

گندي **gandi**. A bow (the weapon). Also *gandewa*. *Main g.*: archery.

گندي **gēndi**. A variant of *kēndi*, q. v.

گنديو **gandewa**. [Skr. and Jav.] A bow (the weapon). Also *gandi*.

گنس **gēnis**. The teeth in a cow-elephant corresponding to the tusks in the bull-elephant. Also *gēneh*.

گنسڠ **gansang**. A (Riau) variant of *gasang*, q. v.

گنڠ **gēnap**. Completeness; fullness; evenness in number. *Duwa puloh gēnap*: quite twenty, a full score. *Gēnap atau ganjil*: even or odd. *Ēmpat ganjil, lima gēnap*: four is odd and five even; black is white; two and two make five; Prov.

Lengkap gēnap: fully complete, quite complete; Ht. Abd., 50, 191, 451, 482. Also *lengkap dengan gēnap*.

Sa-gēnap: every. *Sa-gēnap tēmpat*: everywhere. *Sa-gēnap kali*: every single occasion. *Sa-gēnap tuboh*: all over the body. *Sa-gēnap pērkara*: every circumstance; all the circumstances.

Sa-tēlah gēnap: on the completion of. *Sa-tēlah gēnap duwa belas tahun 'umur-nya*: when he had fully attained the age of twelve; Ht. Gul. Bak., 4. *Sa-tēlah gēnap-lah bulan-nya*: when her months (of pregnancy) were completed; Sej. Mal., 11; Ht. Abd., 15.

Menggēnapi: to complete; to add to anything so as to make it complete; Sej. Mal., 97.

گنوڠ **gēnuwang**. A speckled deer with short straight horns. Also *bēnuwang*.

گنه **gēneh**. The teeth in a cow-elephant corresponding to the tusks in the male. Also *gēnis*.

گني **gēni**. [Jav. from Skr. *agni*.] Fire.

گنيتري **gēnitēri**. A tree (unidentified).

گنيڠ **gēniyok**. *Menggēniyok*: to impede the upward growth of a tree with a view to making it spread laterally.

گو **gu**. Yoke; (by metaphor) a pair, a yoke, when speaking of draught oxen. Also *igu*.

گوا **guwa**. I. [Chin. *góa*.] I; the first person singular as used by Chinese; Ht. Abd., 308, 346; Cr. Gr., 75. Cf. *lu*.

II. A cave. Also *goḥa* or *guḥa*, q. v.

گوبر **gobar**. Gloomy, sombre, overcast; darkness; a dark appearance such as that presented by the sea when a storm is brewing; Sh. Sri Ben., 48; cf. also Sh. Lamp., 30.

گوبرنادر **gubērnador**. [Port. *governador*.] A governor.

گوبرنر **gubērnor**. Eng. A governor; v. *gēbērnor*.

گوڠ **gobang** or **gubang**. I. A one-masted sea-going native ship (*pērahu*) of a Bugis type.

II. A notch cut in the trunk of a tree to facilitate climbing.

III. A coin of the value of about 2½ cents. Also *kobang*. Cf. *kupang*.

IV. A kind of song; Kl.

گوبق **gobak**. A thick flat cake; Kl.

گوبق **gobek**. I. A bamboo cylinder (one end of which is closed) in which areca-nut is pounded for the use of men whose teeth do not permit of its being crushed in the mouth; the process of so pounding betel-nut. *Mata g.*: the chisel-shaped extremity of the pounder in the *gobek*.

II. To strike (an expression used in playing *porok*).

گوبق **gubak**. (Kedah.) A feeling of fear; nervousness.

گوبل **gubal**. That section or part of the trunk of a tree which lies immediately under the bark and which separates the bark (*kulit kayu*) from the hard wood inside (*tēras*).

Nyior g.: a coco-nut with the husk cut off so as to lighten it for transport.

گوبه **gubah**. Sticking (a flower or ornament) into the hair of the head; implanting, placing or wearing in the hair; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Tajok gubahan: a tuft, aigrette, or nosegay stuck in the hair by way of adornment. *Tiyada-lah pernah di-persunting-nya tajok gubahan yang di-jambangan itu*: he has never worn the tuft of flowers in that parterre; (by metaphor) he has never taken advantage of the good fortune which lies at his disposal; Ht. Gul. Bak., 37.

گوت **guwit**. A gentle sidelong push with the foot. Cf. *chuwit* and *kuwit*.

گوتس **gotis**. *Měnggotis*: to break (the stalk of a flower); to snap (a connecting link). Cf. *gētas*.

گوتک **gotok**. The process of making chandu; Kl.

گوچه **gochoh**. Striking with the fist; Ht. Bakht., 71. *G. tampar*: striking and slapping; Ht. Ism. Yat., 168; Sh. Sri Ben., 29. *Běrgochoh bērtampar*: with fisticuffs and slaps; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Kēna g.*: to be struck with the fist; Sh. Sri Ben., 94.

Gochohi: to strike (a blow) with the fist; Sh. Sri Ben., 35. *Měnggochoh*: to strike (a person) with the fist. *Biyar-lah istēri-nya datang mēnggochoh madu-nya*: let his wife come and fight her rival; Ht. Koris.

گوجی **guchi**. A vessel of yellow glazed earthenware. It is used as a sort of hot-water jug.

گود **goda**. Incitement; spurring on; urging on; pursuing; following; goading. *Měnggoda*: to goad on; to urge on.

In one passage *goda* has the sense of tempting. *Sang Ranjuna di-goda oleh bidadari yang kētujoh*: Arjuna being tempted by the seven nymphs of heaven; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

گودغ **gudang**. A store-house; a warehouse; an office or "godown"; Ht. Abd., 255; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ism. Yat., 80. Also *gēdong*.

گودک **godak**. Mixed. *Nasi g.*: a preparation of rice used as a medicine.

گودک **godok**. *Godok kēpala*: the occipital bone.

گودم **godam**. A heavy pounding blow with a hammer or club; the striking of such a blow; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Měnggodam: to strike a blow with a hammer; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Pěnggodam*: a hammer, club, or mace for striking heavy pounding blows; Ht. Mar. Mah.

گودو **gudu**. (Onom.?) *Gudu-gudu*: a hookah, a hubble-bubble.

گورس **goris**. A scratched line; a scratch; a line marked on a soft surface by drawing any pointed thing over it; Ht. Abd., 26. *G. api*: matches.

Goriskan: to scratch (anything).

Běrgoris: scratched; lined with scratches.

گورغ **goreng**. Frying; the process of cooking in a frying pan. *Ikan g.*: fried fish. *Bunyi-nya sapērti bērēteh di-goreng*: it sounded like parched rice being cooked in a pan; a simile for the cracking of musketry; Ht. Abd., 113.

Goreng-gorengan: cooked food generally; Ht. Ind. Nata.

گورف **gorap** or **gurap**. I. [Arab. غراب] A type of sailing-vessel; a sort of dhow.

II. A salt-water shell-fish, *capsa deflorata*. Also *kurap*.

گورم **guram**. Cooking in a dry pan on the fire. Cf. *goreng*.

گورن **gurun**. I. Wilderness. *Kambing g.*: a wild goat. Also *kambing gērun*, *kambing burun*, and *kambing lutan*.

II. *Pěnggurun*: a scarecrow. V. *gērun*.

گورو **gurau**. Sporting, jesting, joking; the making of jests. *Sēnda g.*: id. *G. jēnaka*: id.; Ht. Koris. *Madah pantun sēnda gurauwan*: with jokes and rhymes and quips and cranks; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 25. *Běrgurau*: to jest; to joke; to interchange jests.

گورو **guru**. [Skr. *gūru*.] A teacher. *Munshī hērti-nya guru*: a *munshī* by which is meant a teacher. *Měnjadi guru daripada igama dan bēhasa*: to become a teacher of religion and language.

Maḥ guru or *siti guru*: a female teacher; a school-mistress.

Guruwan: teaching. *Orang g.*: a teacher.

Běrguru: to take as teacher; to learn from; Sej. Mal., 90; Ht. Abd., 14, 51.

In ancient literature *guru* is specially used of a teacher of magic arts and incantations. The word is even now often used in this specialized sense, cf. Ht. Abd., 154.

Bētara guru: the descriptive name by which Siva was best known to the ancient Javanese; Ht. Sg. Samb.

گوره **gorah** or **gurah**. I. *Měnggorah*: to spill.

II. *Gorahan*: the floor of a furnace.

گوره **guroh**. Thunder. *Guroh pun bērbunyi-lah sayup-sayup*: the thunder rolled dimly in the distance; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Ribut yang bēsar sērta guroh dan pētir kilat itu*: a violent storm with thunder and lightning; Ht. Abd., 370. *Jangan di-dēngar guroh di-langit ayer tēmpayan di-churahkan*: do not, on hearing thunder in the sky, empty out the water in your receiving jar; do not count on rain till it actually comes; Prov.

Gēmuroh: to thunder.

گوري **guri**. I. A small earthenware vessel; J. S. A. S., I., 97; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. *China guri*: a plant-name. Also *sēlēguri*.

گوسر **gusar**. The rise of anger; being angered. *Gusar-kah adinda dēngan abang*: are you, my love, angry with me; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Jangan gusar*: do not be offended; Kam. Kech., 13.

Gusari: to become angry, to get angry; Sh. Bid., 19, 30; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27, 113, 128. *Měnggusari*: id., Ht. Sg. Samb.

گوسڻ **gusong**. A sandbank. Also *busong*.

گوسق **gosok**. Friction, rubbing; the application of friction. *Di-gosok-nya pula tembaga itu dengan satu jenis abu*: he then rubbed the brass with a kind of powder; Ht. Abd., 453.

Gosokkan: to rub, to scrub; Ht. Koris. *Menggusok*: id.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 27, 32; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Menggusokkan*: id.; Muj., 46.

گوسي **gusi**. I. The gums. *Gusi dan lidah*: the gums and the tongue; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 1.

II. *Jib gusi*: the jib proper; Pel. Abd., 48.

گوفه **gopoh**. Haste or hurry. *Gopoh-gopoh*: extremely hurried; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 78. *G. gapah*: id.; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 2. *G. mamang*: id.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 364. *G. mamam*: (Kedah) id.

Dengan tergopoh-gopoh: in extreme haste; Ht. Abd., 15, 125.

گور **gugor**. Unnatural, premature, unwilling or unintentional falling; miscarriage; the fall of anything that would naturally be expected not to fall. *G. pengsan*: to fall fainting to the ground; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. *Anak g.*: a miscarriage; a premature delivery. *Bintang g.*: a falling star; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 3. *G. bunga*: the falling of flowers; Sh. B. A. M., 8; J. S. A. S., I., 93. *G. rahat duriyan*: a general fall of durians from a tree; Ht. Abd., 414.

Kegugoran: the act or process of premature fall; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 17.

Menggugorkan: to let fall; Ht. Ind. Nata.

گوس **gugus**. Patchiness; consisting of clumps or clusters, and not altogether continuous. *Rambut-nya g.*: with patchy hair. *G. pulau-pulau*: a cluster of islands, an archipelago. *Bunga-nya (api itu) jatoh bergugus-gugus*: the sparks fell in clusters; Ht. Abd., 363.

گوف **gugup**. Confused uproar; clamour. *G. riyah*: id. (intensified). Cf. *gëgap* and *gëgak*.

گول **gogol**. A chisel with a long handle. This chisel is used by braziers for scraping the inner portions of copper vessels.

گواه **gogah**. Pers. Alarm.

گوه **gogoh**. Shivering as the result of extreme cold.

گول **gula**. Sugar; a generic name for sugars. *Mati semut kena gula*: ants die in sugar; evil passions are killed by kindness; Prov. *Manis lakšana gula dërawa*: sweet as syrup; Prov., Ht. Koris. *Manis saperti gula dërawa*: id., Ht. Mas. Ed.

G. batu: loaf sugar.

G. mëlaka and *g. tuwak*: a sugary substance obtained from coco-nut juice.

G. pasir: granular sugar.

G. ulu: a sugary material obtained from *kabong* juice.

Ayer g.: syrup.

گولان **gulana**. Sorrow, sadness; v. *gondah*.

گولت **golot**. Hurried arrangement; hurrying and fussing over work. *Kaluwar masok bergolot-golot*: rushing in and out, hurrying and fussing; Sh. Abd. Mk., 115.

گولڻ **golang**. *Golang-golek*: the swaying of a circular object.

گولڻ **guling**. Turning anything round, giving a circular motion to anything; revolution, rolling. *G. gantang*: rolling over and over. *G. garaḡ*: rolling to one side and then to another as a sleeper who does not wish to get up. *Batu bësar berguling turun, batu këchil berguling naik*: the large rocks come rolling down, the small stones go rolling up; a reversal of fortune which ruins many previously wealthy and sets poor men in their place; Prov. Cf. *gulong*, *golang*, and *golek*.

Hukum guling batang: a punishment consisting of putting a man in a nail-studded barrel and rolling the barrel about till the man dies.

Gulingan: a rolling motion; turning round and round.

Gulingkan: to roll (any long body) round and round; to cause anything to rotate; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Menggulingkan*: id.; Ht. Abus., 23; Sh. A. R. S. J., 8; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Terguling-guling: rolling about; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Guling is also used of rubbing a ball of egg on a diseased part of the body in the hope of curing the disease; cf. *alin*.

گولڻ **gulong**. Twisting (anything) round itself or round anything else; rolling up; giving the shape of a roll to anything. *Tikar duwa g.*: two rolls of matting; two mats rolled up. *Ular g. bidai*: a sea-snake (unidentified); also *ular bidai*, v. *bidai*.

Menggulong: to roll up, to wind up. *Menggulong bëlalai-nya ka-atas këpala-nya*: winding its trunk round his head; Ht. Mar. Mah. *M. layar*: to roll up a sail; Sh. Abd. Mk., 23.

گولق **golak**. *Golak-galeḡ*: topsy-turvy; the wrong way about; Sh. Lamp., 8, 34; = *bolak-baleḡ*.

گولق **golek**. Easily swaying, as an object with a high centre of gravity; easily shaken or rolled. *Golang golek*: the swaying of a large ball or other circular object.

Dayong g.: an oar of European type.

Hantu g.: a ghost which rolls along the ground, being unable to walk owing to its being bound up in its grave-clothes. Also *hantu bungkus*.

Sampan g.: (Penang) the common sampan or Chinese shoe-boat.

Golekkan: to turn a thing over and over.

Tërgolek: turned over, rolling over. *Rëbah t.*: falling and rolling over; Sh. Abd. Mk., 92. *Tërtawa tërgolek-golek*: rolling over and over with laughter; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Cf. *guling, gulong, kolak, golak, kalek*, etc.

گولق golok. A chopper or bill-hook for clearing jungle.

G. bangkong: a heavy, slightly curved chopper with a broad blade.

G. chakok: a chopper the point of which is turned down.

G. këling: a blunt heavy chopper for rough work.

G. rëmbau: a bill-hook.

Habis-lah këris tinggal-lah golok: when his *këris* was done with, he still had his bill-hook; Sh. Dag., 11.

Suroh kërja golok këling,

Suroh makan parang puting:

he is the bluntest of choppers when you tell him to work and the sharpest of cutters when you bid him eat; Prov.

گولو gulu. I. *Gulu mayar*: v. *këlmayar*.

II. *Gulu momor*: v. *këlmomor*.

گولاي gulai. Curried food to be eaten with rice. *Ikan di-gulai sudah mëlompat*: the fish in the curry jumped out (of the pot); incredible bad luck; Prov. *Gulai sêdap, nasi mëntah*; *nasi sêdap gulai mëntah*: when the curry is good, the rice is insufficiently cooked; when the rice is good, the curry is insufficiently cooked; nothing is perfect; Prov.

Mënggulai: (1) to curry anything; Sh. Raj. Haji, 182, 183; (2) to prepare curry; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Mëmpërgulaikan*: to curry (anything); Ht. Gul. Bak., 62.

گوم guwam. A disease (of the nature of sprue?) attacking young children.

گومس gumis. Finished, exhausted; a (Penang) equivalent of *habis*.

گومغ gomeng. Dwarfed, stunted; a (Kedah) variant of *komeng*.

گومل gomol. *Bërgomol*: to struggle as a wrestler; to be engaged in wrestling; to fight with the weapons with which nature has provided man; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

گون guna. [Skr. *gûna*.] Use, utility; (in ancient works especially) magic, wonder-working philtres. *Hairân-lah pada pikiran-ku apa pula guna-nya mënulis nama-nama orang choma-choma*: I mentally wondered what could possibly be the use of writing down people's names without doing anything more; Ht. Abd., 36. *Sësal dahulu pëndapatan, sësal këmudiyan apa guna-nya*: repentance in time is profit, but of what use is repentance that comes too late; Prov.

Guna-gana: mentally confused; bewilderment.

Gunakan: to make use of; Ht. Abd., 258. *Mënggunakan* and *përgunakan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 54, 402.

Bërguna: useful. *Patut di-pëlajarkan bëhasa 'Arab karëna ya-itu bërguna kapada igama dandagi dalam akhirat*: it is right to learn Arabic for it is useful for devotional purposes and it will be useful in the world to come; Ht. Abd., 48.

Ubat guna: a philtre; Ht. Abd., 154, 390. *Guna pëngaseh*: a love-potion; a love philtre; Ht. Koris. *Këna guna*: to be affected by a magic philtre; Sh. Ul., 31; Sh. Abd. Mk., 32. *Përgunaan*: magical properties; Ht. P. J. P. Cf. also *gunawan*.

گونوان gunawan. [Skr. *gunawant*.] Possessed of magic skill; Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Berm. Shahd.; v. *guna*.

گونغ gunong. Mountain; a lofty mountain in contradistinction to a hill (*bukit*). *Duwa buwah gunong*: two mountains; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Chëmpaka g.*: (literally) the mountain champak; *liliodendron lilifera*, Cr.

Gunong is often used as a term of endearment conveying the idea of a mountain of gems. *G. baiduri*: a mountain of opals; id.; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Mërağ mas burong dewata

Mati di-panah dewa di-awan;

Gunong mas tambağ përmata

Mana-kah sama dëngan bangsawan:

a mountain of gems banked higher with pearls is not to be compared (in preciousness) with my beloved. *Harap hati nağ pëloğ gunong*: I hoped to embrace a mountain (of gems), i.e., a girl of rare charms; Prov., see s. v. *biyawağ*.

گونم gunam. The kneeling of a royal elephant to permit of a sovereign mounting.

گوني goni or guni. A sack; a "gunny-bag;" Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Abd., 204, 236, 256; Sh. Pant. Shl., 7.

گوه goha. A cave, a cavern. *Mulut-nya tërnganga-nganga sapërti sa-buwah goha*: its mouth gaped wide like a cavern; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Aku-lah masoğ ka-dalam goha itu*: I entered the cave; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Also *gowa* and *guwa*.

گويڻ goyang. A shaking or swaying motion. *Kērosi g.*: a rocking chair. *Tiyang g.*: a peculiar post in the stern of some types of boats to which an oar-rudder (*kēmudi sepak*) is attached.

Bērgoyang: to shake (intransitive); to sway from side to side; Ht. Abd., 75. *Mēnggoyang* and *mēnggoyangkan*: to give a swaying motion to anything; to shake (transitive); Ht. Gul. Bak., 19, 21.

گويو guyu. *Mēngguyu*: to tease; Kl.

گويه gonyeh. Mastication without teeth; chewing between the gums.

*Orang tuwa makan daging,
Gonyeh-gonyeh tiyada hanchor;
Kēchewa golok mēninggal puting,
Baja di-tokoḥ habis bērtabor:*

when aged (toothless) people try to eat meat they may chew and chew but they cannot crush it up.

*To' Pulau Lidi
Gulai ikan telan,
Dato' ta'-bērgigi
Gonyeh-gonyeh tēlan:*

the headman of Pulau Lidi curried a *telan* fish; as the old man had no teeth he mouthed the fish and swallowed it.

گويه gonyoh. Rubbing till the sweat pours out (as one is rubbed in a Turkish bath); scrubbing the flesh to force impurities out.

گه gah. Dignity, importance, greatness, pride; arrogance, haughtiness. *Bukan daripada gah dan takabbur*: not out of arrogance or pride; Ht. Ism. Yat., 12. *Kēmorahan dan gah mashhūr-nya*: his generosity, his greatness and his fame; Ht. Gul. Bak., 14. *Barang di-tambah Tuhan pangkat darjat-nya sērta bēruleh gah kēbēsaran*: may God increase his rank and may he obtain greatness and power; Marsd. Gr., 137.

گههار gēhara. Legitimacy; lawful, legitimate. *Anak g.*: a legitimate child; a child by a fully wedded wife. *Duwa orang itu anak gēhara dan sa-orang anak gundeḥ*: two were children of full rank while the third was his child by an inferior wife; Sej. Mal., 69. *Raja yang gēhara*: a lawful king; a king of full royal blood; Sh. Sri Ben., 49.

Kain chindai gēhara: a rich cloth fabric.

گههارو gēharu. *Kayu gēharu*: a fragrant wood, agila wood. *Di-luwar kota pun di-timbun-kan-nya dengan kayu khalambak dan gēharu dan chēndana*: outside the fort (funeral pyre) they heaped up camphor wood, agila wood, and sandal wood; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Sudah gēharu chēndana pula: "it was agila wood and now it is sandal-wood again," — a proverbial expression used as a rhyming equivalent for *sudah tahu bērtanya pula* (you have been told and here you come asking me again); v. *chēndana*.

گهاري gēhari. A variant of *ugahari*, q. v.

گي gi. [Hind. *ghi*.] Ghee, clarified butter.

گيبس gibas. [Arab. *kibash*.] *Kambing g.*: the Arabian sheep.

گيبڻ gebang. I. The name of a shell-fish; also *gewang*.

II. Swagger, pride, boastfulness, exaggeration.

گيبڻ gebeng. I. Eng. The cabin of a ship.

II. A long native boat with a rudder of European type. *Dayong g.*: an oar the blade of which is nailed on to the shaft.

گيتق getek. I. The suggestion of immorality; a loose gait or manner. *Mēmunjok g.*: to assume a profligate manner or bearing. *Mēnggetek*: id.; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5.

II. Jav. A small bamboo raft.

گيرس giras. *Kain giras*: a coarse linen fabric made in India.

گيرڻ gerang. Extreme eagerness; zest; keenness. *Tuwan putēri Chandērawati itu-pun bērchērailah dēngan sēgala dayang-dayang-nya sēbab gerang-nya mēmungut bunga-bunga itu*: the Princess Chandrawati separated herself from her maids of honour in consequence of her eagerness to pluck the flowers; Ht. Ind. Nata.

گيرڻ giring. I. *Mēnggiring* to drive wild animals; Ht. Abd., 72, 73.

II. A peculiar bell made out of a sea-shell, Sej. Mal., 144. Also *giring-giring*.

III. *G. angin*: a bird like a swallow. *G. landak* and *tēmu g.*: names of plants.

گيرف girap. Quickening the stroke when rowing.

گيرق gerek or girek. I. Boring; making a hole or driving a sharp instrument into a hole; the process of cleaning the aural cavity with a feather. *Mēnggereḥ*: to bore, to penetrate.

II. Eagerness; keenness in work or pleasure; = *gerang*.

گيري giri. [Skr. *giri*.] A mountain. The word only occurs in compounds, e.g., *indēra-giri*, the name of a state in Sumatra near Siak.

گيسر gisar. *Mēnggisar*: to twist; to give a twisting motion to anything; a transitive variant of *kisar*.

گيسر gisir. Rubbing or scraping past another body (as when two ships strike each other at a very acute angle); = (Jav.) *gingsir*. Cf. *gesek*.

گسک **gesek**. Rubbing or scraping a sharp edge against anything,—used especially of playing the violin. *Ta'-dan gesek biyola hēndaḡ mēnari dahulu* : before you have time to scrape your fiddle he is off trying to dance; excessive self-assertion; Prov. *Mēnggesek* : to rub or scrape. *M. biyola* : to play the violin. Cf. *gosok*, *gisir* and *gesel*.

گسل **gesel**. Rubbing two sticks or other light bodies gently against one another,—used especially of ignition by friction. Cf. *gesek*.

گسي **gisi**. Gnawing the very bones; eating what is usually left untouched at a meal.

گیغ **giyang**. Lustfulness; shameless behaviour; lascivious. *Giyang sangat bisi chēlaka ini*; this accursed harlot is over-lascivious; Ht. Best. Cf. *biyang* and *miyang*.

گیغ **giyong**. A technical term in the game *porok*.

گيف **giyap**. *Giyap-giyap*: timid hesitation; half-heartedness as the result of fear; nervousness.

گيق **giyok**. A curtain; Kl.

گيكت **gigit**. Biting; cf. *gigi*. *Ku gigit tēlunjok-ku*: I bit my finger; Ht. Abd., 114. *Hidong di-chiyum pipi di-gigit*: while kissing the nose to bite the cheek; doing an injury under cover of kindness; Prov.

Bērgigit: in the act of biting; to bite. *Bērgigitkan*: to cause (anything) to bite. *Yang bērkuda bērgigitkan kuda-nya*: those who were mounted made their horses bite (the enemy); Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mēnggigit: to bite; to create a pain similar to that of a bite. *Orang sakit pērut mēmulas atau mēnggigit*: a man suffering from griping or biting pains in the stomach.

گيگر **geger** or **gigir**. Noisy panic; the clamour of fear or anxiety; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Raj. Sul., 1; Sh. Panj. Sg.

گيگي **gigi**. A tooth whether natural or artificial; anything of the nature or appearance of teeth (such as the teeth of a saw); (in a few expressions) the confines or edge of anything. *Sa-bilah g.*: one tooth; Sh. Ch. Ber., 4. *Sa-buwah g.*: id.; Muj., 61.

G. anjing: the canine teeth.

G. asmara danta: fair white teeth; Ht. Mas. Ed.

G. asu: = *g. anjing*.

G. ayer: the rippled surface of water.

G. bēlalang: black teeth.

G. bērdukong: double or overlapping teeth.

G. hutan: the fringe of the jungle.

G. jēntēra: the teeth of a toothed wheel.

G. kapak: large front teeth.

G. laut: high-water mark.

G. manis: the incisor teeth; Ht. Mar. Mah.

G. parang-parang: small separated teeth; Pel. Abd., 67.

G. putaran: = *g. jēntēra*.

G. sambut: teeth when those of the lower jaw fold outside those of the upper.

G. sēri: = *g. asu*.

G. sisir: the teeth of a comb.

G. siyong: = *g. asu*.

G. sulong: the four front teeth.

G. tikus: small regular teeth.

Asah g.: the filing of teeth; Ht. Abd., 204.

Chungkil g.: the cleansing of teeth with a toothpick; Ht. Kal. Dam., 41.

Karat g.: the grinding of teeth.

Pēnchungkil g.: a toothpick.

Cf. *gigit* and *gērigi*.

گیل **gila**. Madness, insanity. *Sapērti laku orang gila*: like the behaviour of a madman; Ht. Abd., 14, 211.

G. 'ashik: mad with love.

G. babi: epilepsy.

G. bēhasa: slightly mad; cracked; eccentric; Sej. Mal., 115.

G. bērahi: mad with love.

G. bērangta: = *g. bērahi*.

G. pēngsan-pēngsan: liability to intermittent fainting fits.

G. urat: nymphomania.

Lopak-lopak g.: a pouch worked in an irregular and puzzling pattern.

Murai g.: a fantail flycatcher.

Si-paleḡ g.: the name of a wonder-working charm.

Gila is often used by itself in the sense of the madness of love; = *g. bērahi*. *Banyak-lah yang gila akan Hang Tuah itu*: there were many women madly in love with Hang Tuah; Sej. Mal., 143.

Gilakan: to madden; to render insane; Sh. Put. Ak., 40. *Mēnggilakan*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 80. *Gila bērahi* and *g. 'ashikkan*: to madden with love. *Gilakan* is also used (Ht. Ism. Yat., 47) in the sense of falling in love with; = *gila akan*.

Cf. *edan*.

گیلر **geler** or **gilir**. Succession; occurrence in succession or in turn. *Iya dudok sampai giliran tari-nya*: he sat down till it came to his turn to dance; Ht. Gul. Bak., 112.

Bērgilir ka-buritan: to wear ship; J. S. A. S., XI., 41. *Bērgilir-gilir*: in succession; one after the other; = *bērganti-ganti*.

گیلس **gilis**. (Selangor.) The thole-strap; v. *linggis*.

گیلغ **gilang**. I. Radiance splendour, brilliance. *gilang-gẽmilang*: dazzling with radiance, as a gem; sparkling. *Wajah-nya gilang-gẽmilang*: his face was radiant. *Tẽrbit-lah bulan pẽrnama ẽmpat bẽlas hari-bulan gilang-gẽmilang*: then rose the fourteen-day-old moon, the full moon radiantly glowing; Ht. Abd., 222.

II. A kind of toddy; a drink often mentioned in romances and poetry; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Bid., 95.

گیلغ **giling**. Rolling up, as a cigarette is rolled up; rolling into a cylindrical or spherical shape; Muj., 48, 49; Ht. Abd., 44. Cf. *gelek*.

گیلف **gilap**. Lustre from a polished surface; polishing; rendering lustrous; Ht. Raj. Don., 50. *Mẽnggilap*: to polish.

گیلق **gelek**. The act of folding the hand or twisting up any portion of the body; a bent or folded appearance of any part of the body; the rolling out of the wax sheets in braziers' work.

Mẽnggelek: to fold (the hand); to bend (the arm or leg). *Mẽnggelek-gelekkan leher-nya*: to arch the neck (of a long-necked bird); Ht. Sh. Kub.

گیلو **gilau**. A variant of *kilau*, q. v.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

گیم **giyam**. A tree (unidentified).

گیمغ **gemang**. A fish (unidentified).

کین **giyan**. Exhaustion (in the sense of money or other property being exhausted); loss of all.

Kalau boros lẽkas giyan,

Mẽrapu dana hari kẽmudiyau:

lavishness leads to exhaustion and to beggary in the days to come; Prov.

کینغ **genang**. I. *Genang-genang*: a native sweet-meat.

II. Flowing, of tears. *Bẽrgenang-genang*: to flow continuously, of tears; Ht. Raj. Don., 21; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 26; = *bẽrlenang-lenang*.

کیو **giyau**. *Pisau pẽnggiyau*: (Kedah) a reaping-hook or bill-hook for cutting grass or stubble.

کیوغ **gewang**. I. A shell-fish (unidentified.)

II. Waving a stick in front of oneself by way of finding out whether there is any obstacle to progress (of a blind man or of a man in the dark).

کیوه **giwah**. Pers. A kind of shoe.

کیت **genyut**. Not meeting; not in line; askew.

ل

ل The letter *lãm*; the twenty-seventh letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 30 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

لا **lâ**. Arab. Not.

لاب **laba**. I. Great profits; rich returns; gain. *Bẽruleh l.*: to get rich returns; to profit considerably; to prosper in business; Sh. Rej., 4, 17; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 6.

II. *Laba-laba* or (Kedah) *lẽlaba*: a spider. *Bẽsar laba-laba*: great at spider's tricks, i.e., great at spinning a web of arguments and excuses to cover a lie; Prov. *Tẽbuwan mẽminang anak lẽlaba*: the hornet wants the spider's daughter in marriage; an incongruous alliance; Prov. *Bagaimana laba-laba chinta kaseh sayang kapada tẽlor-nya*: as passionately as the spider loves its eggs; Prov. Also *labah-labah*.

لابد **lâbud**. [Arab. *lâbudda*.] Without fail.

لابر **labor**. I. Smearing. *Ada pula orang yang mẽmbawakan dawat hitam di-laborkan-nya di-batu itu*: others brought ink and smeared it

over the stone (so as to decipher the characters on it); Ht. Abd., 237. *Mẽlabor puteh*: to whitewash.

II. *Pẽlabor*: rations supplied to troops or labourers; money advanced to meet the current expenses of any enterprise. *Pẽlabor habis*, *Pẽlembang ta'-alah*: when the rations (of the besiegers) were exhausted, Palembang was still uncaptured; a proverbial description of money or effort altogether wasted. *Pẽlabor orang bẽkẽrja*: the rations of the workers; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 28.

Tauke labor: the (Chinese) capitalist financing a tin mine in Perak or Selangor.

لابرغ **labẽrang**. A name given to certain tackle in the rigging of a native ship.

لابغ **labang**. *Mẽlabang*: (Kedah) to wander aimlessly; to travel without any definite destination.

لابف **labak**. *Ikak labak*: a salt-water fish (unidentified).

labu. A generic name given to gourds and pumpkins; a calabash used as a drinking vessel. *Labu bērisi ayer*: a calabash full of water; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Labu di-kērēbok tikus*: a gourd pierced by a rat; a girl who has been seduced; Prov.

L. ayer: a pumpkin, *cucurbita pepo*.

L. ayer bērleher: the bottle gourd when bottle shaped; v. infra.

L. ayer hutan: a small wild pumpkin with bright red fruits; *trichosanthes cordata*.

L. ayer puteh: a variety of the bottle gourd; v. infra.

L. batu: a pipkin of earthenware.

L. jantung: the bottle gourd when roughly heart-shaped; *lagenaria vulgaris*.

L. labu: a calabash for holding water.

L. manis: the gourd, *cucurbita pepo*.

L. merah: the gourd, *cucurbita maxima*.

L. pēringgi: = *l. manis*.

L. tanah: = *l. batu*.

Siput l.: a shell, *murex haustellum*.

Tampok l.: the small stalk on a gourd; (by metaphor) the clitoris, especially when unnaturally enlarged. *Main t. labu*: *amor lesbicus*.

Labu is also used as a cry by Malay medicine men (*pawang*) when they want a crocodile to rise to the surface. *Mēlabu*: to blow one's body out; to swell about the body; J. S. A. S., II., 159.

labah. *Labah-labah*: a spider; v. *laba*.

laboh. Letting down or lowering by means of a string, rope, or cable; lowering a fishing-line; anchoring; letting down chicks or curtains. *Pukat ku laboh, ikan ta'dapat*: I let down the seine net and caught nothing; I was taken in; Prov.

Labohan: an anchorage; Ht. Abd., 13, 110, 459. *Pēlabohan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 190, 324.

Labohkan: to lower, to let down. *L. pukat*: to lower seine-nets into the sea; Sh. Ik. Trub., 20. *L. kēranda bēsi kadalam laut*: to lower an iron bier into the sea; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *L. tirai*: to let down curtains; Sh. Bid., 46; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Bērlaboh: to moor, to anchor; Ht. Abd., 122, 128, 190, 324.

Tērlaboh: lowered (of curtains); Ht. Gul. Bak., 104; Sh. Abd. Mk., 129.

labi. *Labi-labi*: small soft-shelled turtles; *trionyx cartilagineus* and *pelochelys cantoris*; Pel. Abd., 49.

Siput labi-labi: a large shell-fish, with a peculiar yellow-spotted body.

lāt. Arab. The name of a God of the old Arabians.

lata. Creeping; the crawling of insects. *Mēlata*: to creep. *Sapērti sēmut mēlata*: like creeping ants; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 9. *Sakaliyan mērgēsētūwa yang mēlata*: all creeping things that live; Ht. Gul. Bak., 117. *Lata mēlata*: to keep creeping; (by metaphor) to chatter continuously. *Ayer mēlata*: torrential flow of water; a rapid; Ht. Koris.

Labu mēlata mari,

Kundor mēlata pērgi:

the pumpkin is creeping towards us and the gourd is creeping away from us (to meet it); the parties are meeting each other half-way; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 150.

Ta'-tumbuh, ta'-mēlata: if there is no growth, there will be no creeping;—a proverbial equivalent for the corresponding rhyme "*ta'-sunggoh orang ta'-kata*"¹: if it is not true, people would not be saying so; "there is no smoke without fire;" J. S. A. S., I., 95.

latok. *Parang latok*: (Riau, Johor) a long chopper, the end of the blade of which is turned downwards.

latam. The process of stamping down loose earth so as to give it a hard surface; treading or pressing down (e.g., under a heavy roller).

latah. A peculiar nervous paroxysmal disease. Its principal characteristics are: (1) the paroxysms are always provoked by a shock or by startling its victim; (2) the paroxysms often take the form of mimicry and appear to be suggested to the victim; (3) the disease appears to be in some way sexual and its fits are often accompanied by obscene conduct or language. *Maka pērnaisuri pun latah-lah sapērti orang gila tiyada khabarkan diri-nya*: the queen fell into a fit of *latah* and became as one mad, not knowing what she was doing; Ht. Koris. *Karēna bonda Morah di-dalam latah-nya barang kata orang sēmuwa di-turut-nya*: Mother Morah is suffering from one of her fits of *latah*; all that people say she mimics; Ht. Koris. *Pura-pura latah*: pretending to be a *latah* subject; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 23.

Bukan-nya patah, ruwat;

Bukan-nya latah, di-buwat buwat:

it is not broken but bent; it is not hysteria, it is only pretence;—a proverbial expression, the first line of which is often given to suggest the second.

L. mulut: a light form of *latah* in which a shock causes the victim to fly into a paroxysm of coarse language but nothing more; Ht. Raj. Don., 4.

¹ Variants of this proverbial expression are common, e.g. :—

Jika ta'-tumbuh pēriya mēlata,

Anak ikan di-dalam padi;

Jika ta'-sunggoh bagai di-kata,

Bukan-lah beta Putēra Jaya Pati.

Ht. P. J. P.

Latah is often used metaphorically of the madness of love. *L. wilangan* : id.; Ht. Mas. Ed., Ht. Perb. Jaya. *L. wilangan kēsmaran* : id., Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Hanya-lah tuwan hamba latahkan* : I am mad with love for you alone; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 33. *Latah mēnyēbut mas tēmpawan* : madly repeating "mas tēmpawan" (a term of endearment); Sh. Panj. Sg.

لاته **lateh**. Orderly, methodical, accurate and consecutive. *Mēlateh mulut* : to speak coherently and logically. *Di-latehkan mēngaji* : to be kept systematically at work.

لالی **lati**. *Lati-lati* : soft, pulpy.

لاجر **lajor**. (Riau, Johor.) A band or furrow; a broad line drawn across anything; (Menangkabau) *jalar*. Cf. *alor* and *jalar*.

لاجو **laju**. Speed, swiftness, rapidity of motion. *Kapal tērlalu laju* : a very swift ship; Ht. Abd., 112. *Tērlalu sangat laju lari-nya kijang itu* : the chevrotin ran extremely swiftly; Ht. Ind. Nata.

لاجوردی **lajuwardi**. [Pers. *lazuward*.] Lapis lazuli.

لاجنی **lachak**. Common, abundant. *Mēlachak* or *bēlachak* : to be abundant. *Mēlachak yak* : id.

لاجی **lachi**. [Dutch *laadje*.] A drawer; a chest of drawers.

لاد **lada**. A generic name applied to pepper; a name given to many plants used as food and having an aromatic or biting taste. *Bērisi lada* : full of pepper; Ht. Abd., 387. *Bērkebun lada* : to have a pepper plantation; Ht. Abd., 309. *Burong tērbang di-pipis lada* : to grind pepper for (cooking) a bird on the wing; to count one's chickens before they are hatched; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92.

L. antan : a wild climbing pepper; *piper lonchites*.

L. bērekor : cubebs; *piper cubeba*.

L. burong : a shrub; *greenia jackii*.

L. china : a pepper, *piper chaba*; Ht. Abd., 26, 30, 385.

L. hantu : a wild jungle pepper; *piper canium*.

L. hitam : black pepper; *piper nigrum*.

L. lada : a plant; *alsodeia echinocarpa*.

L. merah : red pepper; *capsicum annuum*.

L. mutiya : small rolls of flour and sugar resembling grains of pepper.

L. rimba : a large wild climbing pepper; *piper ribesoides*.

Akar lada-lada : a climbing shrub, *strychous* sp.

لادغ **ladang**. A plantation on dry ground; the cultivation of high in contradistinction to that of swampy ground. *L. padi* : "hill" padi-planting. *L. gambir* : a gambier plantation; Ht. Abd., 310. *L. lada* : a pepper plantation; J. I. A., II., 182. *Ladang dan sawah* : "dry" and "wet" plantations; plantations on dry ground and in swamps; Ht. Abd., 367.

Bērladang : to plant on dry soil. *Pēladang* : a planter, a cultivator; Ht. Gul. Bak., 132.

لادغ **lading**. *Parang lading* : a long chopper or cutter the blade of which tapers towards the handle and not vice versa. *Pērahu lading* : a heavy cargo-boat; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 3.

لادغ **ladong**. Stagnation, standing still (especially of drops of water clinging to anything). *Batu l.* : a plummet or weight to keep a fishing line steady. *L. kail* : id.

Chaupandan anak Bubanya

Hendak mēnyērangkan Mēlaka;

Ada chinchin bērisi bunga,

Bunga bēladong si-ayer mata;

Chaupandan, the son of Bubanya, set out to attack Malacca; there is a ring set round a posy of flowers, but the flowers are bedewed with tears; Sej. Mal., 117.

لادن **ladan**. *Minyak ladan* : a strong oily preparation used in caulking native boats. *Sētanggi ladan* : joss-sticks.

لادو **ladu**. I. A variant of *dadu*, q. v.

II. *Kuweh ladu* : small round cakes.

لاده **ladeh**. Curds; coagulated milk. Also *dadeh*.

لار **lara**. Disquietude, sorrow, care; the solicitude of love. *Pēnglipor lara* : a soother of cares; a comforter; a name given to professional storytellers. *Taman pēnglipor lara* : a garden in which all care is forgotten; Ht. Gul. Bak., 82. *Bērhati lara* : sorrowful; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 17. *Orang yang lara* : sorrowful people; Sh. Lamp., 43. *Mēmbalas lara* : to return sorrow for sorrow; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

لارت **larat**. I. Dragging on slowly; long-winded; lengthy; difficult. *Jangan sha'ir di-pērlarat-larat* : do not let the poem be too long-winded; Sh. Dag., 17. *Jadi-lah tahun-tahun larat iya mēngatur diya* : he spent long years in arranging them; Ht. Abd., 170. *Bērchinta bērlarat-laratan* : loving on for years; pining endlessly; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 7.

Takutkan pērkataan kēlak mēlarat,

Lagi pun banyak yang tiyada tēringat :

fearing that my story may go on to wearisome length; besides which there is much which I cannot recall; Sh. Sing. Terb., 25.

Awan larat : a pattern (unidentified).

II. *Tiyada-larat* : inability; also (colloquially) *ta'-larat*. *Tiyada-lah hamba larat bērjalan* : I cannot manage to walk; Ht. Kal. Dam., 402.

III. [Arab. *madlarat*.] A term of abuse or reprobation; Ht. Koris.

لارٹ **larut.** To drag, of the anchor.

لارس **laras.** I. Smooth and cylindrical; the stem of a tree; the barrel of a gun. *Sēnapang duwa laras*: a double-barrelled gun.

II. *Tērang laras*: the doubtful light of very early dawn.

لارس **laris.** Jav. In demand; selling well, of goods. *Pēlaris bērjuwal-bēli*: a charm to make one's goods sell well; Muj., 75. *‘Ilmu pēlaris* or *hikmat pēlaris*: id.

لارغ **larang.** Prohibition. *Larangan*: a thing prohibited. *Larangan Allah dan rasūl-nya*: things forbidden by God and by the Prophet; Ht. Abd., 480. *Bukit larangan*: a hill which is tabooed; a hill which men are forbidden to approach; Ht. Abd., 198. *Hutan larangan*: a forest which it is forbidden to enter; Ht. Mas. Ed.

Larangkan: to forbid, to prohibit; Ht. Abd., 73, 199. *Mēlarangkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 172, 258.

Buta larang or *buta larangan*: permanent myopia.

لارغ **larong.** A native coffin or bier.

لارف **larap.** I. Readily saleable; in demand; selling well; = *laris*.

II. (Kedah.) Smarting; very painful.

III. *Larapan*: the rest for the chisel-holder (a copper-smith's term).

IV. Multiplicity. *Mēlarapkan tali*: to separate the strands of a rope.

لارق **larak.** I. Close together, as the seeds of a durian which has little pulp in it; J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

II. *Akar larak*: a monkey rope which when tapped yields a greenish water; *melodorum fulgens*?

لارق **larek.** Turning by the use of a turning-lathe; polishing and rounding a surface. *Gading di-larek*: rounded and polished ivory; a simile for a beautiful breast; Ht. Gul. Bak., 147. *Pauh di-larek*: a polished *pauh* nut; a simile for a beautiful heel; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Larekkan: to round and polish by the use of a lathe; to turn; Ht. Mash., 19. *Mēlarek*: id.; Ht. Ind. Meng.

لارو **larau.** Disturbance, confusion; annoyance, stirring up. *Mēmbalas larau*: to pay out a man for annoying you; Ht. Sh.

Mēlarau: to be intractable; to be naughty, of a child.

لارو **laru.** An ingredient used in making native sugar. The staple in this ingredient is lime such as is used with *sireh* leaf.

لاره **larah.** *Bērlarah-larahan*: one after another; in succession; — an expression used especially of people toasting each other. *Maka minum-lah tērlalu ramai-nya bērsulang sulangan dan bērlarah-larahan*: they drank very festively, sometimes drinking in unison, sometimes toasting each other in turn; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Sh.

لاري **lari.** Running; to run (but not of liquids running, which is *alir*); to escape from. *L. mēngaji*: playing truant; Ht. Abd., 28.

Lariyan: running; a place on which anything runs. *Pēlariyan*: id. *P. kota*: the terrace behind the battlements of a fort; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Larikan: (1) to run from, to escape; (2) to cause to run; (3) to run away with. *Mēlarikan*: id. *M. chukai*: to evade payment of taxes. *M. kuda*: to make a horse gallop. *M. gundek Sultān Johor*: to run away with a secondary wife of the Sultan of Johor; Ht. Abd., 391.

Bērlari: to run; Ht. Abd., 66, 94, 116. *Bērlari-lari*: to keep running; Cr. Gr., 57. *Bērlariyan*: to be running; Ht. Gul. Bak., 21, 69.

لازم **lāzim.** Arab. Dependent, necessary, connected; transitive, of a verb.

لازوردي **lazuwardi.** [Pers. *lazuward*.] Lapis lazuli; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Put. Ak., 15.

لاس **lasa.** Paralysed, numbed. *Dan anggota yang lasa mēnjadi lagi rasa*: the numbed limbs recover the power of sensation; Muj., 59. *Tumboh lasa*: a swelling at the back of the neck. *Kayu lasa*: the yoke.

لاسق **lasak.** *Pakaiyan pēlasak*: working-day clothes; every day wear.

لاسم **lasom** or **lasum.** *Batek lasom*: a special kind of painted sarong of Javanese make. *Ēmpama batek lasom makin basoh bērtambah bau*: like *batek lasom* cloth which increases in fragrance the more you wash it; improving with time and use; Prov.

لاسو **lasu.** Change of taste consequent on food being kept; staleness, overripeness.

لاسه **lasah.** Striking, switching; (by metaphor) working continually, always on the move.

لاغت **langit.** The sky, the heavens. *Tujuh pētala langit*: the seven folds of heaven; the seven strata of the sky; Sh. Jub. Mal., 12; Bust. Sal. *Langit-langit*: a canopy; a cloth ceiling; Ht. Abd., 177; Sej. Mal., 96; Sh. Peng., 13. *Kērongkongan langit-langit*: the roof of the mouth; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

لاغت **langut.** *Mēlangut*: to gaze with longing at anything, as a hungry boy looks at cakes.

لاغر langir. Materials used in the bath much as Europeans use soap. *Mandi bērlangir*: to wash oneself thoroughly; to use native soap in washing in contradistinction to merely standing in water; Sej. Mal., 150. *Mandi bērbēdaḡ langir*: to wash using native soaps and cosmetics; Ht. Bakht., 73. *Langiri*: to wash with soap; Ht. Bakht., 75; Sh. Bid., 26; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43. *Langirkan*: id.; Ht. Koris. *Mēlangirkan*: id.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 82.

The native "soap" is usually a fibrous vegetable substance.

لاغن langon. A pleasure garden; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Better *lēlangon*, q. v.

لاغو langau. A large stinging fly; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 12; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 26; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 34; Ht. Raj. Don., 52.

لاغي langai. *Bēlat langai*: a bag-net running up and down six bamboo posts. Also (Kedah) *langgai*.

لاقر lapar. Hunger; hungry. *Lapar dēhaga*: hunger and thirst; Ht. Abd., 28. *Lapar susu*: hungering for milk (of a baby); Ht. Abd., 448.

Laparkan: to render hungry; to starve (a man or animal); Ht. Abd., 74.

Kēlaparan: hunger; Muj., 62; Ht. Abd., 313; Sh. Sing. Terb., 39.

لاقس lapis. A fold; a wrapping; a stratum; a coating. *Di-aturlah uleh orang bēsar-nya tiga lapis*: their captains arranged them three deep; Ht. Abd., 109. *Lapis langit*: a fold of heaven; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Pintu tujuh lapis*: a door seven planks thick; Sej. Mal., 93.

Lapis-lapisan: a name given to the second row in a cluster of bananas.

Bērlapis: double, in two folds. *Sēluwar bērlapis*: lined trousers; Sh. Peng., 6. *Bērlapis-lapis*: in many folds or coatings (used of dirt on a Sakai's body, Ht. Abd., 382).

لافتح lapang. Empty space; presenting a wide orifice or gap; a vacuum; stripped bare or robbed of contents.

*Kalau tiyada sēnapang
Baik jalan lapang*:

if you have no gun you had better give (your enemy) a wide berth; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 37. *L. hati*: loss of heart, despair; Sh. Peng., 22; Sh. Ch. Ber., 3. *Tēmpat l.*: a barren spot; Ht. Gul. Bak., 131; Sh. Lamp., 8. *Gunong Argasinga pun lapang, tiyada pohon kayu-kayuwan yang bērdiri*: Mount Argasinga was made desolate, no trees were left standing on it; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Lapang-lah daripada hadapan sēgala raja-raja itu*: an empty space was left before the princes (their audience departed); Ht. Sh. Kub.

Kēlapangan: emptiness, vacuity; empty distance; Ht. Gh.; J. S. A. S., II., 142.

لافق lapek. I. A pedestal; a surface on which anything rests; a rug, mat, or other thin surface placed under a body. *L. kaki*: sandals. *L. punggong*: a mat for sitting on. *L. tangan*: a glove or scrubbing cloth placed over the hand when working on a rough surface so as to avoid hurting the skin; Ht. Best.

Pagi pagi masak kanji

Makan dēhulu mēlapekkan pērut;

Chakapan kosong tiyada bērisi,

Mēnjadi dusta bērchampor karut:

early in the morning cook your gruel, eat it first as a basis (for other food).

II. *Lopak-lopek*: confused, inconsistent, in disorder.

لافق lapok. Mould; mouldiness. *Chekel habis lapok bērtēdoh*: the extreme of avarice is to leave the mould untouched; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 98. *Bērlapok*: mouldy.

لائن lapun. Nets, toils or snares for catching small animals (such as the *pēlandok*) and birds. *L. tareḡ*: a trap watched by the trapper who pulls a string at the proper moment. *L. dudok*: a trap working automatically; it is used especially for snaring green pigeon.

لافه lapah. Stripping, skinning, removing the outer covering. *Di-suroh-nya lapah hidop-hidop*: he ordered him to be skinned alive; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Hati gajah sama di-lapah, hati kuman sama di-chēchap*: together have we skinned the elephant's heart, together have we dipped the heart of the mite; we have shared plenty and scarcity like tried comrades; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 162.

Lapah is most commonly used of skinning a slaughtered animal for the market.

لاک laka. *Kayu laka*: a tree; Sh. Raj. Haji, 183. Possibly *phyllanthus emblica* and *p. pectinatus*. Also *laka-laka* and *mēlaka*.

Laka-laka jantan: a plant, *walsura multijuga*.

لاکر lakor. Mixture, = *champor*; Kl.

لاکم lakom or lakum. A generic name applied to several species of wild vines the leaves of which are used to make a kind of tea. These plants have a reddish sap; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 14. The principal varieties are:

L. ayer: *jussieua sufruticosa*.

L. bulan or *l. ēmbun*: *vitis diffusa*.

L. gajah: *vitis mollissima*.

L. tēbērau: *vitis novemfolia*.

لاکن lakon or lakun. [Jav. and Siamese.] A staged play or performance, used now especially of Siamese plays but in ancient Java of classical plays, e.g., *lakon Pandawa Jaya*, Ht. Mas. Ed. *Di-lakonkan Ranjuna Tapa*: they represented the story of Arjuna as an Ascetic (the Arjuno Wiwoho); Ht. Perb. Jaya.

Also *lēlakon*.

laku. Conduct, manner, behaviour, mien, deportment, gestures; to act or behave; to take effect, to pass current. *Rosak badan karēna pēnyakit, rosak bangsa karēna laku*: the body is ruined by disease and good birth is ruined by bad behaviour; Prov., Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Sapērti laku orang gila*: like the behaviour of a madman; Ht. Abd., 14.

Sa-laku: like, similar to, in this way. *Apa mola-nya maka tuwan sa-laku ini*: how come you to be in this state; Ht. Gul. Bak., 16.

Ta'-laku: that will not do, that will not pass current. *Laḡsana golok kayu, tētak ta'-makan juwal ta'-laku*: like a wooden chopper which will not cut if struck with and will fetch nothing if sold; Prov.

Tingkah laku: behaviour, conduct, manners; Kam. Kech., 2; Ht. Abd., 96, 164, 458.

Lakukan: to work, to put into effect or action; Ht. Abd., 325, 409. *Mēlakukan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 12, 289, 418; Sej. Mal., 119. *Barang kēhēndak-nya di-lakukan-nya sēhaja*: he simply did anything he pleased. *Mēlakukan 'iradat*: to work His will (of God); Ht. Gul. Bak.

Bērlaku: to take effect, to prevail. *Tēlah bērlaku-lah kēhēndak Allah di-atas hamba-nya*: the will of God has been worked upon us, his servants; Ht. Abd., 437. *Bērtitah lalu, sēmbah bērlaku*: the (king's) decree is passed over, the (subject's) petition prevails; a proverbial saying when a humble memorial persuades a prince to withdraw an issued order; J. S. A. S., I., 93. ¹

Kēlakuwan: manner, conduct, bearing, demeanour. *K. binatang*: the manners of a beast; Ht. Abd., 411. *K. gajah-gajah*: the behaviour of the elephants; Ht. Abd., 74.

laki. Husband; a less respectful word than *suwami*. *Laki-laki*: male, masculine; manliness; a man of masculine qualities. *Barang-siapa mahu tērbilang laki-laki mari-lah ka-tēngah maidān supaya kita bērmāin sēnjata sama-sama anak laki-laki*: if any one desires the reputation of manliness, let him come to the middle of the battlefield that we may fight, weapon to weapon, like men; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Titah baginda di-pērtidak-nya laki-laki kita uleh Bētara Majapahit*: the king said: our manliness is denied by the Ruler of Majapahit; Sej. Mal., 53. Cf. also Ht. Hamz., 58. *Mēnunjokkan laki-laki*: to show off one's courage; Ht. Sri Rama.

Bērlaki: to have a husband; to be married (of a woman). *Anak dara sudah bērlaki*: a married maiden; a girl who has been seduced; Prov. *Janda bēlum bērlaki*: a widow who has never been wedded; id.

¹ Cf. also the following pantun:—

*Bunga chēmpaka di-karang awan,
Bunga di-reka dari Dang Biku;
Alang-kah suka hati-ku, tuwan,
Sēbab sēmbah sudah bērlaku.*

Bērlakikan: to take as one's husband or possess as one's husband; = *bērlaki akan*. *Mēngapa maka tuwan-hamba bērlakikan orang tuwa bongkok ini*: why have you married this humpbacked old man; Ht. Mash., 12. *Tērmanti-nanti bagai bērlakikan raja*: waiting and waiting as though you were marrying a prince (Malay princes being proverbially unpunctual in order to show their importance); Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 28.

laga. The fighting of animals such as buffaloes and bulls, and (less commonly) of rams¹, chevrotins², and even of quails³. *Bērlaga*: to fight (of such animals); Sh. Ik. Trub., 17. *Lagakan*: to set animals to fight one with another; Ht. Sh. *Bērlagakan*: id., Ht. Sh. Mard. *Mēlagakan*: id., Ht. Koris.

lagang. The initial steps taken in weaving a mat; beginning to weave; starting to weave. The weaving proper (when the work is fairly started) is called *anyam*, and the weaving of the selvage or border (which completes the work) is called *lēgu*.

lagam. [Hind. *lagām*.] The bit (of a horse).

lagu. A tune.

Masing-masing masok mēnari

Mēnurut lagu-nya bērmacham tari:

each entered and danced various dances according to the tune; Bint. Tim., 24 Jan., 1895. *Mēnurut lagu biduwan bērnyanyi itu*: in unison with the tune of the minstrel's song; Ht. Koris.

Kitāb puji-pujiyan dēngan bērlagu: a hymn-book with tunes; Ht. Abd., 450.

lagi. More, yet more; still, also, moreover. *Lagi-lagi, sapērti bēlanda minta tanah*: "more, more," as the Dutchman says when applying for land; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 20. *Lagi tongkat, lagi sēnjata*: with a stick, moreover, and with weapons as well; a proverbial expression suggesting assurance that is doubly sure; J. S. A. S., II., 155. *Lagi tērang, lagi bērsuloh*: in daylight moreover, and with a torch as well; a similar proverb. *Bērapa lagi*: how many more. *Duwa lagi*: two more. *Sēmuwa-nya mati tētkala lagi kēchil*: all died while still in infancy; Ht. Abd., 14.

Dan lagi: furthermore; besides. *Dan lagi pula*: id.

Sa-lagi: so long as; as long as; while. *Sa-lagi ada 'umur hamba*: as long as I live; Ht. Gul. Bak., 25. *Sa-lagi ada pēridaran chakēra-wala*: as long as the vault of heaven revolves; i.e., for ever and ever.

lala. I. *Siput lala*: a salt-water bivalve resembling a mussel; it is found embedded in the mud on the banks of the sea-coast.

¹ Ht. Sh. Mard.

² Ht. P. J. P.

³ Ht. Koris; Sh.

Bur. Pungg., 2, 3.

II. *Laleh di-lala* : an expression imitative of the singing of a meaningless chorus or refrain of a song; Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895. Cf. also Pel. Abd., 107.

Also *lalah*.

III. *Mēlala* : to swim on one's back.

لالت **lalat**. The common fly, *musca*. *Bēlum terbang lalat* : before the flies are astir; the very early morning. *Lalat chari puru* : the fly goes straight to the sore; where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 32.

L. hijau : the "blue-bottle" fly.

L. kērbau : the *æstrus*.

L. kuda : the *tabanus*.

Bērani l. : the courage of a fly; i.e., courage which allows a man to run away but brings him back incessantly to the assault.

Harimau l. : a peculiar small striped spider which advances by short leaps.

Tahi l. : a mole or freckle; Ht. Hamz., 11.

لالغ **lalang**. I. The well-known "lalang" grass, *imperata cylindrica*. *Tanam lalang ta'-akan tumbuh padi* : if you plant *lalang*, *padi* will not grow; you will not get figs from thistles; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 94. *Saperti bunga lalang* : like the downy blossoms of the *lalang*; a simile for the waving pennons of an advancing army; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Cr. Gr., 78. *Saperti api makan lalang yang kering, tiyada dapat di-padam lagi* : like fire consuming dry *lalang*, it cannot be put out; Prov., Ht. Isk. Dz.

L. hantu laut or *suda lalang laut* : a grass (unidentified).

L. jawa : a grass, *imperata exaltata*.

Gajah l. : a tame elephant.

II. *Lalu lalang* : going and coming; passing to and fro; moving backwards and forwards or hither and thither; the movement of traffic in a thoroughfare; Ht. Abd., 201, 352; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 44.

لالق **lalak**. The touch-hole of a cannon. *Mēlalak* : to flash in the pan, to miss fire (of a gun); Ht. Ind. Meng.

لالو **lalau**. Hindering, preventing. *Mēlalau* : to warn or notify trespassers by putting up a mark in front of a claim of land. *Hikmat pēlalau* : a charm to prevent a woman marrying.

لالو **lalu**. Past, after, afterwards; elapsing, passing, moving past, traversing. *Pada masa yang telah lalu* : in the past; Sej. Mal., 5. *Tahun lalu* : last year. *Lalu-lah kami* : we passed by. *Orang masok lalu dudok* : they entered and then sat down.

L. lalang : passing to and fro; v. *lalang*.

Sa-lalu : always continually;—pronounced *sēlalu*.

Laluwi : to traverse, to pass over, to controvert or disobey. *Mēlaluwi* : id. *Yang mana kehendak anak kita itu tiyada kita laluwi* : I will not oppose your wishes, my child; Sej. Mal., 47. *Mēlaluwi hutan yang bēsar-bēsar* : to traverse great forests; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Tērlalu : surpassingly; exceedingly; very; extremely. *Tērlalu elok* : surpassingly beautiful.

لاله **lalah**. I. The gluttonous eating of a man who lives from hand to mouth.

II. A variant of *lala*, q. v.

لالي **lalai**. I. Careless, thoughtless, listless, sleepy. *Lalai dengan mēmakam pisang dan tēbu itu* : sleepy after their meal of bananas and sugar-cane; Ht. Abd., 73.

'*Ilmu dan akal di-halai-balai*

Itu-lah tanda orang yang lalai :

a mind and ideas that are always uncertain are the marks of a man of indolent character; Prov.

Pinang muda jangan di-salai,

Jika di-salai isi-nya binasa ;

Orang muda, jangan di-lalai ;

Kalau di-lalai, badan binasa :

young man never be indolent, if you are indolent you will come to ruin; Prov.

Lalaikan : (1) to forget; to lose interest in any person or thing, Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 18; (2) to render forgetful, Sh. Ibl., 3. *Mēlalai-kan* : id. *Kakanda nan tidak lalaikan adinda* : I shall never forget thee, my love; Ht. Koris.

Kēlalaiyan : carelessness, listlessness, forgetfulness; Pel. Abd., 29.

Pēlalai : a spell to render people forgetful or unconscious; Ht. Abd., 154.

II. The rope with which the sail is hauled up or lowered; the halyard; Sej. Mal., 127.

لالي **lali**. Dull, senseless; insensible to pain, reproof, or fear. *Jika bērpērang sangat-lah lali* : in fighting, quite unconscious of fear; Sh. Ibl., 7.

Buku l. : the ankle bone, or as much of it as projects outwards.

لام **lām**. The name of the letter ل.

لام **lama**. Duration of time; long (of time); ancient, former, long since. *Orang l.* : the ancients. *Bērapa l.* : how long. *Bēbērapa l.* : for some time; Ht. Abd., 32. *Rumah-nya yang lama* : his former dwelling. *Sa-lama* : as long as. *Duwa jam lama* : for two hours. *Sa-lama-lama-nya* : for ever. *Lama kēlamaan* : in course of time; finally; ultimately. *Lama-lama* : id. *Mola-mola bērmukah* : at first they only exchanged amorous looks but ultimately they had guilty relations; Ht. Kal. Dam., 202.

لامت **lamat**. [Arab. 'alāmat.] *Mata lamat* : the bull's eye in a target; v. 'alāmat.

لامس **lamas.** *Bunga lamas* : a flower (unidentified); Ht. Sh. Kub.

لامغ **lamang.** (Riau, Johor.) A heavy sword.

لامن **laman.** A green or open space in front of a house; a lawn or court. Better *halaman*.

لامن **lamun.** In case that; if it be that; provided; although. *Maka sahut tuwan puteri itu jangan kan demikiyan jikalau ka-laut api sa-kali-pun hamba pergi juga lamun dengan kakanda* : the princess replied: not only would I do this but I would even go to the sea of fire provided only you were with me; Ht. Bakht., 8. *Di-chapkan kēlak lamun bērwaktu* : they may possibly be printed if only the occasion arises; Ht. Gul. Bak., 157.

لامن **lamin.** *Kēlamin* : a pair, a married couple; husband and wife. *Pēlamin* : the bridal bed. *Pēlaminan* : id.; Sej. Mal., 147.

لانر **lanar.** Mud, slime; the mud banks often met with along the sea coast.

لانغ **lanang.** I. To twist; to twine by twisting.
II. Jav. A man, male, manly. *Baik-lah tuwan bērsalin pakaiyan chara lanang* : you will do well to dress as a man; Ht. Sh.

لانن **lanun.** "Ilanun;" the name of a piratical tribe living on the island of Mindanao; a pirate; Sh. Peng., 13; Ht. Abd., 464.

لانو **lanau.** Slimy mud; Kl. Usually *lanyau*.

لاو **lawa.** I. *Mēlawa* : to stop the way; to intercept the passage of a bridal party pending the payment of a fee; Sh. Peng., 14, 23. *Upah pēmbuka lawa* : the fee paid. The *lawa* is a string drawn across the passage.

The name *lawa* is also given to the crossbar in the construction of a fish-trap (*kelong*).

II. *Lawa-lawa* : (Jav.) a spider; = *laba-laba*.

لاوت **laut.** The sea. *Laut mana ta'-bērombak, bumi mana ta'-timpā hujan* : what sea has no waves; on what land does the rain never fall;—it is a long lane that has no turning; Prov. *Manis-nya sapērti laut madu* : sweet as a sea of honey; Prov. *Laut madu bērpantāikan gula* : a sea of honey with a shore of sugar; a symbol of extreme sweetness; Prov.

L. jērēbu : the sea out of sight of land.

Barat l. : the North-West. *Utara barat laut* : N. N. W.

Chēmara l. or *ēru l.* : the casuarina tree.

Orang l. : the name given to a number of ancient non-Malayan tribes dwelling on the shores of the Riau-Johor Archipelago.

Timor l. : the North-East.

Lautan : the seas, the ocean. *Tujuh l.* : the Seven Seas; the World's oceans. *L. china* : the China Sea.

Mēlaut : to travel to the sea; to go out to the sea. *Ta'-sunggoh sēluwang mēlaut* : the *sēluwang* fish does not really go out to sea (it goes a little way and then returns); a proverbial expression ridiculing a stay-at-home person who talks of travelling; cf. J. S. A. S., I., 95.

Mēlauti : to navigate.

لاوت **lawat.** *Mēlawat* : to visit. *Datang-lah saḥābat handai sakaliyan mēlawat akandaku sērta bērtanyakan khabar* : all my friends came to visit me and to ask the news; Ht. Abd., 445.

لاور **lawar.** I. A preparation made of *parang-parang* fish minced very fine.

II. *Kēlawar* : a bat. See s. v. *kēlawar*.

لاوس **lawas.** I. Empty; free; unobstructed, of the view; vacuity; the feeling of ease when the mouth or tongue has been rid of an unpleasant taste or the stomach of a heavy meal.

II. Old; of old standing; survivals, as fruit still left on a tree when the season is over.

لاوغ **laung.** Calling out in a deep voice; a resounding roar. *Sēru laung bērhala bēsar itu* : the deep cry of the great idol; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Bērlaung : to cry out loudly; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Mēlaung* : id.; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 22. *Gong pēlaung* : a deep-noted gong; Ht. Raj. Don., 6.

لاوغ **lawang.** I. A great gate; a gate of honour; Laws of Palembang, Simb. Ch., 14. *Lalu dudok di-bawah lawang mahaligai* : then sat under the palace gate; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Turut ka-muka lawang* : to follow as far as the front of the great gate; Sh. Dag., 4. *Lawang batu* : a stone gate; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Pētērana lawangan : the forehatch in a native ship; J. S. A. S., III., 67.

II. *Bunga lawang* : mace; Muj., 59, 87. *Kulit lawang* : an aromatic bark, *cinnamomum culitlawan*.

لاوق **lauk.** I. Materials (other than rice) eaten at a meal with rice. *Lauk pauk* : all kinds of food of this sort. *Lagi lauk lagi nasi* : the more meat, the more rice; the more wealth, the more followers; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 155.

II. *Amil lauk* : a shell, *fusus longissimus*.

لاوق **lawak.** *Lawak-lawak* : joking, jesting, amusing oneself at the expense of others. *Pēlawak* : a practical joker.

لاون **laun.** Long in duration, lengthy, tedious, dragging on. *Jangan bērlaun* : do not spin out your work too much; do not be too slow over your work.

لاون **lawan.** Opposition; withstanding; competition; to resist, to combat. *Lawan bértikam*: to have a contest in the use of stabbing weapons. *Api itu tètékala iya kèchil itu kawan maka apabila bèsar kèlak mènjadi lawan*: fire, when in small quantities, is a friend; but when it becomes large it is an enemy; Prov., Ht. Abd., 418.

Lawani: to contend against, to strive against, to rival; Sej. Mal., 127.

Bèrlawan: in rivalry, comparable; Cr. Gr., 78.

Mèlawan: to combat, to fight; Ht. Abd., 30, 415, 477.

لاوه **lawah.** Unimpeded, of the view; = *lawas*, q. v.

لاوي **lawi.** *Bulu lawi*: (Riau, Johor) the long feathers in a cock's tail.

لاهد **lahad.** See *lahad*.

لاهر **lahar.** (Kedah.) A pool, a muddy pond or mere; Ht. Kal. Dam., 72; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Also (in literature) *wilahar*.

لاهر **lahir.** A colloquial variant of *dlahir*, q. v.

لاهغ **lahang.** [Jav. and Sundanese.] A fermented drink better known among Malays as *nira*.

لاهف **lahap.** *Pèlahap*: a glutton, a voracious eater.

لاير **layar.** I. A sail; to sail. *Layar timpa tiyang*: the sail strikes down the mast; our mainstay has turned traitor; Prov. *Bèlayar*: to sail.

*Kain èntèlas dari udara,
Pakaiyan anak raja wilanda;
Bahtèra mas, layar-nya sutèra,
Hèndaq bèlayar angin tiyada:*

the ship is of gold and its sails are of silver; but when we wish to sail the wind is lacking; Ht. Ind. Meng.

L. agong: the mainsail.

L. apit: a lug-sail with reefs.

L. batang: a triangular sail like a lateen sail.

L. bulu ayam: a sail intermediate in appearance between a lug and a lateen sail.

L. dastor: a studding-sail; Pel. Abd., 120.

L. pèngapoh: a topsail.

L. pènyorong: a mizzen.

L. samandèra: a sprit-sail.

L. top: a lugsail.

L. tupang: a foresail.

Andakkan l.: to shorten sail.

Kain l.: sail-cloth, canvas.

Pasang l.: to set sail.

Pèbahu l.: the yard.

Pèkaki l.: the boom.

Tibar l.: a part of the wall included in the angle formed by the sloping sides of the roof.

Mèlayarkan: to put a ship to sea; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 3.

Pèlayaran: a journey by sea.

II. Eng. A lawyer. See *loyar*.

لاير **layor.** I. Parching, blasting, scorching up. *Mèlayor*: to parch. *Maka tèrbit-lah matahari mèlayor panas-nya*: the sun rose with scorching heat; Ht. Ind. Nata.

II. *Ikan layor*: a fish; *trichiurus haumila*?

لايس **lais.** I. *Ikan lais*: a stinging fresh-water fish; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 102.

II. *Mèlais*: to back water (in rowing).

لايغ **layang.** Flying; soaring in the air; being borne through the air as a leaf borne along by the wind.

Buwah sumbu l.: a fruit (unidentified).

Layang-layang: (1) a generic name for birds of the swallow or swift type, Sh. Ung. Bers., 5; (2) a kite, Ht. Abd., 22, 31. *Ka-mana hèndaq pèrgi layang-layang itu, tali ada ditangan kita*: how can that kite get away while the string is in our hands; how can a debtor escape when we hold substantial bail for him; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 149. *Layang-layang putus tali-nya*: a kite, the string of which has been broken; at the mercy of fortune; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 75.

Bèrlayangan: in the act of flying; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 9; Ht. Koris.

Mèlayang: to fly, to be borne away by the wind; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Kalau gètah mèleleh, kalau daun mèlayang*: if gutta, it will trickle down near you; if a leaf, it will fly away; friends share your fortunes, acquaintances are always prone to desert you; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 38.

Mèlayangkan: to fly away with. *Malaikat mèlayangkan nyawa si-fulân*: the angel is flying off with the soul of So-and-so; Sh. May., 14.

لايف **layap.** *Mèlayap*: to just skim the surface, as a swallow flying just above the earth, or as an overladen boat moving almost flush with the water.

لايق **layak.** I. Splitting open along the line of the backbone as a fish or bird is cut into two for the purpose of preservation.

II. [Arab. *lâik*.] Suitable, fitting, right, appropriate. *Bukan layak: kita mèmakai diya*: it is not seemly that we should wear it; Sej. Mal., 99. *Layak di-hadap hulubalang muntèri*: with his warriors and councillors drawn up befittingly before him; Sh. Sri Ben., 76.

*Ma'áfkan hamba fakîr Mushtarî,
Bukan-nya sa-kali abú sha'trî,
Tiyada layak gèlaran di-bèri,
Mènyusahkan hati hamba sèndiri:*

pardon me, the poor Mushtarī, for in no sense can I be termed a Poet; it is not right to term me so and it saddens my own heart (when I hear myself so called); Bint. Tim., 2 Jan., 1895.

III. *Akar layak*: a fibrous climbing plant, the trailers of which are used for string; J. S. A. S., VIII., 126.

لايق **lā'ik**. Arab. Right, proper, fitting; v. *layak*, II.

لام **layam**. A sort of sword-dance. *Bērlayam*: to dance this sword-dance; Sej. Mal., 141.

لاين **layan**. Attendance, service, waiting on.

Layani: to wait on (a person); to attend to (anything). *Mēlayan*, *mēlayani*, and *mēlayan-kan*: id. *Mēlayani meja*: to wait at table; Ht. Abd., 177. *Mēlayani baginda*: to wait on a prince; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mēlayan baginda*: id., Sh. Abd. Mk., 38. *Layani kēhēndak*: to attend to (another's) wishes; Sh. Bid., 52. *L. maḥsūd*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 66.

Ramai-lah orang yang dudok makan,
Banyak-lah orang yang mēlayankan:

many were the people who sat down to supper, and many were the servants who waited upon them; Bint. Tim.

لاين **layon**. I. Jav. The dead body (of a prince). *Sa-tēlah sampai kapada layon Sang-nata*: when they came upon the body of the king; Ht. Sh. *Ayer mawar mēndiruskan kapada layonan*: rose-water to sprinkle on the body; Ht. Ind. Meng., 199.

II. (Daik.) A preparation like *ēmping* but made of young *padi*.

لاين **lain**. Different, other than; some...others. *Lain daripada itu*: different from that. *Ubat bērjinis-jinis, lain di-minum lain di-sapu pērut*: all kinds of medicines some to be drunk, others for external application; Ht. Abd., 20.

Lain dulang, lain kaki;

Lain orang, lain hati:

different salvers have different feet, different men have different dispositions; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 77. *Mēnchari l.*: to seek another (love).

Lain-lainkan: to sort (type); Ht. Abd., 167.

Bērlainan: differing from; apart from; separate from; Ht. Abd., 391; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Mēlainkan: but; nevertheless; except. *Bēlum pērnah ku lihat mēlainkan khabar orang tuwa-tuwa sēhaja*: I never saw it myself, but it is what old men say; Ht. Abd., 61.

لايو **layu**. Fading, withering. *Habis-lah pohon itu sēmuwa-nya layu*: the trees all withered away; Sh. K. G. T., 21. *Tuboh-ku pun layu-lah*: my body wasted away; Ht. Abd., 449. *Sapērti tēlipok layu*: like the faded lotus flower; a simile for a beautiful ear; Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Sh. Kub. *Bunga layu sa-mola kēmbang*: a faded flower that is blooming as of old; an old man dressed as a young dude; Prov.

Chēmpēdak di-kampung To' Bandar,
Daun-nya jangan di-bēri layu;
Tuwan hēndak bērkata bēnar,
Sēhaya jangan di-bēri malu:

there is a *chēmpēdak* tree in the garden of the Dato' Bandar,—never let its foliage fade; do you now only tell me the truth and do not later bring shame upon me; Sh. Pant. Shl., 7.

لايه **layah**. I. *Mēlayah*: to bend right over backwards; to sway backwards and forwards; to reel; to sweep the ground, of the branches of a tree. *Siyah-layah*: id., frequentative.

II. A plain loose outer garment worn by female hajis. It is made of one piece and covers the head and the whole body.

لايق **lanyak**. Treading down; trampling down;—used especially of a rough method of turning up the soil of a *padi* field by turning buffaloes into it to tread it down. *Di-lanyak-lanyak*: (the soil) was all trodden down (by the elephants); Ht. Abd., 74.

لايو **lanyau**. Drifted mud; slimy mud with a hard crust, or soft mud mixed with harder substances such as driftwood, fallen leaves, and rubbish generally.

لايه **lanyah**. Rubbing; wearing down by rubbing.

ليارن **lēbaran**. A Javanese name for the great festival (*hari raya*) following the Fasting Month.

ليان **lubān**. Arab. Frankincense.

لبت **lēbat**. Set closely together; dense, of foliage; close, of hair. *Hujan l.*: heavy rain; Ht. Abd., 217, 281. *Bulu kēning-nya lēbat*: he had bushy eyebrows; Ht. Abd., 86. *Rambut-nya lēbat*: with thick hair; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

ليبر **lēbar**. *Mēlēbar*: (Kedah) to peel off, of scalded skin.

ليبر **lēbor**. Smelting; the molten state; solution, liquefaction, destruction. *Jika bēsi sa-kali-pun hanchor lēbor-lah kēlak*: even iron would be melted down; Ht. Gul. Bak., 130. *Sama lēbor, sama binasa*: crushed together, perishing together; companions even in misfortune and death; Prov., Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Hati lēbor*: a crushed spirit; Sh. May., 5. *Jikalau mēlaluwi tanah yang rata mēnjadi kēlēboran dan sungai*: if they traversed a plain it was trodden into puddles and watercourses; Ht. Sh. Mard.

ليبرغ **labērang**. See لايرغ.

لبغ **lĕbang.** *Lĕbang pinggang* : weakness and pain following on childbirth; disease or undue weakness attending a bad recovery after a confinement.

Patah lĕbang : spoilt in the process of making, of any article.

لبغ **lĕbong.** (Onom.) The sound of a heavy body falling into water.

لبث **lĕbap.** (Onom.) *Lĕbap-lĕbup* : a sound such as that of fruit falling on a sandy soil; a dull thud.

لبث **lĕbup.** See *lĕbap*.

لبق **lĕbak.** I. (Onom.) A thud rather clearer than that expressed by *lĕbap* and less full than *lĕbok*; a sound such as that of a fruit falling on hard soil. *Lĕbak-lĕbok* or *lĕbok-lĕbak* : id., frequentative.

II. (Daik.) Family, race. *Lĕbak sianu* : of So-and-so's family.

III. A jungle-plant (unidentified).

لبق **lĕbok.** See *lĕbak*, I.

لبم **lĕbam.** I. Livid; the colour of a bruise. *Badan-nya pun biru lĕbam* : his body was a livid blue; Ht. Abd., 158.

II. (Onom.) The sound of a body falling on a fairly resonant surface.

لبم **lĕbum.** (Onom.) A sound somewhat fuller than that expressed by *lĕbam*, II., q. v.

لبن **lĕban.** *Kayu lĕban* : a tree, *vitex pubescens*. Also *halĕban*.

L. bunga : a tree, *vitex vestita*.

L. kunyet : *vitex*, sp.

L. pĕlandok : a tree with white flowers; *evodia latifolia*.

لبن **lĕbun.** Cheating by adulteration; fraud by imitation; a specious but treacherous appearance.

لبو **lĕbu.** Dust. *Lĕbu duli* : id., Sej. Mal., 17; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb.; (by extension) a royal title; Ht. Mas Ed. *Tidor-nya itu di-lĕbu tanah* : they slept on the dust of the earth; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Lĕbu is also (rarely) used as a humble pronoun of the first person, "I, the dust under your feet." *Mana sabĕda Kang Sĕnohum-lah pun, lĕbu sĕdiya junjong* : I obey whatever your Majesty commands; Ht. Sg. Samb.

لبه **lĕbah.** The common honey-bee.

Sarang l. : a bees' nest; Ht. Abd., 25, 180. *Kawan l.* : a flying swarm of bees; Ht. Ind. Meng. *L. bĕrgantong* : a hanging swarm of bees; a descriptive name given to a certain pattern of prow in native ships.

لبه **lĕbeh.** More; superior; greater. *Yang lĕbeh* : the most, the more. *Korang-korang bubor, sudu yang lĕbeh* : the less broth the more spoons; the less work the more fuss; Prov. *Sa-dĕpa atau lĕbeh* : a fathom or more; Ht. Abd., 28. *Lĕbeh korang* : more or less.

Lĕbehkan : to augment, to increase; Ht. Abd., 402; Sej. Mal., 130. *L. pĕrkataan* : to boast; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 18.

Bĕrlĕbeh-lĕbehan : increasing, going on increasing; Ht. Abd., 475. *Chakapl.* : boastfulness; Ht. Abd., 4.

Kĕlĕbehan : increase, superiority; Ht. Abd., 38.

Mĕlĕbeli : to surpass; Ht. Koris.

Tĕrlĕbeh : more. *Yang tĕrlĕbeh* : the most; most. *Tĕrlĕbeh-lĕbeh ma'alĕm-lah tuwan yang mĕmbacha hikayat ini* : you, gentle reader of this story, know more about this than I do; Ht. Abd., 38.

Lĕbeh is also used (Kedah) of the shot furthest from the target; = *luwi*.

لبه **lĕboh.** A broad street with shops on each side; a busy thoroughfare where much trade is transacted but not a regular market-place (*pĕkan*); Ht. Ism. Yat., 94, 100, 117.

لبى **lĕbai.** A mosque official; Ht. Abd., 416. The *lĕbai* attends to the order of the religious service. In Penang, the term is applied to many Indian Muhammadans who have no duties in the public mosques but who are attached to private chapels (*bandarsah*) and are descendants of the founders of the chapels.

لت **lat.** I. Alternation, in time or (Singapore) in position. *Lat sa-hari* : every other day. *Lat duwa tiga hari* : every two or three days; Ht. Abd., 98.

II. See *hĕlat*.

لت **lot or lut.** I. Penetration, incision by a weapon. *Kĕna pinggang-nya tiyada lut* : it struck him on the waist but did not penetrate; Ht. Best.

II. *Batu lot* : a sounding-lead; J. S. A. S., XI., 65.

لتا **lĕta.** Mean, low, base, despicable, bad. *Sa-tĕngah baik, sa-tĕngah lĕta* : half good and half bad; Sh. Rej., 11. *Nama lĕta* : a bad name; Sh. Nas., 6. *Hai pĕnchuri, orang yang lĕta* : oh thief, you despicable man; Ht. Gul. Bak., 50.

لتس **lĕtas.** *Lĕtus-lĕtas* : (Onom.) A snapping sound; "snip-snap;" the noise of tearing cloth.

لتس **lĕtus.** See *lĕtas*.

لتس **lĕtis.** (Onom.) Whisking about; the leaping of fish or prawns on the beach; (by extension) fidgety; frisky, of a young woman.

لتغ **lĕtang.** (Onom.) A clanking or banging noise; the sound of a tambourine (*rĕbana*).

لنغ **lĚting.** (Onom.) A sound similar in character to that expressed by *lĚtang* but sharper in tone; J. S. A. S., II., 151.

لنغ **lĚtong.** (Onom.) A sound similar in character to that expressed by *lĚtang* but deeper in tone.

لنث **lĚtap.** (Onom.) A rapping sound.

*Hujan turun lĚtup-lĚtap,
Habis tiris sĕgala atap :*

the rain is falling rap-rap-rap, and all the roof is leaking.

لنث **lĚtup.** (Onom.) A deep rattle or rap; the crackle of musketry; the reverberations of thunder. *Limau manis pun mĚlĚtup sapĕrti pĕtas* : the oranges went off with a burst like crackers; Ht. Abd., 364. *Sa-kali lĚtup tiga dĕgum* : one firing of the match caused three shots to reverberate; Ht. Raj. Don., 17. *MĚlĚtup di-sana, di-sini bunyi-nya* : firing on that side and noise on this; one person sows and another reaps; Prov.

لتنق **lĚtak.** I. Putting down; laying down; setting down. *Tatkala iya lĚtak kĕpala-nya sudah tĕrtidor* : the moment he laid down his head he fell asleep; Bint. Timor, 22 Feb., 1895.

LĚtakkan and *mĚlĚtakkan* : to lay down, to set down, to place. *LĚtakkan di-atas tĕbu* : to train (a plant) over sugar-cane; J. S. A. S., I., 89. *Di-dirikan suwatu dan suwatu di-lĚtakkan-nya* : he set one erect and the other he laid down (on the ground); Ht. Mash., 32. *MĚlĚtakkan ubat* : to put medicine (on a wound); Sh. Abd. Mk., 23. *MĚlĚtakkan 'adat* : to lay down legal methods; Ht. Abd., 441. *LĚtakkan hukum* : to lay down laws; Ht. Abd., 369.

*Tĕtak buloh akan bĕngkawan,
Di-bĕlah tĕmu di-batu bĕsi;
Datang-lah dudok 'arif bangsawan,
Sudah-lah patek mĚlĚtakkan kĕrosi :*

come and sit down, my learned and noble one; I, your servant, have set down a seat for you; Ht. P. J. P.

TĕrlĚtak : laid down. *Biyar tĕrlĚtak jangan tĕrhĕmpas* : let a thing be laid down and not thrown down; do not overdo things, violence defeats its own ends; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., III., 26.

II. (Onom.) A tapping or cracking noise; cf. *lĚtap* (which represents a duller sound).

لتنق **lĚtek.** (Onom.) A ticking sound; to tick.

لتنق **lĚtok.** (Onom.) A deep tapping or rapping; cf. *lĚtak*, II.

لنم **lĚtam.** See *lĚtum*.

لنم **lĚtum.** (Onom.) A booming sound such as the roar of artillery. *LĚtum-lĚtam* : id., but frequentative. The word is also used of the sound made when working a rice-pounder; e.g.:

*LĚtum-lĚtam mĕnumbok tĕpong,
Tĕpong pulut bukan jawi.*

لنه **lĚteh.** Weakness, fatigue. *L. lĚsu* : id., Ht. Gul. Bak., 105. *L. lisut* : id.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *L. lĚlah* : id.; Ht. Abd., 319.

لجر **lĚjar.** Extreme weariness; = *pĕnat*.

لجج **lĚjang.** Shooting or darting forward, as a snake darts along the ground. Cf. *rĕjang*.

لجه **lujah.** Arab. The ocean; the open sea.

لچا **lĚcha.** A gold neck-ornament worn by Tamil women.

لچت **lĚchat.** Extreme smoothness or slipperiness.

لچت **lĚchit.** I. Slipping from between the fingers, as a slippery round body when pressure is applied. *MĚlĚchit* : to slip or shoot out in this way. Cf. *lĚchut*.

II. (Onom.) The twittering of young birds. Cf. *dĕchit*.

لچت **lĚchut.** *LĚchutkan* : to force out the interior of anything by pressure on the sides; to squeeze a fruit so as to cause the pips or juice to squirt out with force. *MĚlĚchut* : to squirt or gush out in this way.

لچر **lĚchar.** (Kedah.) *MĚlĚchar* : to become livid, of a bruise.

لچر **lĚchor.** *MĚlĚchor* : to be scalded; to suffer from scalding. The word is used of injuries from hot moist substances as well as from boiling water.

لچس **lĚchas.** (Penang.) Extremely sweet.

لچف **lĚchap.** I. (Onom.) *LĚchap-lĚchup* : the sound of people eating; the smacking of the lips.

II. Saturated, wet through. *LĚchap-lah sapu tangan uleh ayer mata* : the handkerchief was soaked with tears; Sh. Panj. Sg.

لچف **lĚchup.** I. See *lĚchap*.

II. *MĚlĚchup* : to be blistered, of the skin; = *mĚlĚchor*.

لچق **lĚchak.** (Onom.) *LĚchak-lĚchok* : the sound of people trampling through soft mud; sucking noises.

لچق **lĚchek.** (Onom.) The twittering of birds; = *lĚchit*, II.

لچق **lĚchok.** See *lĚchak*, I.

لچہ **lĚchah.** Muddy walking; partly wet and partly dry; the state of a bad road a short time after rain. *Musim l.* : the rainy season.

لچہ **lĚchoh.** Steeping vegetables or rice in water.

*Padi sa-gĕnggam habis-lah lĚchoh,
Tidak boleh di-tumboh-nya lagi;
Kĕhĕndak Allah juga yang sunggoh,
Tidak boleh kĕhĕndak hati :*

when a handful of *padi* has once been steeped in water it is not to be pounded any more; the Will of God is alone to be relied on, we cannot trust the impulses of the heart; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14.

لحد **lahad.** Arab. *Liyang lahad* : an excavation on the left side of a grave, for the reception of the dead body.

لدغ **lĚdang.** (Kedah.) Stepping on, treading on.

لدغ **lĚding.** *Mĕlĕding* : to warp, to curve inwards under the influence of heat.

لدغ **lĚdong.** *Mĕlĕdong* : to "give"; to take a concave shape under pressure, as when planks give under a heavy weight.

لذت **ledzdzat.** [Arab. لذة.] Delightful to the taste; pleasurable, enjoyable; Ht. Abd., 286, 377, 467. Often pronounced *lazzat*.

لر **lar.** An insect; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 116.

لر **lor.** Jav. The north; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., II., 101.

لرس **lĚras.** *Lĕrus-lĕras* : (Onom.) A scratching sound such as that made by fowls scratching up earth.

لرس **lĚrus.** See *lĚras*.

لرق **lĚrak.** I. *Buwah lĕrak* : a fruit, said to resemble soap; *sapindus rarak*.

II. (Onom.) A sound such as that made by a large animal crashing through undergrowth; to burst open, of an overfull box; to split, of a house.

لرق **lĚrek.** A variant of *dĕrek*, q. v.

لرم **lĚram.** A variant of *dĕram*, q. v.

لرم **lĚrum.** A variant of *dĕrum*, q. v.

لره **lĚrah.** *Tĕrlĕrah* : thrown down and injured, of fruit blown down by a squall; knocked out of its binding, of a book.

لري **lĚrai.** *Mĕlĕrai* : to separate a pair of combatants or things adhering to each other.

لزوردي **lazawardi.** Lapis lazuli; v. لزوردي.

لس **las.** I. *Batulas* : a hard mineral substance used as emery-stone.

II. *Lus-las* : darting by, flashing past; coming in and going out freely.

لس **lis.** I. [Dutch *list*.] A cord, a twist,—but used of a peculiar cord-like pattern in wood-carving.

II. Eng. List; enumeration.

لس **lus.** See *las*, II.

لسان **lisân.** Arab. Tongue, speech. *Dĕngan lisân* : orally. *Maka di-jilat dĕngan lisân tujuh hari* : then lick it with the tongue on seven days; Muj., 96.

لساني **lisânî.** Arab. Lingual (of certain letters of the alphabet). *Hurûf l.* : the lingual letters.

لست **lĚsit.** (Onom.) The sound of a grasshopper rustling in grass. Cf. *pĕlĕsit*. *Lĕsit* is pronounced *lĕsint*.

لست **lĚsut.** (Onom.) The switching sound made by a rattan when whipping through the air. Pronounced *lĕsunt*.

لستاك **lĚstaka.** The central or thicker portion of a bow.

لسر **lĚsar.** (Onom.) *Lĕsor-lĕsar* : the rustling of grass,—a gentler sound than *lĕsoĕ-lĕsaĕ*.

لسر **lĚsir.** A sword-dance; fencing with swords or other weapons against an imaginary opponent. *Main l.* : to dance or fence in this way.

لسر **lĚsor.** See *lĚsar*.

لسغ **lĚsing.** (Onom.) A whizzing sound. *Mĕ-lĕsing* : to whizz.

لسغ **lĚsong.** A wooden mortar; a pounding receptacle, the pounder being called *antan* or *alu*. *Lĕsong mĕnchari alu* : the mortar works up to the pestle; a reversal of the natural order of things, as when a woman makes love to a man; Prov. *Antan patah lĕsong hilang* : if the pounder be broken the receptacle will be lost; if the husband is useless the wife will be unfaithful; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 89. The word also occurs: Ht. Abd., 357; Sh. Bid., 114; Sh. Sing. Terb., 24.

L. hindeĕ : a pounding machine, worked by the foot, for pounding *padi*.

L. pinang : a betel-nut pounder; = *gobeĕ*.

لسف **lĚsap.** Disappearance, vanishing, occultation. *L. daripada mata* : to disappear from sight; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895. *L. sa-kali* : to disappear altogether; Ht. Abd., 208. Cf. *lĕnnyap* and *rĕsap*.

لسق **lĚsak.** (Onom.) *LĚsok-lĚsak* : to rustle, of stiff clothes, etc.

لسق **lĚsok.** See *lĚsak*.

لسكر **laskar.** A variant of *lashkar*, q. v.

لسو **lĚsu.** Weak, tired out,—stronger than *lĚteh*. *LĚtĚh lĚsu* : id.; Cr. Gr., 80, 81; Ht. Gul. Bak., 85. *Puchat lĚsu* : pale with weariness, Ht. Gul. Bak., 73, 78, 145; cf. *puchat lĚsi*.

لسي **lĚsi.** I. Spiritless; despairing unwillingness to fight, as the result of many defeats.

II. *Puchat lĚsi* : extreme pallor, pale as death. *Puteh l.* : white as death; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Apa mola-nya maka ěngkau puchat lĚsi bagai tiyada makan nasi* : why are you pale as though you had had nothing to eat; Ht. Sh. Kub. Cf. *lĚsu*.

لشكر **lashkar.** Pers. A soldier, an infantryman, a sailor; Ht. Abd., 103; Sej. Mal., 101, 117; Ht. Hamz., 11, 34.

لطيف **latif.** Arab. Charitable. '*Abdu l-latif* : "the servant of the most charitable;" a proper name of common occurrence among Malays.

لعل **la'al.** Arab. A ruby; ruby-red wine.

لعنة **la'anat.** Arab. Curse. *Iblis 'alaihi la'anat* : Iblis, may a curse rest upon him; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 13. *Kāfir la'anatan* : the accursed infidels; Sh. Řej., 13. *La'anatu'llah* : the curse of God. *Iblis la'anatu'llah* : Iblis, upon whom may God's curse rest; Ht. Isk. Dz.

لغة **lughat.** Arab. Spoken sounds, words. *Inilah lughat-nya* : these are the words; this is the exact text or formula; Muj., 53. '*Ilmu l.* : philology. *Kitāb l.* : a dictionary or vocabulary; Ht. Abd., 9.

لغ **lang.** I. A generic name for birds of prey such as hawks, kites, falcons, and eagles. *BĚlalang tĚlah mĚnjadi lang* : grasshoppers have become kites; the mean have become great; Ht. Abd., 4. *Laġsana lang makan mĚnyambar sa-gěnap pulau* : like a hawk which seeks its prey all over the islands; a proverbial simile for a predatory vagabond. *Lang laut* : a sea-eagle; another proverbial description of a wandering thief. *SapĚrti lang bĚrmāin angin* : like a falcon amusing itself in the wind; a simile for a defiant swagger; Ht. Ind. Meng.

L. ayam : a hawk which preys on chickens.

L. boreġ : a spotted hawk.

L. hantu : a name given to the owl.

L. hindeġ : a variety of fish-hawk.

L. kangar : another variety of sea-hawk.

L. malam : = *l. hantu*.

L. merah : a reddish-coloured hawk.

L. punggok : a short-tailed hawk; also (metaphorically) a night-prowler.

L. rajawali : an eagle.

L. sewah : a large hawk; a kite.

L. sikap : a small variety of land hawk.

L. suwir : a vampire.

L. tĚmbikar : a hawk (unidentified).

Dada l. : a peculiar hut so called from its curving roof.

Kuku l. : "the claws of a hawk;" a hook the point of which points away from rather than towards the shaft of the hook.

Patpat l. : a game in which the players stand one behind the other each holding the one in front.

Sepaġ l. : a nickname given to the single tuft of hair worn by Malay boys.

II. A variant of *sĚlang*, q. v.

III. A salt-water shell-fish (unidentified); Kl.

لغ **leng.** A measure of capacity; = $\frac{1}{2}$ a *chupaġ*.

لغ **long.** I. A kind of native coffin (without a bottom to it). The body is laid in the grave and the *long* is placed over it. *Papan l.* : a Chinese coffin. *Puteh kuning di-dalam long* : "my fair one in her coffin;" white and yellow in a case; a riddling description of an egg.

II. (Penang.) To call; = *panggil*.

III. A curve, a winding. Cf. *loġ, tĚloġ*, etc.

IV. A variant of *sulong*, q. v.; a familiar name (*timang timangan*) given to the eldest of a family.

لغا **lěnga.** *Minyak lěnga* : oil made from sesamum (*bijan*); Muj., 27, 28.

لغت **lěngat.** Cooking by placing in a receptacle, the receptacle being placed in boiling water.

لغت **lěngit.** Defeated and demoralized; the demoralization consequent on a complete defeat.

لغر **lěngar.** Pain and dizziness consequent on a blow on the head. *Tombong laku-nya Si-Kěpala Lěngar ini* : this Mr. Dizzy-head is altogether too arrogant; Ht. Sh.

TĚlěngar : knocked silly; (by metaphor) bumping its bows continually on the reef, of a boat that has run aground.

لغس **lěngas.** Clamminess, greasiness; moisture such as collects on a sugary surface or on iron; moisture on a hot human body. *Mělěngas* : to become clammy or moist.

لغست **langsat.** A well-known fruit, *lansium domesticum*; Ht. Abd., 241; Ht. Koris; Ht. P. J. P.

Anjing l. or *anjing bulu l.* : a dog of a white-yellow colour like the colour of this fruit.

لغست **langsit.** (Penang.) A shrub, *prismatomeris albidiflora*.

لغسر **lengset.** *Bēlengset*: turned inside out,—used especially of a boy's trick of turning down the eye-lid so as to expose its inner side. *Buta bēlengset*: blindness with the eye injured and projecting; also *buta bēlenset*.

لغسر **langsar.** Length disproportionate to breadth; long and straight; tall and erect. *Tunggul-nya l.*: the standard was straight and lofty; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Tuboh langsar batang mēnjēlai*: tall and erect in body as the trunk of the *mēnjēlai*; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 42.

لغسر **lengser** or **lingsir.** Slipping or sliding down, especially slipping to the side; sending anything sliding along the ground; rubbing oil or grease on the sides of a saucepan. *L. matahari*: the descent of the sun from its zenith; the fall of day; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Sh. Bid., 28. *Hari l.*: id.; Ht. Perb. Jaya, Ht. Sh. *Kain tērlingsir*: the *sarong* slipped down; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. *gēlinchir*, *linchin*, *longsor*, etc.

Mēlingsir: to rub a little oil or other fatty matter on the sides of a saucepan in certain processes of cooking.

لغسر **longsor** or **lungsor.** Slipping or sliding forward; slipping down. *Mēlongsor*: to slip down. *M. dari ribaan*: to slip down off a person's lap; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Cf. *gēlongsor*, *lingsir*, etc.

لغسر **langsong.** Proceeding; moving on to; issuing; forthwith, next. *Bējalan-lah langsong kapēkan*: they went straight to the market-place.

Tērlangsong pērahu boleh balek;

Tērlangsong chakap ta'-boleh balek;

a boat that has gone forth may be recalled, but words that have gone forth are beyond recall; Prov.

Tērlangsong also means "too much"; cf. *tērlalu* from *lalu*. *Jangan tērlangsong*: do not overdo it.

لغسر **langsing.** Shrill, of tones; = *langsi*. *Mēlang-singan suwara*: to make one's voice shrill; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11. Pronounced *langsing*.

لغسن **longsen** or **longsin.** I. The warp (in weaving).

II. Eng. Dozen. See *dosen*.

لغسن **lengsan.** Listless, idle; dawdling over work; absent-minded.

Orang yang haiwān hati-nya lengsan,

Ta'-boleh di-harap suwatu kējaan;

Sa-hari kēja jadi sa-bulan

Sunggoh di-buwat tiyada sampaiyan:

a boorish and absent-minded man is not to be trusted with any work at all; a day's work drags on for a month, and though he is engaged on it the work is never finished.

لغسي **langsi.** I. Shrill, clear,—of the voice, of musical notes, etc. *Mēlangsi*: to give out a shrill note. *Kumbang mēlangsi bunga*: the bee utters its shrill note over the flower; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Kumbang pun mēlangsi lalu hinggap kapada sanggul*: the bee uttered a shrill note and perched upon the lady's tresses; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Mēlangsi bunyi tērompit-nya*: the notes of their trumpets sounded shrilly; Sh. Pr. Turk., 5.

II. Hangings such as are placed over a door; drapery. *Langsi-nya daripada bēludu*: the hangings were of velvet; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Di-aturnya meja di-buboh-nya langsi*: they laid the table and draped it; Sh. Sing. Terb., 8. Sometimes pronounced *langsai* or *langse*.

لغسي **langsai.** Completion, winding up, putting an end to. *Habis l.*: quite finished.

لغش **lēngang.** Sparse, of population; poor, of attendance at a service or festival.

لغش **lēngong.** *Mēlēngong*: to be pensive; to be wrapped in thought; to be unconscious of one's surroundings, as when a man receives bad news. *Dudok-lah mēlēngong di-bawah pohon kayu*: he sat day-dreaming under a tree; Ht. Mar. Mah.

لغكار **lēngkara.** I. [Skr. *alang-kara*.] Fabulous, unlikely, improbable, miraculous, wonderful.

II. A corruption of the word *nēgara* (a kettle-drum), q. v.

لغكاي **lēngkayan.** A sort of crow's-nest or tree platform on which light guns (*lela*) were mounted in Malay warfare.

لغكت **langkat.** I. Three days hence; the day after the day after to-morrow; = *tulat*.

II. *Tikar langkat*: a special pattern in mats. *Langkat* is also the name of a well-known district in Sumatra.

لغكر **lengkar** or **lingkar.** A coil,—of a snake, or of rope, or of anything similar. *Di-suroh uleh Sang Sēpēba lengkar rotan sa-bēsar pērisai*: Sang Sēpēba ordered a coil of rattan to be made of the size of a shield; Sej. Mal., 41. *Sēgan mēngorak lengkar*: slow to unwind its coils, of a snake; slow to do any work, sluggish, of a man; Prov. Cf. *lenggang*.

Bērlengkar: in coils, coiled up. *B. sapērti tali*: coiled up, like rope; Sh. Abd. Mk., 25. *Babi tunggal siyong-nya bērlengkar tujuh lengkar*: a lone boar with tusches rolling up into seven coils; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Ular b.*: a coiled snake; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 16. *Di-dalam hati chinta bērlengkar*: love is entwined round the heart; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12.

لغكر **lēngkor.** I. *Mēlēngkor*: to be slightly bowed or bent.

II. (Kedah.) *Mēlēngkor*: to snore loudly; = (Riau, Johor) *mēndēngkor*.

لڭكس **langkas.** Fiery, of a steed; spirited; active, of a man. Cf. *tangkas*.

لڭكس **lingkas.** A variant of *ringkas*, q. v.

لڭكڭ **lenggang** or **linggang.** I. Ring-shaped; a circumference; a numeral coefficient for bracelets, anklets, and objects of similar appearance. Cf. *lengkar* and *chēlenggang*.

L. lengkok: meandering. Cf. *benggang*.

II. To peel off, of paint, whitewash, etc.

لڭكڭ **langgang.** *Tērlanggang*: opening out; wide apart at the extremities, of a buffalo's horns; cf. *banggang*.

لڭكڭ **lēngkong.** I. Bowed, bow-shaped.
II. (Onom.) A deep booming sound; cf. *kong*, *gong*, etc.

لڭكڭ **lengkeng.** A name (said to be Chinese) given to the *buwah bidara*.

لڭكڭ **lengkong** or **lingkong.** Circular, curving; motion in a circular; the rim of a wheel. *Habis di-lengkong sakaliyan kota*: they completely surrounded all the forts; Sh. Pr. Turki, 11. *Kuwala di-lengkong karang*: an estuary encircled by reefs; Pel. Abd., 109.

Lengkongan bulan: the revolutions of the moon; the name of a Malay paper published in Singapore (A. D. 1900).

لڭكڭ **longgang.** A drain, a cesspool. *Di-bawah rumah-nya itu pēnōhlah dēngan longgang dan sampah-sampah*: the space below their houses was occupied by cesspools and rubbish-heaps; Pel. Abd., 77. *Kain dalam achar kutip chuchi diya hēndak masok ka-dalam longgang juga*: you may pick out an old garment from the sink and you may clean it, but it will want to go back into the cesspool all the same; you may educate a man of low tastes but he will return to his vices just the same; Prov. *Laḡsana intan manikam jatoh di-longgang ta'-hilang chēhaya*: like diamonds and pearls which do not lose their lustre even if they fall into a cesspool; characters which the worst surroundings cannot degrade; Prov.

In Penang *parit* is used of an open running drain where *longgang* would be used in Singapore.

لڭكڭ **langkap** or **lēngkap.** I. Complete; fully equipped; sufficiently supplied. *Burong yang lēngkap dēngan duwa sayap*: a bird in possession of both its wings; Ht. Abd., 71.

Chukup l.: fully supplied, complete; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27. *L. gēnap*: id.; Ht. Abd., 140, 191, 451.

Sa-lēngkap: all over; including all. *Dēngan sa-lēngkap-nya*: in its completeness; in full; Ht. Abd., 217, 284; Sej. Mal., 92.

Lēngkapi: to equip; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 26; Sej. Mal., 36, 116. *Lēngkapkan*: id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 81. *Mēlēngkapi*: id.; Sej. Mal., 19=; Ht. Mash., 42. *Mēlēngkapkan*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11, 154.

Bērlēngkap: to be complete; to be fully supplied or equipped; Sej. Mal., 54, 115.

Kēlēngkapan: equipment; necessary fittings or appurtenances; Ht. Abd., 472.

II. A plant, *arenga obtusifolia*.

Akar l.: a plant, *tinomiscium petiolare*.

III. The space underneath the sliding-piece or tray in a *sireh*-box.

IV. A large fly; = *langau*.

لڭكڭ **langkup.** To capsize, of a boat; to turn bottom upwards.

لڭكڭ **lingkap.** (Penang.) Lost, perished, ruined, spoilt, wasted, spent (of money or property).¹ Also *lingkup*.

لڭكڭ **lingkup.** I. Bundling a thing to one side; laying a table-cloth or any similar object so that it hangs down principally on one side; wearing a veil so that it hangs down extensively on one or more sides. *Bērtudong lingkup*: veiled in this way; Ht. Koris.

II. Spent, destroyed; = *lingkap*.

لڭكڭ **lungkup.** To capsize; a variant of *langkup*, q. v.

لڭكڭ **lengkak.** *Lengkak leman*: a tree yielding a wood well-adapted for shipbuilding; Kl., v. d. W.

لڭكڭ **lengkok.** *Mēlēngkok*: to bend, wind, or curve,—as a river or road. Cf. *chēlēngkok*. *Lenggang-lengkok*: winding, meandering.

لڭكڭ **longkum** or **lungkum.** Dome-like, dome-shaped; convex on one side and concave on the other.

لڭكڭ **langkan.** [Chin. *lān-kan*.] A balcony; a balustrade or railing.

لڭكو **langkau.** Skipping; overlapping; omitting and resuming; leaving a blank space in writing, or omitting paragraphs when reading.

لڭكوس **lēngkuwas.** An aromatic plant used in making curries, *alpinia galanga*; Muj., 51. *L. muda*: the young *lēngkuwas* fruit, a proverbial simile for a beautiful heel; Ht. Koris. *L. ranting*: a small wild ginger, *alpinia conchigera*.

¹ Cf. the pantun:—

Orang Aceh tanam lada
Buwat pēnjunjong batang dēdap;
Kalau jadi pura pēranda
Modal lingkup hērtā lingkap.

لڤكون **lĕngkoyan.** (Kedah.) A ginger; *zingiber cassumunar.* Also *lĕmpoyan.*

لڤكه **langkah.** Stepping, pacing; a step; a stride; striding over; starting out on a journey. *Tiyap-tiyap langkah ingat-lah abang:* remember me at every step you take; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 30. *Pĕrĕmpuwan ini langkah ular tiyada lĕpas:* "if this woman steps over a snake the snake will not let her escape;" she is so ugly that Providence will take the first opportunity of removing her.

L. kanan: to arrive punctually.

L. kiri: to arrive late.

Kutika l.: the lucky seasons for undertaking a journey. *Tĕrlalu banyak paham di-langkah:* very learned regarding the luckiest times for starting; Sh. Ul., 4.

Mĕngangkat l.: to step, to move; Sh. Abd. Mk., 108.

Salah l.: a false step; to slip. *Maka salah langkah Shah Kubād choḡmar Tiran Shah itu-pun mĕngĕnai Shah Kubād:* owing to Sh. Kubad taking a false step, the mace of Tiran Shah struck him; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Langkahkan: to put down (the foot) in taking a step. *Mĕlangkahkan:* id.; Ht. Abd., 114. *Apa-bila di-langkahkan-nya kaki-nya mĕmijak daratan maka mĕriyam pun di-pasang-lah:* the moment he set foot on the shore the guns fired (a salute); Ht. Abd., 109.

Langkahi: to walk over; Sej. Mal., 82.

Mĕlangkah: to step, to stride, to travel over. *M. lautan:* to cross the seas; Ht. Abd., 280. *M. bukit gunung:* to traverse hills and mountains; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Pĕlangkahahan or *pĕrlangkahahan:* paces, steps; a journey; Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895. *Ādat p.:* the compensation or extra gift given to the parents of a bride if the bride is a younger daughter, the elder being unmarried; Laws of Palembang, Simb. Ch., 14.

لڤكه **lengkah.** At variance, in disagreement.

لڤكه **longkah.** Loosened from its place; strained; out of its socket or joint. *Bunyi kĕlongkah-longkah:* the sound of the straining of the timbers in a ship in bad weather.

لڤكي **lĕngkai.** *Panjang lĕngkai:* long and slender; graceful, of the human figure; willowy; lissome; Ht. Raj. Sul., 8.

لڤكڤڤ **lĕngkitang.** A mussel (unidentified).

لڤكڤڤ **lĕngkiyang.** A small granary or rice-store. Also *rĕngkiyang.*

لڤك **lingga.** I. The name of a well-known island.
II. The transplanting of a tree together with the soil adhering to its roots.

لڤكاد **lĕnggada.** A medicinal plant (*diospyros lucida?*).

لڤكان **lĕnggana.** [Skr. *langghāna.*] Unwilling.

لڤكر **langgar.** I. Knocking against, coming into collision against, attacking.

Baik dan jahat, ayuhai taulan,

Jangan di-langgar 'ilmu dĕmikiyan:

Oh my friends, do not attack such knowledge as tells you what is good and what is evil; Sh. Rej., 1.

Langgaran: the attack; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 70.

Langgari: to resist, to oppose, to attack, to fight against; Sh. Abd. Mk., 56. *Langgarkan:* id.; Ht. Abd., 206. *Mĕlanggar:* id.; Ht. Abd., 305, 469.

II. Jav. A Muhammadan private chapel, better known as (Malacca) *surau*, or (Penang) *bandarsah*; a small shrine for a few people and not a mosque of general assembly; Kam. Kech., 11; Sh. Ung. Bers., 6; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 139, 141.

لڤكر **lenggar.** Wide apart, as packages in a box.

لڤكر **longgar.** Loose, as a *kĕris* in a scabbard which is too wide for it; knocking against the sides.

لڤكس **langgas.** (Penang.) Without ties; untrained, as a man who has no wife or relatives to consider.

لڤكس **linggis.** *Linggisan dayong:* the long pole which is elevated above the side of the boat and is made fast to the thole-pins.

لڤكڤڤ **langgang.** *Tonggang-langgang:* (Riau, Johor) topsy-turvy, helter-skelter, upside down, head over heels; Ht. Sg. Samb., Sh. Sing. Terb., 10. *Tunggil l.:* (Kedah) id. Cf. *tonggang.*

لڤكڤڤ **lĕnggang.** A short pause; Kl., v. d. W.

لڤكڤڤ **lenggang.** Rocking, swaying; the rolling of a boat; swinging the arms when walking; a rolling or swaggering gait. *L. hulu, l. hilir:* rolling up and rolling down; the aimless peregrinations of a vagrant. *Lenggok-lenggang bagai chupak hanyut:* rocking to and fro like a floating coco-nut shell; a proverbial description of a loose woman; J. S. A. S., II., 156. *Bĕrjalan sĕrta lenggang-nya yang lĕmah-lĕmbut:* to walk with a gently swaying action; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Bĕrjalan mĕngayun lenggang:* to walk with a marked roll or swagger; Ht. Ind. Meng.

L. pĕrut: a ceremonial washing of the body of a woman in the seventh month of pregnancy.

Bĕrlenggang: to roll (of a ship); to lurch about or roll about (of a man); Sh. Pant. Shl., 1; Pel. Abd., 32.

لنگڱ **lenggak**. Thrusting the head backwards; forcing it back so as to strain the neck; looking intently upwards. Cf. *longgak*, *changak*, etc.

لنگڱ **lenggok**. The swaying of a dancer; posturing; gesticulating; moving the head or body meaningly. *L. lenggang*: id. (frequentative); v. *lenggang*. *Bērlenggok*: to sway the body as a dancer; to walk with a slight roll. *Bērkata sēraya bērlenggok*: to gesticulate while speaking; Sh. Ung. Bers., 4. *Tērlenggok-lenggok*: gesticulating or swaying the body continually; Ht. Ind. Meng., Sh. Panj. Sg.

لنگڱ **longgak**. Looking directly upwards, as a man would look at the moon in mid-heaven. *Hantu l.*: a name given to an evil spirit the head of which is turned permanently upwards (an attribute sometimes assigned to the spectre huntsman or *hantu pēmburu*). Cf. *dongak*, *lenggak*, etc.

لنگڱ **longgok** or **lunggok**. Heaping up into little mounds; the collection of grass or stubble and its distribution into little heaps; piling up small pieces of firewood in stacks. *Longgok-kan*: to gather into heaps,—used of people piling their furniture into heaps in the street during a fire so as to save it; Sh. Sing. Terb., 20; Sh. K. G. T., 20. *Bērlonggok*: gathered in such heaps, of furniture; Sh. K. G. T., 15.

لنگم **langgam**. *Bērlanggam*: to club together; to subscribe to a common purpose; Bint. Tim., 23 February., 1895.

لنگم **linggam**. Red. Cf. *sēdēlinggam*, red-lead.

لنگندي **lenggundi**. A small tree with violet flowers and aromatic leaves, *vitex trifolia*; Ht. Koris; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 13; Sh. B. A. M., 5. The leaves of this tree are used medicinally. Also pronounced *lēgundi*.

لنگو **lunggu**. *Bēlunggu*: shackles, fetters, stocks; Muj., 27; Ht. Gul. Bak., 16, 25, 35, 79. Also pronounced *bēlēnggu*.

لنگون **langgowan**. A rice-store or granary; Kl.

لنگه **lenggoh**. *Mēlenggoh*: to lean on one's arms; to sit with one's elbows resting on the table.

لنگي **langgai**. I. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. *Langgaiyan*: id.

II. *Bēlat langgai* or *bēlat langai*: a bag-net working on six bamboo posts.

لنگي **linggi**. The covered or decked portions of a Malay boat (at the prow and at the stern).

لڱاغ **langlang**. I. Handsome, pretty, lovely (in Romance and Poetry).

II. Jav. Travelling over, cruising about. *L. buwana*: wandering over the earth; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *L. samudra*: cruising over the ocean; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

لڱاي **longlai**. Bent, bowed. *Lēmah longlai*: gently bowing, slightly swaying, willowy; Ht. Gh.; Sh. Ul., 28.

لڱن **lēngan**. The arm; the sleeve of a garment. *Sapērti lēngan bēsar-nya*: as big as the arm; Sej. Mal., 20.

Pangkal l.: the upper arm.

Tidor bērbantal lēngan: to sleep using an arm for a pillow; v. *bantal*.

لڱه **lēngoh**. Stiffness and pain in the joints. *Mēlēngoh*: to feel stiff in the joints as a horse or man after much exercise.

لڱي **lēngai**. Listlessness, carelessness; = *lalai*. *Kēlja lēngai-lēngai lambat buleh laki*: listless work delays one getting a husband; Prov.

لڱظ **lafatl**. Arab. Word, expression; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. I. M. P.; Muj., 16.

لڱف **lap**. A dishcloth. *Kartās l.*: blotting paper. *Mēlapkan*: to suck up moisture with cloth or blotting paper; to extinguish small embers by pressure.

لڱف **lup**. I. A technical term used in weaving;—the rod through which the threads pass?

II. (Onom.) The sound made by a heavy body going “plump” into water.

لڱا **lēpa**. An edible part of the sago palm. *Lēpa-lēpa*: a kind of small boat; Kl., v. d. W.

لڱت **lēpat**. A class of cakes consisting of a sweetmeat wrapped up in a leaf and so cooked; Ht. Sh. *Mēngikat l.*: to put these sweetmeats in their wrappers; Ht. Si. Misk., 28.

لڱر **lēpor**. *Mati lēpor*: to be suffocated in mud.

لڱس **lēpas**. Liberation, release, escape, quitting; past, ago, since. *Lēpas sēmbahyang maghrib*: after evening prayer; Ht. Abd., 32. *Tiyada di-lēpas pulang*: they did not let him return home.

Kain l.: a loose garment worn as a sort of plaid or shawl; an unsewn “sarong.”

Lēpasi: to release from; to permit the avoidance of; to free from. *Lēpaskan* and *mēlēpaskan*: to let (a person) go; to release; Ht. Abd., 30.

Tērlēpas: having escaped, having avoided.

Tērlēpas daripada mulut buwaya masok ka-dalam mulut harimau: after having escaped

from the crocodile's jaws to fall into the mouth of a tiger; out of the frying-pan into the fire; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 97. *Bagai tĕrlĕpas daripada tangan*: like escaping from the very clutch (of the captor); a very narrow escape; Prov. *Asal nyawa-nya tĕrlĕpas*: provided only his life is spared.

لثغ **lĕpang**. (Onom.?) A creeping plant yielding an empty bladder-like fruit which boys amuse themselves by bursting. *Buwah l.*: the fruit in question.

Ombak bunga l.: white-crested waves; "white horses" at sea.

لثغ **lĕpong**. (Onom.) A thumping noise; a noise as of a bladder bursting or drum beating.

لثق **lĕpak**. I. *Puteh mĕlĕpak*: snowy white; extreme whiteness such as that of cotton wool. Also *puteh mĕnjĕlĕpak*.

II. (Onom.) A dull thud such as that created by an open book falling on the ground.

لثق **lĕpek**. (Onom.) A dull squelching sound such as that given out by a wet roll of cloth when stepped on.

لثق **lĕpok** (Onom.) A sound similar to *lĕpak*, II., but duller in tone; the sound made by a piece of wood striking a coco-nut shell. *Lĕpok-lĕpok*: a clapper made of a striker and half a coco-nut shell.

لثو **lĕpau**. The verandah of a Malay house; usually *sĕrambi*.

لثو **lĕpu**. A salt-water fish (unidentified) with venomous spiked fins.

لثه **lĕpeh**. Turned over, folded, as when a page is turned down; = *lipat*, but confined in use to cases where only a very small portion of the edge is turned over. *Lĕpeh* is also used (Kedah) of the ravelled or turned down edge of a mat.

لثه **lĕpoh**. *Mĕlĕpoh*: to be blistered, as the skin is blistered by sun-burn or by hot iron or by the juice of some plants.

لثق **lok**. A curve or wavy indentation, especially in a *kĕris*. *Lok-nya tujuh*: it (the weapon) had seven curves in its blade; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 76. *Parang sari sa-bilah tujuh bĕlas lok-nya*: a knife (*parang sari*) with seventeen windings in its blade; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 73. *Sundang bĕrlok*: a *sundang* (weapon) with a sinuous blade.

Also *ĕlok*; cf. *tĕlok*, *kĕlok*, *gĕlong*, etc.

لثا **likā**. Arab. Meeting, encounter; combat.

لثسا **laksa**. I. [Skr. *lakṣa*: a hundred thousand.] A myriad; ten thousand. *Sa-laksa dirham*: ten thousand *dirham*; Ht. Gul. Bak., 10. *Kĕduwa-nya ada ribu dan laksa*: secondly, she must have thousands and ten thousands (of money); she must be rich; Marsd. Gr., 210. *Sa-laksa tujuh ribu lima ratus ringgit*: seventeen thousand five hundred dollars; Ht. Abd., 265.

II. [Pers. *lakhshah*.] A kind of vermicelli.

لثسان **laksana**. I. Likeness, similarity; resembling, as, like, = *sapĕrti* or *bagai*.

Laksanakan: to imitate, to equal, to rival, to compare with. *Tiyada dapat di-laksana-kan lagi*: peerless; Ht. Mas Ed.

II. *Bijak laksana*: prudent, modest, chaste, Sh. Panj. Sg.; = *bijaksana*.

لثسان **laksamana**. [Skr. *lakṣamāna*, the half-brother of Rama.] The name of the half-brother of Rama, the hero of the Ramayana; the title of a high official in a Malay state corresponding in some respects to an admiral.

Dato' Bĕndahara mĕmĕrentah nĕgĕri,
Laksamana mĕmĕrentah laut:

the Dato' Bendahara rules the land and the Laksamana rules the sea; J. I. A., I., 150.

L. mĕngamok: the name of a Malay dish of fruit cut up and mixed with sugar.

Baris l.: the line drawn by Laksamana to protect Sita from Rawana; the magic encircling line drawn by magicians; the double triangle.

لثلق **laklak**. The hollow just above the sternum; the hollow at the base of the throat and within the collar bone. Also known as *kubang nadi*.

لثلق **loklek**. (Penang.) A graceful walk; a languid but pretty way of moving.

لثلق **loklok**. I. [Arab. *lu'lu'*.] A pearl; v. *lo'lo'*.
II. A pool, a swamp; Sh. Panj. Sg.

لثلق **luklak**. (Kedah.) Disorderly; confused; dirty lack of neatness.

لثكا **lēka**. A long hookah.

لثكت **lēkat**. Adhering; sticking to; adhesive, clammy. *Daripada masa itu lēkat-lah gĕlaran itu sampai sĕkarang ini*: from that day to the present time the name stuck (to me); Ht. Abd., 41.

Lĕkatkan: to stick (a thing) on something else; Muj., 78. *Mĕlĕkatkan*: id. *Mĕlĕkatkan kĕrĕsek ka-buloh*: to stick coarse sand on bamboo; to waste time (for as the wet sand dries it falls off again); Prov.

Mĕlĕkat: to adhere to, to stick to; Ht. Abd., 62.

Pělěkat : a placard, a bill (possibly from the English "placard" and not from *lěkat*). *Surat p.* : id.

Tĕrlěkat : stuck upon, stuck to, adhering to; Ht. Abd., 106.

لكت *lěkit*. Adhesive; cf. *lěkat*.

لكر *lěkar*. A rattan frill for lifting pots off the fire without burning the fingers.

L. bĕtina : a double frill.

L. jantan : a single frill.

لكر *lěkir*. *Panau lěkir* : a disease discolouring the skin.

لکس *lěkas*. Hastily; quickly; speedily; soon. *Nanti lěkas rosak mata*; your eyesight will soon be spoilt; Ht. Abd., 39.

لکس *lěkis*. A tree (unidentified).

لکغ *lěkang*. I. Shelling; removing the skin of a fruit with the fingers. *Rambutan l.* : a variety of rambutan so called because the stone is easily separable from the edible flesh in which it is encased.

II. (Onom.) A sound such as that of hammering on metal.

لکغ *lěkong*. I. (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by *lěkang*, II., but deeper in tone.

II. *Mata lěkong* : hollow-eyed; better *chĕng-kong*, q. v.

لکف *lěkap*. I. Cleaving, sticking (of flat things); flattened on; cuddling up against, as a child cuddles up against his mother.

II. See *lěkup*, II.

لکف *lěkup*. I. A wild mango (unidentified).

II. *Lěkup-lěkap* : (Onom.) the noise made by coco-nut shells rattling on the ground.

لکى *lěkak*. See *lěkok*.

لکى *lěkok*. I. Hollow, concave; low swampy ground; the lower levels of a roadway where water collects.

Mĕnambun tanah yang tinggi,

Mĕnggali tanah yang lěkok :

to heap earth on mounds and dig away the ground where it is lowest; to spend labour where it is least needed; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 117.

Lěkak-lěkok or *lěkok-lěkok* : swampy places, low-lying tracts or pieces of land; Ht. Abd., 238.

II. (Penang.) The suit "hearts" in playing-cards.

لکم *lěkam*. To grasp in the hollow between the forefinger and thumb, *i.e.*, near the joint not between the tips.

لکم *lakum*. [Arab. *ḥulḥūm*.] Throat, gullet, windpipe.

لکن *lakin*. Arab. Well, so, yet, but, however. *Wa-lakin* : and yet; and still.

لکن *lěkon*. [Siamese.] A play or native opera acted by Siamese women; cf. *lakon* and *lělakon*.

لکو *lěku*. *Bĕrtĕlěku* : to lean on the elbow; v. *tĕlěku*.

لکه *lěkah*. A variant of *rĕkah*, q. v.

لکه *lěkeh*. (Onom.) *Lěkoh-lěkeh* : the noise of panting; deep breathing.

لکه *lěkoh*. (Onom.) *Lěkoh-lěkoh* : a sound such as that of a man continually coughing. *Lěkoh-lěkeh* : the sound of a man panting and puffing.

لکيو *lakyu*. [Chin.?] A chopper of Chinese make.

لکا *lěga*. Broad, wide; space, freedom from obstacles; (by metaphor) easiness of mind or body; good health; good spirits. *L. dada* : broad-chested; full-chested. *Rawan ta'-lěga* : love will not leave (him) in peace; love that disquiets; Sh. Panj. Sg.

لکت *lěgat*. Keeping straight on; continuing on the same course, of a ship.

لکر *lěgor*. The district "Ligor" in the Siamese-Malay States.

لکس *lěgas*. To "snick" off anything; to cut off a projection by a slight blow.

لکغ *lěgong*. (Onom.) A noise such as that of the booming of a gong.

لکف *lěgap*. (Onom.) *Lěgup-lěgap* : a noise such as that of two people fighting or of planks falling on each other.

لکف *lěgup*. See *lěgap*.

لکم *lěgam*. I. Black. *Hitam lěgam* : pitch-black, coal-black. *Sa-orang habshĭ laki-laki hitam lěgam* : a male Ethiopian of a coal-black colour; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89.

II. [Hind. *lagām*.] A bit (for a horse). Usually pronounced *lagam*.

III. (Onom.) A sound such as the roar of artillery.

لکم *lěgum*. (Onom.) The deep boom of heavy gun-firing. *Lěgum-lěgam* : id. (frequentative).

لکن *lěgen*. Jav. Palm-sap used as yeast.

لکندی *lěgundi*. A plant, *vitex trifolia*; Bint. Tim., 27 February, 1895. Also *lĕnggundi*, q. v.

لکو *lěgu*. *Mĕlěgu* : to weave the selvage or border of a mat. Cf. *lagang*.

لکیکن *lagikan*. A compound form of *lagi akan*.

- للاب **lĕlaba.** A spider ; better *laba-laba* ; v. *laba*.
- للاغت **lĕlangit.** A canopy, Cr. Gr., 58 ; = *langit-langit*.
- للاغن **lĕlangon.** Jav. A pleasure garden, Ht. Sh., Ht. Mas Ed. ; = *taman*. Also *langon*.
- للاكن **lĕlakon.** Jav. A staged play or performance ; Ht. Sh., Ht. Perb. Jaya, Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *lakon*, q. v.
- للاكي **lĕlaki.** Male ; = *laki-laki*.
- للايغ **lĕlayang.** A paper kite ; a swallow ; Cr. Gr., 58 ; = *layang-layang*.
- للت **lĕlat.** *Sireh lĕlat* : a name given to the *sireh*, and to the bearer of the *sireh*, at a wedding when the *sireh* is used ceremonially by the bride and bridegroom in plighting their troth. Cf. *sireh gĕnggam*.
- لر **lĕlar.** Continually, repeatedly, again and again, reiteration. *Di-pĕlĕlar timba ka-pĕrigi ta'-sa-kali sa-kali pĕchah* : a pitcher which is always going to the well will some time or other get broken ; Prov.
- للس **lĕlas.** To trim. *Mĕlĕlas balong ayam* : to trim the comb of a cock.
- للف **lĕlap.** Deep, of sleep ; profound, of slumber. *Tidor ta'-lĕlap* : half asleep ; light or broken slumbers ; Ht. Abd., 15 ; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 28. *Tidor lĕlap* : deep sleep ; sound asleep ; Ht. Abd., 375, 412.
Lĕlap is also used of the expiration of the time allowed for the redemption of pawned property. *Sudah l.* : (the pledge) has been forfeited by lapse of time.
- للق **lĕlak.** To get loose and fall down, of clothing ; to slip off or slip down.
- للمب **lĕlomba.** A dolphin, a porpoise ; Cr. Gr., 58 ; —a variant of *lomba-lomba*.
- لله **lĕlah.** Weariness, exhaustion ; being tired out by work. *Lĕteh l.* or *pĕnat l.* : extreme weariness ; Ht. Abd., 191, 319. *Bĕrhĕntikan l.* : to put a stop to one's weariness ; to rest one's wearied limbs ; Cr. Gr., 31. *Sa-lĕlah burung tĕrbang* : as far as a bird can fly without weariness ; an indefinite measure of length signifying "a considerable distance" ; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 55 ; cf. *sa-rĕjang kuda bĕrlari*.
Batoĕ l. : whooping cough, in adults ; long exhausting fits of coughing.
Bĕrlĕlah : to be wearied ; to be listless with fatigue ; Ht. Kal. Dam., 68.
Kĕlĕlahan : trouble, labour, weariness ; Ht. Abd., 123 ; Sh. B. A. M., 9.

- لله **lillahi.** Arab. To (or for) God ; a dative of Allah. *Al-hamdu 'lillahi* : praise be to God, a common exclamation ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 10.
- للي **lĕlai.** Drawing a bough towards one ; swaying inwards or downwards, of a bough.
- للبق **lĕlepek.** A kind of beetle.
- لليو **lĕlewa.** Behaviour. *Tingkah l.* : customs and ways ; Sh. Panj. Sg. = *tingkah laku*. *Mĕmbuwat l.* : to be affected or capricious ; Sh. Panj. Sg.
- لم **lam.** A species of waterworm from which an oil is extracted. *Minyak l.* : the oil in question which is used as a specific for wounds.
- لم **lum.** *Masaĕ lum* : overripe ; ripe to rottenness.
- لماري **lĕmari.** An almeirah ; a wardrobe ; a variant of *almari*, the commoner form.
- لمب **lĕmba.** A plant ; *pothomorpha subpeltata*.
- لمب **lomba.** A billowy motion ; a word specially applied to the mode of progression of a porpoise or dolphin, or of a horse when cantering or galloping. Cf. *ombak* and *gĕlombang*.
Lomba-lomba : a porpoise or dolphin ; Ht. Sg. Samb. ; Sh. B. A. M., 4 ; J. S. A. S., III., 34.
L. l. alor : the porpoise, *phocaena phocaenoides*.
L. l. sungai : the dolphin ; *delphinus delphis*.
Bĕrlomba : to gallop ; to race. *Bĕrlomba-lomba* : id. *Bĕrlomba kuda* : to race horses. *Bĕrlomba pĕrahu* : to race boats. *Bĕrlomba-lomba kĕduwa buwah sĕkochi itu* : the two boats raced ; Pel. Abd., 105. *Lima hari lima malam iya di-laut bĕrmain-main dan bĕrlomba-lomba* : he was at sea for five days and five nights, racing and amusing himself ; Ht. Kal. Dam., 400. *Bĕrlombakan kuda pateĕ dĕngan kuda Hamza* : to race my horse against that of Hamza ; Ht. Hamz.
- لمباك **lĕmbaga.** Original form ; embryo ; early stages ; beginnings of anything ; primeval customs. *L. bisul* : the early stages of a boil. *L. nabî Muĕhammad* : the earth out of which the Prophet Muĕhammad was created ; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 2. *Bonda-nya naik-lah lĕmbaga iya* : his mother conceived him ; Ht. Pg. Ptg. 'Ādat l. : the traditional customs or customary law of a country ; Pel. Abd., 130 ; Ht. Ind. Meng. ; Ht. Raj. Don., 24. The word is also used as a title for certain officers, guardians of ancient customary law in the Negri Sembilan.
- لمبايغ **lĕmbayong.** A climber (unidentified). It has purple flowers. *Warna l.* : purple carmine ; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 10.

لَبَت lambat. Slow; behind time. *Lambat bĕlajar*: slow to learn. *Lambat lawan*: to fight for a long time; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Jika lambat mĕnulis lambat-lah mĕndapat wang*: if you are slow to write you will be slow to earn money; Ht. Abd., 39. *Biyar lambat asal sĕlamat*: let it be slow provided it be safe; slow and sure; Prov.

Bĕrlambatan: slow; in arrear; behind its time; Sh. Sri Ben., 84; Ht. Abd., 60. *Kĕlambatan*: sluggishness, slowness; Muj., 70.

لَبَت lambut. *Mĕlambut*: to rise high into the air (of smoke).

لَبَت lembat. I. The swaying of a bough or hanging piece of cloth.

II. A salt-water fish (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W.

لَبَت lĕmbut. Softness, delicacy; weak, flexible, effeminate. *Kulit tangan-nya itu sapĕrti tangan kanak-kanak lĕmbut-nya*: the skin of his hands was soft as the skin of a child; Ht. Abd., 119. *Tiyada buleh iya mĕngangkat duwa puloh kati, bagitu-lah lĕmbut orang-nya*: he could not lift twenty catties, so weak was he; Ht. Abd., 114.

L. hati: loss of resentment; softer or kinder feelings. *Hati-ku pun lĕmbut-lah*: my resolve was weakened; my feelings were softened.

Lĕmah l.: extremely mild, soft or delicate. *Angin yang lĕmah-lĕmbut*: a very gentle breeze; Ht. Abd., 222. *Kĕlakuwan lĕmah-lĕmbut*: gentleness of manner. *Lĕmah-lĕmbut malu-maluwan*: full of gentleness and modesty; Cr. Gr., 30.

Lĕmbuti: to soften; to pacify; to render gentle; to meet with fair words; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Mĕlĕmbutkan: to soften, to pacify, to render kindly. *M. hati pĕrĕmpuwan*: to allay the anger or win the love of a woman; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Sh. Kub.

لَبَدَق lambĕdak. A fish (unidentified); Ht. Raj. Pas., 69.

لَبَر lambor. A large jelly-fish; (in romances) a monstrous medusa mentioned in conjunction with dragons; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Nata. See also *lamboĕ*.

لَبَر lĕmbar. I. A thread, a strand. *Tali sa-lĕmbar*: a strand of a piece of a string; Sh. Pant. Shl., 9. *Tali yang tiga lĕmbar itu ta'-suwang-suwang putus*: a rope of three strands cannot be easily broken; union is strength; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 45.

II. Jav. A sheet; a piece (of cloth, paper, etc.); = *hĕlai*. *Ēmpat lĕmbar kartās*: four sheets of paper; Muj., 25. *Kain sa-lĕmbar*: a single piece of clothing; Sh. Panj. Sg.

لَبَر limbor. *Sambor limbor*: appearing and disappearing; flashing; intermittent visibility. Also *sambor-limor* and *sabor-limor*.

لَبِغ lambing. Pricked up, of the ears; coming to a point. *L. susu*: the udder or breast swelling with milk.

لَبِغ lambong. I. The side or flank. *Lambongan*: id. *Aku tahu asal ĕngkau, kĕluwar daripada lambong kiri Adam*: I know your origin, you issued from the left side of Adam. *Luka di-lambongan*: a wound in the side; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Mĕnikam lambongan*: to pierce the side; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Di-chakar uleh Bĕtara Kĕsna kĕna lambongan, lalu gugor ka-bumi*: when the Great God Krishna threw the discus at him he was struck in the side and fell to the ground; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Roda lambong: a paddle-wheel.

II. Swelling up, as a wave; bounding up, as an india-rubber ball when thrown forcibly against the ground; darting up, as a bird making for the upper air.

Lambongan: to cause to surge up, to create a swell in the ocean. *Di-lambongan ombak*: to rise on the crest of a swell, of a man swimming in the sea; Ht. Gh.; Sh. A. R. S. J., 6.

Mĕlambong: to bound up; to surge or swell up; to shoot up. *Tuwah mĕlambong tinggi, chĕlaka mĕnimpa badan*: good luck has soared aloft and misfortune crushes down the body; a proverbial description of unmixed ill-luck; J. S. A. S., III., 29.

Lambong is also used in a technical sense of the start given to a kite by the person who launches it upwards.¹ By metaphor, *lambong* is used to describe excessive flattery. *Bukan sĕhaya lambong*: I am not flattering you; it is no mere flattery. *Jangan turwan lambong tĕrlampau*: do not overdo your praises.

لَبِغ lĕmbang. Soft-spokenness, "blarney"; compliment; speaking in low gentle tones. *Mĕlĕmbang pĕrlahan-lahan rasa-nya sapĕrti mĕmujok yang di-bĕrahikan*: speaking in soft low tones as though to charm one's beloved.

لَبِغ lembang or limbang. I. Low-lying swampy or broken land; mud; a puddle. *Bumi jangan lembang, pĕmalu jangan patah, ular biyar mati*: let not the earth be disturbed nor the stick broken, yet let the snake be killed; if you have anything to do, do it as cheaply as is consistent with effective workmanship; Prov.

II. *Mĕlembang*: to take a circuitous route on a journey; to "beat about the bush," in speech.

III. The process of washing rice.

IV. Past, of time. *Limbang tĕngah hari*: after midday.

لَبِغ lĕmbeng or lĕmbing. A light spear or lance. *Sĕgala yang bĕrlĕmbing bĕrtikamkan lĕmbing*: all who had lances thrust with their lances; Sej. Mal., 17.

¹ E.g., in the proverbial pantun:—

*Putus tali mĕlambong wau,
Wau di-lambong sabĕrang paya;
Putus hati pandang ka-pulau,
Pulau tidak mĕnanggong sĕhaya.*

L. buwang-buwangan : darts; light javelins; Ht. Mar. Mah.

L. tikam pari : a lance with a triple barb.

Pĕrlĕmbingkan : to pierce with a lance; to spear; Ht. Isk. Dz.

لڤ لĚmbong. Expansion; swelling; blown out, swollen with wind.

Mĕlĕmbong : to be puffed out or blown out. *Mĕnggĕlĕmbongkan* : to blow (anything) out. *Sapĕrti ikan buntal mĕnggĕlĕmbongkan diri* : as the *buntal* fish puffs itself out; a proverbial simile for a man who talks bombastically.

لڤ limbong. I. *Limbongan* : a dry dock; a cutting in which native vessels are laid up for repairs; Sh. Sing. Terb., 46.

II. *Kusta limbong* : leprosy causing the extremities to fall off.

لڤ lombong or lumbong. Concavity; a large basin or hollow in the ground such as that left after the explosion of a mine; a surface mine. *Hanya-lah tinggal lombong-nya satu* : only a great concavity was left (after the eruption); Sh. Lamp., 41. *Pĕrahu l.* : a vessel of broad beam and great draught. *L. timah* : a surface digging for tin.

لڤ lĚmbap. Moist; clammy; wet, but not very wet. *Sĕbab tiyada tahu mĕnari di-katakan lĚmbap* : to say it is too wet for dancing because one does not know how to dance; a bad workman finds fault with his tools; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 54. By metaphor, the word is used of idleness in a worker.

لڤ lambak. A confused heap; a pile. *Wang bĕr-lambak-lambak* : money in piles, e.g., on a table when a gambler is winning heavily. *Bĕras pun mĕlambak pĕnoh di-lorong* : the rice lay about in heaps on the road; Sh. K. G. T., 12.

لڤ lambok. I. *Mĕlambok* : to throw up, in digging,—used of a man digging a well and throwing the earth outside the well.

II. A large jelly-fish or medusa.¹ *L. kĕpala kĕras* and *l. nangka* : recognised varieties of the large jelly-fish seen floating about in harbours. Cf. *lambor*.

III. *Bubor lambok* : a kind of soup made of prawns, fish, ginger, and other ingredients. Also *lambok-lambok*.

لڤ lembak. *Mĕlembak* : to boil over, as a pot on the fire.

¹ E.g., in the pantun :—

Anak bĕrok mĕmakan siput

Di-sambar uleh buwaya katak;

Laksana lambok di-tĕngah laut,

Tĕnggĕlam timbul di-lambong ombak.

لڤ lĚmbek. Soft and moist; pulpy; viscous; Kam. Kech., 8. *Yang ada mĕmbawa tĕpong lĚmbek-lĚmbek di-tĕkankan-nya di-batu itu* : some brought very moist dough and pressed it upon the stone; Ht. Abd., 237. Cf. also Pel. Abd., 69; Sh. Abd. Mk., 24.

لڤ lembek. A thin mat or rug of Arab make.

لڤ limbok. A species of wild dove; a name sometimes given to the wild dove in the language of sorcery.

لڤ lĚmbam. Slow, sluggish; dilatory in work.

لڤ lĚmbu. An ox. *Anak l.* : a calf. *L. jantan* : a bull; Ht. Abd., 105. *Minyak sapi lĚmbu* : cow's milk (in contradistinction to buffalo-milk); Muj., 60. *L. kasi* : a bullock. *L. dogol* : a hornless bull or bullock. *Laksana lĚmbu kasi* or *laksana lĚmbu dogol* : like a bullock, or like a hornless bull; a proverbial simile for a man who threatens but does no more.

LĚmbu also occurs as an Old-Javanese title; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Cf. *kĕrbau*, *misa*, *gajah*, *kuda*, etc.

Siput mata lĚmbu : a shell (unidentified); Ht. Sh.

لڤ lĚmbuwara. A kind of fish; v. d. W. Cf. *lambor*.

لڤ lĚmbuwana. The name of the weapon used by the Spectre Huntsman (*hantu pĕmburu*).

لڤ lĚmboyan. *Orang lĚmboyan* : (Kedah) invisible elves of the sea-shore and forest; = (Riau, Johor) *orang bunian*.

لڤ lĚmbah. Low-lying land, meadow, swamp, valley. *Jikalau bĕrjalan di-padang mĕnjadi lĚmbah, jikalau bĕrjalan di-lĚmbah mĕnjadi sungai* : if they marched over a dry plain it became a swamp, if they marched over a swamp it became a flowing river;—a description of the heavy march of a huge army; Ht. Ind. Meng. *L. gunong* : the foot of a mountain; the swampy valley at the base of a mountain; Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Meng. *Tanah lĚmbah kandongan ayer* : low-lying land is a gathering place for water; folly invites plunder or defencelessness invites attack; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 101.

لڤ limbah. (Riau, Johor.) A cess-pool, a sink; Ht. Abd., 24, 237, 344. *Limbahan* : id.; Pel. Abd., 36. *Pĕlimbah* : id.; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 20; Sh. Abd. Mk., 125. *Pĕlimbahan* : id. *Manikam itu kalau jatuh ka-dalam limbahan sa-kali-pun, tiyada akan hilang chĕhaya-nya* : were a gem to fall even into a cess-pool it would not lose its lustre; virtue is virtue even in mean surroundings; Prov., Ht. Abd., 362; J. S. A. S., XI., 33.

لمبه **lumbah.** A generic name for a number of plants, especially the *curculigo*.

L. bukit : *peliosanthes* spp.

L. merah : *curculigo recurvata*.

L. paya : *homalomena rostratum*.

L. rimba : *curculigo sumatrana*.

لمبي **lambai.** The act of waving or beckoning with anything as people wave their farewells to a departing ship. *Di-lambai-nya dengan chēmara merah maka di-balas-nya uleh pērahu itu dengan chēmara kuning* : they waved a red yak-tail and were answered from the ship with a yellow one; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Mēlambai : to wave, to beckon. *Di-lambai-nya dengan tangan-nya* : he waved his hand; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Orang yang mēmbawa jalan mēlambai-lambai sēhaya dengan G.* : the people who took us on board waved their farewells to me and G.; Pel. Abd., 57. When used of a dancer the word refers to a movement of the arm suggesting encouragement or invitation.

لمبي **limbai.** *Mēlimbai* : to swing the arm; to wave about a whip; to flicker, of a flame; to sway the arm, of a dancer when the swaying is intended to suggest a negative. *Mēmbuwang limbai* : id. (in the last sense only).

لمبيك **lēmbega.** A plant, better known as *rēmbega*, q. v.

لمس **lēmas.** I. Loss of consciousness consequent on immersion in water or suffocation in smoke or mud; drowning; (by metaphor) dizzy unconsciousness of one's surroundings. *Habislah mati lēmas kēna asap api itu* : they were all suffocated in the smoke of that fire; Ht. Kal. Dam., 258. *Habis binasa mati lēmas di-dalam laut* : all were destroyed being drowned in the sea; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Kēlēmasan di-dalam laut 'āshik bērahi* : drowned in the ocean of love; Ht. Gul. Bak., 77. *Lēmas pikir* : confused thought.

Anak angsa mati lēmas,

Mati lēmas di-ayer masin;

Hilang bēhasa karēna ēmas,

Hilang budi karēna miskīn :

the gosling died drowned, it died drowned in briny water; wealth ruins courtliness and poverty ruins discretion; Prov.

II. Weak, feeble; = *lēmah*. *Putus-putus lēmas suwara-nya* : his voice was broken and weak; Ht. Gul. Bak., 43.

لمخ **lēmang.** I. Cooking in a hollow bamboo lined with plantain leaves. *Di-lēmang dalam buloh muda* : cooked in a piece of young bamboo; Muj., 64. *Mēlēmang* : to cook in this way.

Bēlah lēmang; a feast held when the padi crop is approaching maturity to propitiate the padi spirit (*sēmangat*); v. Perak Govt. Gazette, 25 June, 1894.

II. *Mēlēmang* : to bend over backwards (and pick up with the teeth a coin from the ground behind)—a feat performed by Malay dancing girls.

لمف **limpa.** The liver. *Ambil ujung limpa kambing di-kērat uleh orang yang sakit dēmam itu* : take the tip of a goat's liver after it has been cut off by the fever-patient; Muj., 61. *L. jantongan* : the liver and heart; the seat of the feelings; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14.

لمثاوغ **lēmpaung.** A tree (unidentified); Kl.

لمث **lampit.** Jav. A sleeping-mat of fine texture; cf. *sēlampit*. *Tērima kaseh di-bawah lampit* : a meaningless expression used as an equivalent for *sudah di-kaseh jangan di-bangkit* : when you have definitely made a present don't keep harping on it; Prov.

لمث **lampat or limpat.** Fresh, strong, jovial, handsome. *L. johari* : id.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

لمث **lompat.** Leaping, springing, jumping; (by metaphor) to behave without self-restraint, to give rein to one's wishes.

Lompati : to spring upon. *Banyak mati di-lompati uleh todak itu* : many perished through the saw-fish leaping on them; Sej. Mal., 82.

Bērlompatan : in leaps; jumping, springing forward;—as fish leaping out of the water (Sej. Mal., 82), or as tigers leaping forward, when released from the toils (Sh. Abd. Mk., 51).

Mēlompat : to jump; to leap. *Kuching m.* : a "cat's leap;" an idiomatic expression signifying awaking with a start; Ht. Abd., 262.

Tērlompat-lompat : jumping about with joy, Ht. Gul. Bak., 36; ricocheting as a bullet.

لمثدل **lēmpēdal.** A variant of *mēmpēdal*, q. v.

لمثدو **lēmpēdu or (Kedah) lampēdu.** The spleen. *Bagai lēmpēdu lēkat di-hati* : as the spleen adheres to the liver; a simile for close affection; Prov.¹

Also *hēmpēdu*.

لمثر **lampar.** Spreading over a surface; spread flat over; sprawling. *Bunga-nya bērkēmbangan bērlampar di-tanah* : its flowers in full bloom lay covering the ground; Ht. Sh. *Tēntara bērlampar mēndaun kayu* : the troops lay thickly on the ground like the fallen leaves of a tree; Ht. Koris. *Tidor bērlampar or tidor bērlamparan* : to sleep sprawling about the bed or ground; Ht. Ind. Meng. Cf. *hampar*.

¹ E.g., in the pantun :—

Acheh bērsunting bunga sēna,

Pērgi ka-rumah 'Enche' Siti;

Kaseh tuwan sudah sēmpērna

Bagai lēmpēdu lēkat di-hati.

لثرف **lempar.** Throwing, casting. *Lempar batu sēmbunyikan tangan* : to throw a stone and hide the hand that threw it; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 76.

Lempari and *mēlempar* : to pelt. *Mēlempar : mēraḳ itu dēngan biji khurmā* : pelting the peacock with date seeds; Ht. Ism. Yat., 53.

Mēlemparkan : to throw (anything). *Lalu iya mēlemparkan rantai-rantai itu kapada Indēra Nata* : then he threw the chains at Indra Nata. Ht. Ind. Nata.

لثرف **lumpor.** Mud, slime. *Sa-ekor kērbau mēm-bawa lumpor sēmuwa kērbau tērpalit* : if one buffalo is covered with mud all the rest of the herd will be smeared with it; one scoundrel will corrupt a whole gathering; Prov., Ht. Abd., 24. *Laut l.* : a sea of mud; Ht. Abd., 357.

L. kētam : hard mud perforated with crab-holes, such as is often met with near high-water-mark.

لثرف **lampas.** I. *Mēlampas* : to render smooth, to polish.

II. Sensitiveness; nervous sensibility; fretfulness.

لثرف **lampang.** A temporary shed erected for the accommodation of guests at a great festival.

لثرف **lampong.** I. (Riau, Johor.) *Pēlampong* : a buoy, a float, driftwood, flotsam; also (Kedah) *tēlampong*. Cf. *apong*.

II. The name of a district or division in South Eastern Sumatra. *Sha'ir Lampong karam* : the Poem of the submersion of the Lampong districts—a name given to a poem on the Krakatoa eruption which created a tidal wave that did great damage in the Lampong districts.

لثرف **lēmpang.** Lying athwart or across anything; obstructing. *Apit lēmpang* : (1) the planks immediately above the keel or *lunas* in a Malay boat; (2) supporters or adjutants of a Malay prince who stand by his side to take orders. Also *apit lempang*.¹ Cf. *dēmpang*.

لثرف **lempang.** I. *Apit lempang* or (Selangor) *laḳek lempang* : common variants of *apit lēmpang*; v. *lēmpang*.

II. *Mēlempang* : to lie down; to lie stretched in repose; Sh. Rej., I.

لثرف **lēmpeng or lēmping.** (Riau, Johor.) A name given to light flat cakes; (Kedah) *pēng-anan chuchor*. *Pēnganan lēmpeng* : id.; Ht. Best.

¹ Possibly from the planks lying one on each side of the *lunas*; v. *lempang*, II.

لثرف **lēmpong.** Light, of wood, pumice-stone, etc.; (by metaphor) of little value. *Kayu yang l.* : light wood; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Ēmpama kayu lēmpong,

Bēlum di-tolaḳ sēndiri chondong :

like light wood which falls down even before one pushes it; unreliable; Prov.

Che 'Alī *mēnembaḳ lotong,*

Dapat sa-ekor anak bēroḳ ;

Sēhaya laḳsana kayu lēmpong,

Tiyada tērpakai di-makan buboḳ :

I am like light wood which becomes worm eaten if left disused; I am not to be neglected with impunity; Prov.

لثرف **lempong.** *Katak lēmpong* : a frog, *oxyglossus lima* or *oxyglossus laevis*.

لثرف **lompang.** I. A wooden pestle for pounding rice.

II. A vacant space, a gap; the space between two houses.

لثرف **lempek.** *Bērlempek-lempek* : in coats or layers; coated. *Hāl marika-itu bērlempek-lempek dakin-nya* : they were coated with dirt; Ht. Abd., 389. Also *lepek*.

لثرف **lēmpok.** I. Fruits (especially durians) cooked in sugar.

II. A plaster or poultice used medicinally.

لثرف **lampam.** *Ikan lampam* : a fresh-water fish (unidentified).

لثرف **lampan.** Alluvial tin mining; washing for tin. *Mēlampān* : to wash for tin.

لثرف **lampin.** A wrapper or swaddling cloth for a newly-born child.¹

Bērlampin : swaddled; swathed; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 16.

Sakit mēlampin : to be an incurable invalid; incurable disease.

لثرف **lampēnan.** A fruit (unidentified).

لثرف **lampēnai.** A tree (unidentified).

¹ E.g., in the pantuns :—

Pērbuwatkan lampin kain yang kēchil

Pakaiyan hanak-hanak bēharu mēnjadi ;

Orang miskin jangan di-chichih,

Kēbēsaran ta'-buleh mēmbawa mati.

Budak bērlampin kēna bēdong

Besar sadikit mēmahai barut,

Ēmpama laḳsana bewaḳ kudong,

Sa-habis-nya siyal tiyada patut.

لڤو lampau. Excess; surpassing; exceeding. 'Umur-nya pun lampau tuha-nya daripada abang: in age, too, he is older than my elder brother; Ht. Koris. Lampau sèrai masok gulai tèntu maung: if there is too much lemon-grass in the curry it is sure to be nasty; if one element preponderates, the combination will prove inharmonious; in every alliance there must be a balance of power; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 155.

Mèlampau: to go too far.

Mèlampauwi: to overdo, to carry to excess. Jangan mèlampauwi bèrsuka-suka: do not push pleasure too far; Sh. Nas., 15.

Tèrlampau: exceeding, excessive; too, over; more than. Tèrlampau daripada 'adat: more than usual; unusual; Ht. Abd., 24, 328.

لڤو lampo or lampu. Eur. A lamp. Auliya mēmbawa lampu suwatu: the holy man carried a lamp; Sh. Ul., 33.

Dau lampu-lampu: a medicinal herb (unidentified).

لڤوني lèmpunai. A large shrub (unidentified).

لڤويڠ lèmpoyang. A ginger, *zingiber cassumunar*. *L. padi*, *l. pahit* and *l. wangi*: varieties of this plant recognised by natives.

لڤوين lèmpoyan. I. (Selangor.) A fishing-reel used without a rod.

II. A plant, *stereospermum fimbriatum*. Also (Kedah) lèngkoyan.

L. paya: *myristica irya*.

لڤه lèmpéh. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

لڤه limpah. Flowing, overflowing; to flow. Tuhan yang amat limpah kurniya: God, whose kindness is overflowing; Ht. Abd., 217.

Harapkan ampun yang kèlimpahan,

Harapkan tuwan-ku bëlas dan kasihan:

trusting in the stream of charity, trusting in the mercy and the pity of my lord; Cr. Gr., 43.

Mèlimpahkan: to spill, to shed, to cause to overflow; Sh. Sri Ben., 88.

لڤه lumpoh. Lamé; lameness, especially the lameness caused by peripheral neuritis or oedema of the legs. Kaki yang kuwat pun mēnjadi lumpoh: the sturdy leg has become lame; Sh. Sing. Terb., 10. Sakit l.: beri-beri.

لڤي lampai. Slender; lissome; svelte. Panjang lampai sèdèrhana: tall and moderately slender; Ht. Ind. Meng. Ada yang gēmok ada yang lampai: some were stout and some were slim; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26.

Mèlampai: to hang down slackly, as the branches of a tree. Cf. ampai and apai.

لڤي lèmpai. Mèlèmpai: to bend over at the edges as a leaf when struck by a squall or as a leaf when it commences to shrivel up.

لڤو lèmak. Fat, grease, blubber, adipose tissue. Barang-siapa lomorkan sakaliyan tuboh-nya dèngan lèmak harimau: whoever smears his whole body with tiger-fat; Hay. Haiw. Isi lèmak dapat ka-orang, tulang bulu pulang ka-kita: the flesh and fat go to others, the bones and feathers come to us; we get the kicks and others the half-pence; Prov.

لڤو lèmau. Weak, sleepy, apathetic.

لڤوس lèmuwas. Bèrlèmuwas: Smeared with dirt; foul, filthy, as a running nose when not properly wiped, or as a child's face after eating greasy food in a slovenly way.

لڤوكت lèmukut. The broken grains of husked rice. Also mèlukut and dèmukut. Sapèrti lèmukut di-tèpi gantang: like the rice-dust on the sides of the measure; something the presence or absence of which makes little difference one way or the other; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 143.

لڤوكت lèmukok. A variant of lèmukut.

لڤه lèmah. Weakness; slackness; want of rigidity or firmness. Pisau yang lèmah: a knife of soft metal. Lèmah-lah sudah sègala gajah itu uleh sèbab tiyada makan dan minum: all the elephants were weak for want of food and drink; Ht. Abd., 75.

L. lèmbut: softness; mildness; gentleness, whether of conduct (Ht. Abd., 114; Cr. Gr., 30) or as a gentle breeze (Ht. Abd., 222).

L. longlai: weakness; slackness; the slow movements of a man exhausted by fatigue; Sh. Ul., 28.

Lèmahkan: to soften, to weaken, to enfeeble, to enervate. Di-lèmahkan Allah akandiya sèrta di-ta'lokkan-nya akandiya ka-bawah pèren-tah bangsa lain: God has weakened them and brought them under the sway of other races; Ht. Abd., 412.

Kèlèmah: weakness, feebleness; Ht. Abd., 5, 259.

Pèlèmah: a weakener; that which enervates or enfeebles. Báb ini 'azimat pèlèmah hati orang supaya tiyada mèlawan kita: this chapter is a charm for weakening resolution in others so that they may not oppose us; Muj., 78.

لڤيدڠ lèmidang. The flat rim, brim or edge round a plate or dish.

لڤين lamina. Scale armour. Bèrbaju l.: wearing a coat of scale armour; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng.

لڤن lan. I. [Chin. lān: the penis.] A term of abuse.

II. (Penang.) Repulsion; nausea. Sudah l.: his stomach turns at it,—used of a man who cannot bring himself to eat food which men of other races eat, but which his bringing up makes him revolt against.

لنت **lonta.** *Tĕrlonta-lonta*: struggling; trying to wrest oneself free from the clutches of another; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. *ronta*.

لنتر **lantar.** Lying flat; v. *hantar*.

Pĕlantar: a flooring without a roof to it; a scaffolding; a stage in the open air; a dais; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 36. *Pĕlantaran*: id.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 74.

Tĕlantar: lying stretched out on the floor; = *tĕrhantar*. *Sakit t.*: a disease which confines one to one's bed.

لنتر **lentir.** *Pĕlentir*: profligate; of loose life. Also *pĕrlenteh*, q. v.

لنتر **lĕntor.** Bending, as a bough; twisting; flexibility. *Jikalau di-lĕntor sadikit nĕschaya pĕchah-lah iya*: if you attempt to bend it a little, it will certainly break; Ht. Abd., 26.

Lĕntori: to bend or twist (anything); to give a twist to anything. *Apa-bila iya lagi muda, bagaimana kĕhĕndak kita boleh di-lĕntori akan-diya*: while it is still young, we can bend it in any direction we please; Ht. Abd., 26.

Mĕlĕntor: to bend (intransitive). *Sa-puloh orang bĕrgantong tiyada-kan mĕlĕntor*: if ten people were to hang from it it would not bend; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Tiyada iya tahu mĕlĕntor sapĕrti tiyang kayu*: it will not bend like a wooden pillar; Ht. Abd., 24. *Mĕlĕntor wilis*: curving slightly inwards; curling;—used in romances to describe beautiful hair, cf. *mĕlĕntek wilis* s. v. *lĕntek*.

لنتر **lantar.** A thunderbolt; better *halantar* and *halilantar*. *Batu l.*: "thunderbolt-stones;" the name given by Malays to flint spear-heads and other relics of the stone age, the origin of which is (to a Malay) clothed in mystery.

لنتر **lontar.** I. [Jav. *ron-tal*; *ron* = (Malay) *daun*.] The palm *borassus flabelliformis*. *Daun l.*: the leaf of this palm formerly used for writing upon. *Tulisan-nya dalam daun lontar itu sĕmuwa-nya*: writings, all upon *lontar* leaves; Ht. Abd., 283. *Di-ambil-nya sa-kĕping lontar lalu di-surat-nya*: he took a piece of *lontar* leaf and then wrote upon it; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Subang l.: ear-rings of a pattern called after the young rolled-up leaf of the Palmyra palm; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. Hurling; throwing vigorously at anything; pelting. Also *lotar*. *Lalu tĕrsĕnnyum sĕrta bĕrdiri mĕncharek-charek surat itu lalu di-lontarkan kapada muka utusan itu*: then he smiled, and, standing up, he tore the letter to pieces and threw the pieces in the envoy's face; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Lontarkan: to throw (anything); Ht. Gul. Bak., 20. *Pĕlontar* or *pĕlontaran*: a missile; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Tĕrlontar*: struck by a missile; Ht. Ind. Nata.

لنتر **luntor.** *Pĕluntor*: a purgative; a cleaning medicine, used especially of drugs to promote the flow of urine or (*p. darah*) the menstrual flow.

لنتس **lantas.** Consequent on; following on; proceeding to; forthwith. *Ajal-nya sampai lantas-lah mati*: his fated hour arrived and he forthwith died; Sh. Lamp., 25. *Sa-tĕlah datang lalu naik lantas ka-pĕraduwan*: after he arrived he went straight to bed; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Dan lantas ka-pada kuda-nya*: and promptly mounted his horse; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Dari pĕrbantahan pĕrkataan lantas di-gunakan kaki tangan*: after a wordy war they proceeded to use their feet and hands; Bint. Tim., 23 Feb., 1895. The word also occurs: Ht. Kal. Dam., 366; Sh. Sri Ben., 84; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Berm. Sh.; Ht. P. J. P.

لنتس **lintas.** Dashing past; moving rapidly across one's path; flashing by; taking a short cut past. *Mĕlintas*: to dash by or dash across. *Maka mĕlintas pula harimau kĕluwar dari dalam bĕlukar-nya*: a tiger dashed across coming from the low scrub; Ht. Berm. Sh. *Binatang tiyada boleh mĕlintas sudah di-tĕlan-nya*: no animal could dash across his path; he ate it; Ht. Koris. *Tĕrlintas-lah sa-ekor mĕnjangan di-hadapan Tĕju'l-muluk*: a small deer dashed across Tĕju'l-muluk's path; Ht. Gul. Bak., 4. *Orang yang boros tiyada mĕmĕleh, yang mana tĕrlintas sĕmuwa di-bĕli*: a spendthrift uses no discretion; he buys all that crosses his path; Prov.

Jin lintasan: an evil spirit of the nature of a will o' the wisp; it is said to resemble a comet flashing past the observer.¹ This spirit is described as the feminine of *mambang kuning* and as being capable of serving as a familiar spirit.

لنتس **lontos.** Smoothly cylindrical; cylindrical from end to end, as a column without a capital or a flagstaff without a head or knob at the extremity.

لنتس **luntas.** See *bĕluntas*, of which *luntas* is a (Java) variant.

لنتغ **lantang.** Clear, open, unobstructed, having nothing in sight, empty. *Pasar yang ramai mĕnjadi lantang*: the crowded market becomes an empty space; Sh. Panj. Sg.

لنتغ **lanting.** Eng. Lantern, hurricane lamp.

لنتغ **lantong.** I. Intense, of a smell; putrid.

II. Jav. Petroleum. *Pĕlantongan*: a petroleum spring; Kl.

لنتغ **lĕntang.** (Onom.) A clanging sound; cf. *tang*. *Lĕntang-lĕntong*: id., but repeated in various tones.

¹ Cf. the lines:—

*Nyior laĕh, nyior makan bulan,
Tanak minyak buwat ubatan;
Budak pĕngsan di-tĕngah jalan,
Tĕrkĕna hantu jin lintasan.*

لنتغ **lĕnting**. I. (Onom.) A tinkling or ringing sound; (by extension) the twang of a sharply stretched cord or string; to be stretched very taut. Cf. *lĕting* and *dĕting*.

II. *Mĕngĕlĕnting* or *mĕlĕnting*: to warp, of fresh wood exposed to great heat; to shrivel up in the fire, of leaves or paper; to spring about, of live embers or coals.

III. (Onom.) The sound made by certain projectiles hurled with great force through the air.

لنتغ **lĕntong**. (Onom.) A deep booming sound; cf. *tong*, *lĕntang*, etc.

لنتغ **lentang** or **lintang**. I. Crosswise; across; position athwart; cf. *lintas*. *Bujor lalu lintang patah*: that which is in line goes straight down, that which is athwart is broken (and goes down); all is fish that comes to his net; Prov. *Pakai baju rantai jam di-lintang*: wearing a coat with a watch-chain across it.

L. batang or *l. batangan*: to throw a tree or barrier of any sort across a river so as to obstruct navigation and secure the payment of customs dues or of any toll or blackmail.

L. bujor: diagonal; diagonally. *Lintang bujor sĕmut bĕrlari*: right and left went the ants; Sh. Sri. Ben., 4.

L. payar: to moor a guard-vessel in the river so as to stop navigation and secure the tolls.

L. pukang: (sprawling) with legs wide apart; (running) with long gawky strides; (scattered about) topsy-turvy, of goods; Cr. Gr., 30; Ht. Abd., 325, 344; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Balai l.: a court stretching out at right angles to the main building; Sh. Bid., 89.

Palas l.: the platform or bridge on a Malay *pĕrahu*; J. S. A. S., III., 70.

Sanggul l.: a mode of dressing the hair so as to make portions of it stick out at right angles to the head; Pel. Abd., 81.

*Muka bujor sanggul lintang,
Bagaimana hati ta'-gila:*

your face is oval, your head-dress stands out from it,—how can the heart avoid being thrilled with love?

Lintangi: to thwart, to stand in the way of; Ht. Gul. Bak., 15. *Mĕlintangi*: id.; Ht. Mash., 26.

Lintangkan: to lay anything across or athwart anything else; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21. *Mĕlintangkan*: id.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 116.

Kĕlintangan: position cross-wise. *K. bayang-bayang*: when the shadows lie across (the path).

Mĕlintang: to move or lie cross-wise or athwart. *Tĕrbang m.*: to fly across the sky; to fly from right to left or left to right of the spectator; Sh. K. G. T., 23; Marsd. Gr., 208. *Bagai anjing mĕlintang dĕnai*: like a dog crossing the track made by a wild beast; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 92.

Pĕlintang: a name sometimes given to the *ambang* or cross-beam over a door; v. *ambang*.

Tĕrlintang: lying athwart or across; placed across. *Minta do'a tangan tĕrlintang*: praying with arms crossed over the breast; Sh. Pr. Ach., 4. *Tĕrlintang bĕrisi ayer, tĕrtiyarap bĕrisi tanah*: when turned up, filled with water; when turned down, filled with earth;—the miserable lot of the coco-nut shell, used as an imprecation; v. J. S. A. S., XI., 46.

II. Jav. A star; = *bintang*.

لنتغ **linting**. *Pĕlinting*: (Singapore) the name given to a short wooden bar upon which the oars of a Malay boat are placed.

لنتغ **luntang**. *Kĕluntang* or *pĕluntang*: a float made of a very light wood (the root of *alstonia scholaris* ?); it is allowed to drift about with a short baited line attached to it.

لنتف **lintap**. Lying one on another, of flat things such as books; lying in strata or rows.

لنتف **lintup**. A variant of *litup*, q. v.

لنتق **lantak**. Hammering down; driving down by blows or pressure; ramming down. *Sĕnapang sudah di-lantak*: loaded guns, i.e., muzzle-loaders with the charge well rammed down; Sh. Sing. Terb., 10.

Lantak-lantak: short piles which are driven down in a row to strengthen the foundations of a dam.

L. sĕnapang: a ramrod. Also *pĕlantak*.

Luloh l.: crushed to pieces under heavy blows or weight. *Habis luloh lantak mĕnjadi sapĕrti tĕpong*: crushed to powder; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Luloh lantak tulang-nya lalu mati*: his bones were smashed to pieces and he died; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Di-palu-nya dĕngan choĕmar-nya luloh lantak dĕngan kĕndaraan-nya sa-kali mĕnjadi tĕpong*: under the blow of that mace he fell crushed to the earth, horse and all, and crumbled to dust; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Lantak* is sometimes used by itself in this sense e.g., *kayu pun habis-lah lantak bĕrkĕping-kĕping*: the wood crumbled to fragments; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Pĕlantak: a ramrod.

Lantak is also used coarsely of gluttony, i.e., "ramming down" food. In Selangor it is also used of an unnatural offence; *mĕlantak* = *mĕmburit* or *main mangkoĕ*.

لنتق **lantek**. I. Installation; the process of installing a prince or high officer of state. *Daing Ganggik itu di-lantek uleh Dato' Bĕndahara Pahang*: Daing G. was installed by the Bĕndahara of Pahang; Ht. Abd., 456. *Sa-bagai raja bĕharu di-lantek*: like a newly crowned king (overcome by his own importance); Prov., Sh. Abd. Mk., 37.

Mēlantek: to instal; to crown or enthrone. *Lantekkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 198, 421. *Bētaṭa* 'adat hēndaḡ mēlantek raja: what are the forms to be observed in the coronation of a king; Ht. Sh.

Cf. *gēlar*, which refers to the appointment of minor dignitaries while *lantek* is used of the greater ceremonial installations.

II. *Pēlantek*: a pitfall, a trap; see s. v. *pēlantek*. Also *bēlantek*.

لنتق *lēntek*. Curling inwards or curling back; curving concavely. *Anaḡ rambut-nya mēlēntēḡ wilis*: with locks curving delicately; with slightly wavy locks; Ht. Sg. Samb., Sh. Bid., 20. *Gigi-nya lēntek*: with teeth filed so as to give a concave surface, i.e., teeth filed about the centre but left untouched at the extremities; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Kēning-nya lēntek*: with slightly curving eyebrow; Sh. Bid., 87. *Hidong-nya manchong sērta lēntek*: with a sharp and slightly tip-tilted nose; Sh. Bid., 21. *Ekor mata-nya mēlēntek wilis*: with eyelids the lines of which curved slightly up; Sh. Abd. Mk., 86. *Bumbong lēntek*: a roof, the line of which forms a curve rising at the extremities (as with the roofs of Chinese houses).

Tangan bagai tangan putēri
Lēntek longlai ēmpat jari:

a hand like the hand of a princess, with slender fingers tilted at the tip.

لنتق *lēntok*. Supple; flexible. *Lēmah liyat kayu akar, di-lēntok boleh, di-patah ta'-dapat*: yielding but supple as a liana which bends but cannot be broken; a proverbial description of a man who knows when to give way somewhat but who always wins his point in the long run; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 116. Cf. *lentor*.

لنتق *lentok*. To move the head to one side or another.

لنتق *luntok* or *lontok*. Short and thick; stumpy. *Orang tuwa l.*: a broken down old man; a man who is old before his time or older than his years.

لنتل *lēntul*. The empty feeling about the stomach in a hungry man. *Mēlēntul*: to feel empty, of the stomach; to be flabby, as an empty stomach.

لنتم *lēntam*. (Onom.) A thumping sound. *Lēntam-lēntum*: id., frequentative and of varying intensity, as when a number of people go stamping over a floor; Sh. Peng., 15, 17.

لنتم *lēntum*. See *lēntam*.

لنتن *lanten* or *lantin*. Eur. A lantern; Pel. Abd., 142. Also a hurricane-lamp.

لنته *lenteḡ*. *Pērlenteḡ*: lustful, lascivious, profligate, dissolute. *Tērlalu sangat garang lagi pērlenteḡ kapada anaḡ istēri orang*: very savage and lustful after the wives and daughters of men; Ht. Sri Rama. Also *pērlente*.

لنته *lantah*. Insufficiently cooked. Better *jēlantah*, q. v.

لنته *lintah*. The large horse-leech. *L. gajah, l. padi* and *l. pērcha*: three varieties of the large leeches known to Malays, the *lintah padi* being used in medicine. *Lintah yang mēminum darah hamba Allah*: leeches who suck the blood of God's poor;—a metaphorical description of rapacious officials; Ht. Abd., 209.

Dari mana datang lintah?

Dari paya turun ka-padi.

Dari-mana datang chinta?

Dari mata turun ka-hati:

whence comes the horse-leech?—from the swamp it comes down to the *padi*-fields. Whence then comes love?—from the eyes it comes down to the heart; Prov.

Also *alintah* and *halintah*.

لنته *lintoh*. Dizziness; loss of consciousness. *ʿIlmu pēlintoh*: magic arts for depriving people of consciousness so as to facilitate theft or abduction.

لنته *lonteh*. A harlot; a slut. Also *lonte*.

لنتي *lantai*. A floor when made of laths or thin strips of bamboo; Ht. Abd., 286. *Musang tērjun lantai tērjongkit*: when the civet cat jumps down, the flooring-laths stick up; an evil reputation sticks to a locality even when the cause is removed; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 158.

لنتي *lente*. Jav. *Pērlente*: profligate, dissolute; Sej. Mal., 141. Also *pērlenteḡ*.

لنتي *lonte*. Jav. A harlot. Also *lonteh*.

لنتير *lantera*. [Port. *lanterna*.] A lantern.

لنج *lēnja*. I. Running, of the saliva. *Sawan lēnja*: fits accompanied by foaming at the mouth. *Mēlēnja*: to run; to drip, of the saliva.

II. A coarse netting of rope or cord in which things are hung from the roof for protection from mice.

L. tangkup: a similar receptacle with smaller meshes and made of thinner material.

لنج *lenja*. *Mēlenja*: to sulk; Sh. Nas., 17.

لنج *lonja*. *Mēlonja*: to make a stroke in swimming which forces the shoulders out of the water.

lanjut. I. Long in duration; lasting; lengthy; prolonged. *Përaduwan yang lanjut*: a long lawsuit; Ht. Abd., 337. *Përkataan yang lanjut*: long-winded talk; Ht. Abd., 31, 337.

Bërlanjutan: at great length; lengthily; Sh. K. G. T., 22.

Lanjutkan: to lengthen; to prolong. *Më-lanjutkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 169. *Mëmpërlanjutkan*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 81. *Lanjutkan përkataan*: to spin out a story; Ht. Abd., 16. *Barang di-lanjutkan Allah ta'ala 'umur-nya*: may God prolong his life.

II. *Buwah lanjut*: a fruit (unidentified) eaten by Malays; J. S. A. S., VIII., 129. ¹

lanjar. Long, of ropes, etc.

lanjor. Protracting, prolongation; lasting too long; dragging on; cf. *anjor* and *lanjut*. *Tëlanjor* or *tërlanjor*: over-protracted, as a useless discussion; Ht. Abd., 319, 464; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 116.

lënjar or (Kedah) **lënjer.** *Biji këlënjar* or *biji këlënjer*: a gland. *Sakit këlënjaran*: a sympathetic tenderness of the glands. Cf. *këlënjar*.

lunjor. Stretching; extension of the body or limbs. *Bërapa panjang lunjor bagitu-lah sëlîmut*: the sheet must be in accordance with the length the body stretches; you must cut your coat according to your cloth; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 41.

Bëlunjor: to stretch. *B. kaki*: to stretch out one's legs. *Bëlum dudok bëlunjor dahulu*: to stretch one's legs before sitting down; to disregard the rules of respect or politeness before familiarity permits liberties, or to show an arrogant disregard for the opinion of others; Prov., Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 21.

lanjang. *Tërlanjang*: naked; Sh. Peng., 17; = *tëlanjang*, q. v.

lanjong. *Tëbu lanjong*: a long and thin variety of the sugar-cane.

lonjong or **lunjong.** Tall and thin, as certain kinds of trees.

lanjok. (Penang.) Excessive; = *tërlangsong*.

lonjak or **lunjak.** *Mëlonjak*: to rise on the tips of one's toes; to stand on tiptoe so as to look over a barrier.

lënjan. Collective stamping or pressing; the work of a gang of coolies in beating down a road so as to give it a hard surface; (by extension) abuse that is not confined to the doings of a single person but drags in all the scandals relating to his family.

¹ Cf. also the pantun:—

Buwah lanjut buwah binjai
Mari buwat asam sambal, etc.

lënjuwang. The dracœna.

L. bukit: *dracœna congesta*.

L. merah: the common red dracœna, *cordyline terminalis*.

lancha. [Port. *lancha*.] A light sloop.

lanchut. (Onom.) The sound of water gushing or squirting up.

lanchit. (Onom.) The sound of the squirting of a thin stream of water.

lënchit. Springing forward, as a slippery body when squeezed between the fingers.

lonchat. Jumping with both feet together; hopping; leaping, as a fish leaps out of the water; springing as a worm springs along the ground in short jerky movements. *Tërlonchat-lonchat bagai ulat pinang*: hopping about like a betelnut worm; a restless person; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 27.

lanchar. I. Quick-darting, as a snake; fluency, of speech. *Di-bacha-nya sadikit-dikit akan-tëtapî bëlum lagi lanchar iya mëmbacha*: he read a little but as yet without any fluency; Ht. Abd., 146.

Lancharan: a swift ship of war; a sort of native cruiser. *Duwa puloh lancharan bërtiyang tiga*: twenty three-masted cruisers; Sej. Mal., 44, 126.

Mëlanchar: to move swiftly; to dart along. *Lari ka-luwar dari tëmplat-nya bërtëlor mëlanchar ka-dalam ayer*: she dashed away from the place where she had laid her eggs and darted into the water; Ht. Koris. See also Sej. Mal., 58.

II. *Tiyang pëlanchar*: pillars supporting the back of a house.

lanchor. Gushing or spurting violently out; spitting or squirting out; cf. *panchor*.

Bomba itu-pun sangat-lah bochor,
Sa-panjang jalan habis-lah mëlanchor:

the hose was very leaky and kept squirting out water all along the road; Sh. Sing. Terb., 13.

Lanchor is used in a technical sense by alluvial miners to describe the process of emptying the wet tin-bearing earth into the washer in order to separate earth and ore.

lunchor. I. Confiscation; the lapsing to the pawn-broker of a thing pawned; forfeiture, as the result of non-payment or non-compliance with the terms of an agreement; the acquisition by a creditor of a right to the ownership of the person and services of a debtor (in the Malay system of debt-slavery) when the debt is not paid.

Sa-orang mati, sa-orang bërhutang,
Sa-orang lunchor ka-pada raja:

one man is dead, another is in debt, and a third has become the slave of a *raja* (for non-payment of a fine).

II. To glide or slip out of,—used of a knife falling out of its sheath, etc. *Mēlunchorkan sampan ka-ayer* : to shove a boat into the sea; to launch a boat.

لنچس **lēnchas.** (Kedah.) A large species of hairy caterpillar.

لنچس **lonchos.** Sharp smoothness; tapering smoothly to a point; forming a smooth cone; sharp as the bows of a boat; bare of obstruction; (by extension) bare generally, naked.

Sēbab miskīn badan ku lonchos;
Jikalau ada, tēntu bērsalut:

through poverty my body is left naked; had I anything, I would surely be cloaked.

لنچس **lunchas.** Missing the mark, failing to hit. Also (Selangor) *luchas*.

لنچغ **lanchang.** I. [Port. *lanchao*.] A Malay war-vessel; a ship built for speed and fighting; Sh. Put. Ak., 20; Sej. Mal., 38; Ht. Koris; Ht. Gul. Bak., 92; Ht. Si Misk., 25.

Siyapkan lanchang nagasari
Hēndaḡ mēmbawa adinda putēri
Bērmāin di-laut duwa tiga hari:

get ready my ship, the “nagasari,” to take my love, the princess, for a two or three days’ pleasure trip to sea; Sh. A. R. S. J., 3.

Bērgēlut l. : to race these boats; to hold a regatta for light cruising-craft; Ht. Ind. Meng.

The name *lanchang* is now applied to all the model ships which are launched with sacrificial offerings to propitiate the demons of the sea; = (in the towns) *kapal hantu*. These models are of no particular type, even steamers being sometimes imitated.

Batu l. : the money (three small coins) placed as an offering in one of these sacrificial boats.

II. Running ahead, running before another; dashing forward or anticipating; Cr., Hist. Ind. Arch., II., 102. *Mēlanchang* : to have gone forward too fast; to have outstripped the rest.

لنچغ **lanching.** Jav. Trowsers worn by Javanese males. *Lanchingan* : id.; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Bērlanching* : to wear trowsers (of some pattern or another), e.g., *bērlanching gērengseng wayang* (Ht. Sh., Ht. Perb. Jaya); *bērlanching rambut halus* (Ht. Sh.); etc.

لنچغ **lanchong.** False, counterfeit; debased, of currency. *Supaya tiyada boleh aku tērkēna ēmas atau perak lanchongan* : so that I may not be taken in by counterfeit gold or silver; Ht. Abd., 25.

لنچغ **lēnchong.** *Mēlēnchong* : to deviate from the straight path; to edge towards the right or left; to incline or swerve to one or other side of the road.

لنچغ **lunchang.** The point of the rice-pounder (*alu*); v. d. W.

لنچغ **lanchap.** Slipping down easily, of food; smooth and unobstructed, of a surface. *Mēnara mas lanchap tērlalu* : a smoothly cylindrical minaret of gold; Ht. Gul. Bak., 105. Cf. *lonchos*.

لنچغ **lanchip** and **lunchip.** Variants of *lanchap* : smooth, cylindrical.

لنچغ **lanchok.** (Kedah.) A swampy bit of ground; a muddy pool; a large puddle.¹ Cf. *lanyau*.

لنچغ **lonchok.** To give a push to an object floating in water; to send some object across a stream by setting it afloat and then giving it a push so as to drive it to the other side, as is done with a light object which a fall might injure but to which a wetting would do no harm.

لنچن **lenchun** or (Kedah) **linchun.** Saturation with liquid; dripping wet. *Lenchun basah kain sutēra* : the silk sarong is dripping wet.

لنچن **linchin.** Smooth, slippery; a variant of *lichin*, q. v.

لنچه **lenchah** or **linchah.** Restlessness; fidgety motion. *Tērlenchah-lenchah* : constantly moving; restless; Sh. Panj. Sg.

لند **landa.** I. *Mēlanda* : to push or force one’s way through anything; to force an entrance or passage. *Naik ka-rumah hēndaḡ mēlanda* : to go up to the house to force one’s way into it; Sh. Peng., 17.

II. *Mēlanda ēmas* : to wash for gold; alluvial gold mining.

لندت **lēndat.** Trampled down; bent this way and that, as undergrowth over which a wild beast has passed.

لندت **lendut.** Bowed down; “giving” under one, as a bridge; bent or bowed, as a horizontal lath or rope between two supports.

لندر **landar.** *Bēronoḡ landar* : a sea-worm; *haplodactyla molpadisides*.

لندر **lēnder** or **lēndir.** Slime; slimy, greasy; viscous and sticky; greasy matter of any sort exuded from trees or from the body in certain diseases; Ht. Abd., 297, 304; Muj., 50.

Kachang l. : the okra or beni fruit; *hibiscus esculentus*; Hay. Haiw.

Makan hāsil l. : (Penang) to live on the earnings of the prostitution of others.

¹ E.g.:—

Umpan ikan tahan mēměrang,
Tahan di-lanchok hutan bakau; etc.

لندس **landas**. A foundation or base upon which anything is hammered or beaten. *Landasan*, or *pelandas*: an anvil.

Landas bukit: a plant; *macaranga triloba*.

Landas paya: a plant; *greenia jackiana*.

لندغ **landong**. Long, of ropes.

L. padi: a shrub, *conocephalus subtrinervius*.

لندغ **lëndong**. *Mëlëndong*: to be concave, of surfaces which are usually convex and which are forcibly knocked in,—used of a “bowler” hat the top of which has been knocked in or of a roof which has given way and fallen in.

لندغ **lindong**. I. Shelter; protective cover or concealment.

Lindongi, lindongan, bërlindongan, mëlindong, mëlindongi and *mëlindongan*: to protect, to conceal by covering, to shelter. *Di-lindongi oleh awan itu*: hidden by the cloud; Ht. P. J. P. *Dari mata orang aku lindongan*: I will hide him from the eyes of men; Sh. Bid., 46. *Khaimah mëlindong panas*: tents to keep off the heat; Sh. Abd. Mk., 25. *Dewata sinar mëlindongi diri*: the God of Light (the sun) hid himself; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 22.

Bërlindong: to take shelter. *Bërsëlindong*: id. *Tiyada tempat kapal atau përahu-përahu hëndak bërlindong kalau angin ribut*: there was no place where ships could take shelter in the event of storms; Ht. Abd., 190. *Maka tuwan putëri pun lari-lah naik ka-atas balai bërsëlindong kapada tirai këlambu balai itu*: the princess ran up to the hall and hid herself behind the curtains; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Këlindungan: shelter; hiding; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Përlindungan*: id. *Tempat përlindungan*: a place of shelter; a harbour of refuge; Ht. Abd., 467.

Tërlindong: hidden, sheltered; Ht. Abd., 351, 357.

II. A species of eel.

لندغ **londang**. A mud-hole; a pool or lagoon sheltered behind mud banks; the water in a ring-shaped bank.

Akar l.: a parasitic creeper (unidentified).

لندف **lëndip**. (Kedah.) Neat, natty, smart.

لندق **landak**. A porcupine. *Tiyada-kah kijang landak dëngan kurongan-nya*: have not roes and porcupines their shelters; Sej. Mal., 44.

Bagaimana di-tangkap landak?

Di-asap pintu-nya dëngan api;

Bagaimana mola bërkëhëndak?

Dari mata turun ka-hati:

how is the porcupine caught?—by smoking him out with a fire. What is the source of love?—from the eyes it descends to the heart; Prov.

L. kawan, l. raya or *l. tunggal*: the regular porcupine; *hystrix longicauda*.

L. batu: the Asiatic brush-tailed porcupine; *atherura fasciculata* or *atherura macrura*. *L. ubi* or *l. këlubi*: a porcupine possibly identical with *l. batu*.

Bunga l.: a bush with spiny bracts; *barleria prionitis*.

لندن **landen** or **landin**. A handle; = *landaiyan*. *Këris l.*: a dagger with a full-sized handle such as is grasped in the palm of the hand. See *landai*. Often pronounced *lenden*.

لندو **lindu**. An earthquake. *Lindu mënggonchang nëgëri Sang Ratu*: an earthquake is shaking the city of my lord the prince; Sh. Panj. Sg.

لندو **lundu**. I. A fish (unidentified). II. A plant; *antidesma bunias*.

لنده **landoh**. Increasing in width as progress is made,—used of a sugar-loaf, or of a chain the links of which increase in thickness as you follow them, or of a man with a narrow waist and large stomach.

لنده **lëndeh**. *Mëlëndeh*: to press up against, as a boat borne by the current presses up against others tied to a landing stage; to nestle up against, as a child nestles up against its mother.

لنده **londeh**. The loosening of the fastening of a *sarong* so that it gives way at a pull. *Tërlondeh kain*: to have the *sarong* bound insecurely round the waist at a certain risk to seemliness.¹

لندي **landai**. I. Sloping away; sloping down to. *Tanah mëlandai*: land gradually sloping away towards a river or other depression.

II. A handle of a weapon when that handle is of sufficient size to permit of its being grasped firmly in the palm of the hand. *Këris landai-nya chula*: a *këris* with a handle of (dragon's) horn; Ht. Sh. *Landaiyan, landen*, or *landin*: a handle. *Mëmëgang landen këris-nya*: grasping the handle of his *këris*; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Këris landen* or *këris landaiyan*: a *këris* with a handle of full size (the ordinary *këris* having a peculiarly shaped handle which is not grasped in the palm of the hand in the way that a sword-handle is grasped); Ht. Ind. Nata.

لنست **lansat**. A fruit, *lansium domesticum*. More commonly *langsat*, q. v.

لنست **lenset**. *Bëlenset*: turned inside out,—used especially of a boy's trick of turning down the eye-lid so as to display its inner side.

¹ Cf. the passage:—

Jalan masuk hutan bëmban,

Tëpërëlus kaki dalam lobang;

Sëvëmpuk ta'-dan hëndak bërkëmban,

Tërlondeh kain, malu ka-orang.

لنسر **lansar**. Disproportionate length; a variant of *langsar*, q. v.

لنسر **lenser** or **linsir**. Slipping or sliding away to the side; a variant of *lengser*, q. v.

لنسر **lonsor** or **lunsor**. Slipping or sliding forward; a variant of *longsor*, q. v.

لنسخ **lansing**. Shrill; a variant of *langsing*, q. v.

لنسخ **lansong**. Proceeding; motion on to; a variant of *langsong*, q. v.

لنسن **lonsen** or **lonsin**. Eng. A dozen. Also *longsin* and *losen*.

لنسي **lansai**. Completion; winding up; a variant of *langsai*, q. v.

لنسي **lansi**. Shrill, clear, of the voice or of the notes of a musical instrument; a variant of *langsai*, q. v.

لنخ **lëning**. (Onom.) The tinkling of a little bell.

لنخ **lënon**. (Onom.) The booming of a gong or big bell.

لنڤ **lënnyp**. Disappearance, vanishing. *Lënnyp di-pandang*: vanishing from before one's sight; Ht. Sh. Kub.
Mëlënnypkan: to cause to vanish or disappear; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 23.

لنڤق **lënnypak**. Deep, of sleep. *Apa-bila sudah tidor-mu lënnypak*: when your sleep is sound and deep; Sh. Dag., 3.

لنڤو **lënnypau**. Treacherous ground; a variant of *lanyau*, q. v.

لنڤه **lënnypéh**. The sensation of treading on something dirty or repulsive; a shudder of aversion.

لنڤي **lonnyai**. Soft from overboiling; insipid in taste and wanting in firmness, of rice.

لو **lau**. I. Arab. If. *Wa-lau*: and if. *Jika-lau* or *kalau*: if.

II. *Daunlau*: a plant, *haemaria discolor*. The name is also given to various species of *anæctochilus orchideæ*.

III. A very gradual curve.

لو **lo**. Eng. Law.

لو **lu**. I. [Chin. *lí*.] You; a pronoun of the second person used to and by Chinese; Ht. Abd., 308, 346.

II. *Raga lu*: a kind of basket used for the conveyance of *padi*.

لواط **liwât**. Arab. Sodomy. *Barang-siapa liwât di-masokkan ka-dalam pipa itu di-golek bërkeliling nêgêri sa-lingga hanchor-lah badan-nya*: whoever was guilty of sodomy was put into the barrel (studded with nails) and rolled round the town till his body was torn to pieces; Ht. Abd., 61.

لوب **loba**. Greed; covetousness. *Loba akan hërta hamba*: hungering after my goods; Ht. Kal. Dam., 101. *Jangan-lah loba mënchari hërta*: do not be covetous in the pursuit of wealth; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 2. *Aniyaya dan loba raja-raja*: the tyranny and greed of (native) princes; Pel. Abd., 29.

Also *haloba*.

لوبر **lubor**. *Bëlubor padi*: a granary.

لوبڠ **lobang**. A hole; a groove or hollow. *L. tëlînga*: the hollow of the ear; Ht. Abd., 105. *L. jarum*: the eye of a needle; Ht. Gul. Bak., 63. *L. luka*: the cavity of a wound; Ht. Abd., 247. *Barang-siapa mênggali lobang iya juga yang têrpërosoḡ ka-dalam-nya*: whoso diggeth a hole, the same shall stumble into it; Ht. Abd., 177.

L. têngkoḡ: the hollow at the back of the neck.

L. tikus: the side-cavity in which the body rests in a Malay grave.

Koreḡ lobang ulat: "to dig up worm-holes"; to provoke a dispute.

Bërlobang: with a hole in it; perforated; Ht. Abd., 28, 170; Ht. Mash., 51. *Bërlobang-lobang*: riddled with holes; full of holes, as a wasp's nest; Ht. Abd., 180, 381.

لوبق **lobak**. The Chinese radish, *raphanus caudatus*; Muj., 47, 49; Kam. Kech., 9.

L. hutan: a plant, *lowia longiflora*.

L. jantan: a plant, *susum anthelminticum*. Also *lobak-lobak*.

لوبق **lobok** or **lubok**. A deep cavity in a river or pool or in the sea; a cavity within a cavity. *Lobok jadi pantai*: the deep becoming the shore; topsy-turvidom; Prov. *Lain lobok lain ikan-nya*: different holes have different fish; different men have different ways; Prov. *Sapërti ikan pulang ka-lobok*: like a fish rushing back to its hole; a proverbial description of eager swiftness; J. S. A. S., II., 141.

لوبن **loban**. I. A fish (unidentified).

II. [Arab. *lubân*.] *Lobanjawi*: gum benjamin, the product of *styrax benzoin*.

لوت **lota**. [Hind. *lota*.] A water-vessel of an Indian type.

لوت **luwat**. Nausea or repulsion; feeling that one would like to get rid of something swallowed. *Apus luwat*: wiped out and spat out; nasty work that has been done and finished with; Prov.

لوت **lutut.** The knee. *Tērangkat sampai lutut* : lifted as high as the knee; Sej. Mal., 59. *Nasi tērsaji di-lutut* : food ready laid on one's knee; a thing to be had for the asking; Prov., Ht. Abd., 96.

Kēpala l. : the fore-part of the knee.

Pēlipatan l. : the hollow behind the knee; the intercondyloid fossa.

Tēmpurong l. : the knee-pan or patella.

Bērlutut : to kneel; to be on one's knees; Bint. Tim., 22 Feb., 1895. Usually *bērtēlut*.

لوتر **lotar.** Throwing, hurling; Ht. Kal. Dam., 403. Usually *lontar*, q. v.

لوتري **lotērai or lotēri.** Eur. Lottery. *Pukul l.* : to draw a lottery.

لوتغ **lotang.** A fire-arm.¹

لوتغ **loteng.** [Chin. *lau-téng*.] The upper storey; upstairs. *Naik ka-atas loteng* : to go upstairs; Ht. Abd., 125, 319. *Loteng-nya tiga tingkat* : with three upper floors; Pel. Abd., 136.

لوتغ **loting.** Dirty; covered with mud.

لوتغ **lotong or lutong.** I. Black; a generic name given to monkeys of the genus *semnopithecus*, e.g., *s. maurus*, *s. obscurus*, and *s. femoralis*. These monkeys are often mentioned in Malay works along with the *kēra* and the *bērok*; e.g., Ht. Gul. Bak., 8. *Hitam l.* : intensely black.

Ekor l. : a name given to a type of swivel-gun; Pel. Abd., 56. Cf. *lotang* and *jēlutong*.

II. A street-walker; a common harlot. *Mēlotong* : to be "on the loose." Also *mēnjēlutong*.

لوتق **lotek.** A kind of pitch used on the bottoms of boats.

لونو **lutu.** Striking out, hitting out; striking blows right and left with vigour; to rain blows on a person; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 23.

Mēlutu : to hit out; to strike or beat; Sh. Sri Ben., 9; Sh. Peng., 16.

لوني **luti.** Crumpled up; ruffled; rolled up and disfigured; spoilt by continuous wear before being actually worn out, of new clothes.

لوجر **lujor.** To tack; to string roughly together; cf. *jēlujor*.

لوجو **lujau.** A fresh-water fish (unidentified).

لوجي **loji.** Eur. A fortified lodgment or station; a factory of the old East India Company.

لوجا **lucha.** [Hind. *luchchá*.] Low; mean; obscene.

لوجت **luchut.** I. Slipping away; slipping down; slipping off; being lost, as a ring or necklace which falls off without being perceived. *Dēmi tērluchut 'azimat itu* : when the talisman fell off; Ht. Gul. Bak., 147. *Sēbab biyarkan orang-orang Mēlayu bērlaga kērbau Pēnghulu 'Abas di Bukit Bēruwang tēlah kēna luchut pēnghulu-nya* : for permitting Malays to have a buffalo fight, Penghulu Abas at Bukit Bēruang has lost his penghulu-ship. *Tērluchut baju dari badan* : his coat has slipped off his body; Sh. Pant. Shl., 6. *Pērmata luchut dari-pada karangan-nya* : a pearl fallen from its setting; Ht. Koris. *Lagi-pun luchut daripada mīlek kita* : besides he has escaped from our dominions; Ht. Best.

Mēluchutkan : to let fall, to let drop, as a man lets out the cord attached to a fishing-net; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Luchut*, however, is almost invariably used of things falling off or being lost without the intervention of human agency.

II. Scraping the skin off; abrasion. *Bērluchutan tiyada mērasai luka* : abraded without feeling the injury; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Kulit mēluchut* : the skin came off; Sh. Lamp., 25.

Tēbok awan bērkaloḵ-kaloḵ,

Tēpi di-jait dēngan renda;

Pokoḵ kayu bēsar jangan di-pēloḵ,

Kalau gagah mēluchut dada :

do not put your arms round too big a tree; if you insist on doing so your breast will have its skin rubbed off; do not attempt too much; Prov.

لوجس **luchas.** (Selangor.) Failing to hit; missing the mark. Also *lunchas*.

لوجغ **locheng.** [Chin. *lō-cheng* ?] A bell; Ht. Sh. Kub. The word is also common colloquially.

لوجق **lochak.** *Mēlochak* : to be abundant, to be plentiful.

لوجق **lochok.** *Mēlochok* : to thrust a finger towards a man's face; to point insultingly at; to dig in the ribs.

لوجو **luchu.** Facetious; amusing; bright. *Moleḵ luchu sapērti anakan ēmas kēchana* : fair and bright as an image of gold; Ht. Mas. Ed.

لوجون **lo'chuan.** [Chin. *liók-chhoàn*.] A strong silk fabric used in making suits of clothes.

لوح **lôh or lûh.** [Arab. *lûḥ*.] A slate; a writing board; a tablet. *Lôh dan kalam* : slate and pencil; Ht. Hamz. *Papan l.* : a slate; Ht. Abd., 20, 22. *L. chator* : a chess-board; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11.

L. mahfûl : the Tablet of Fate on which the records of a man's good and evil actions are kept; Bust. Sal.; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 3; Sh. Lamp., 13.

¹ This word is given in Dutch dictionaries as Chinese, but Chinese dictionaries give no equivalent. The word *lotang* or *lotong* occurs in the sense of a small cannon in five places in the Hikayat Koris but it may be the same as *ekor lotong*, s. v. *lotong*.

لودغ **ludang**. *Sampan ludang*: a type of Malay boat; Kl.

لودغ **luding**. The name of a variety of the *tenggiri* fish.

لودن **lodian** or **ludan**. The whale or leviathan in old romances. *Naga Antaboga pun bértěnu-lah dēngan ikan ludan*: the Great Serpent met the whale; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Maka ikan ludan itu-pun pulang ka-lobok-nya*: the whale returned to its depths of the ocean; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

لوده **ludah**. Expectoration, spitting. *Ludah ka-langit timpa batang hidong sěndiri*: spitting at heaven brings the saliva down on one's own nose; a dirty action discredits the doer more than its intended victim; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 136. *Ludah mati pak, tēlan mati mak*: spit it out and your father dies; swallow it down and your mother dies; a choice of misfortunes; "Hobson's choice;" Prov.

Ludahi: to spit at or on (anything). *Di-ludahi rasūl Allah*: he spat at the Apostle of God; Sej. Mal., 68. *Di-ludah-ludahi-nya kapada patek*: he kept spitting at me; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Ludahkan: to spit (anything) out; Sh. Dag., 5.

Běrludah: to spit; Sh. Bid., 112. *Měludah*: id.; Muj., 9.

لوده **lodeh**. Cooking (vegetables, etc.) till they become soft and pulpy.¹

لوده **lodo**. Pulpy and rotten, of overripe fruit. Cf. *lodeh*.

لور **luwar**. Outside; position outside. *Di-luwar*: outside. *Ka-luwar*: outwards. *Dari luwar*: from outside. *Luwar, bėrkilat; dalam, bėrongga*: glittering outside, and emptiness within; glittering but not gold; Prov. *Tanah l.*: foreign countries. *Orang l.*: a stranger; a foreigner. *Jakun yang di-luwar-luwar ini bukan-nya Jakun yang asal*: these wild-men of the outskirts are not aboriginal; Ht. Abd., 389.

Kěluwaran: outer; strange; foreign; alien; common. *Pėrkara yang k.*: common things; alien matters; matters that affect others but do not concern us; Pel. Abd., 33. *Orang k.*: a stranger; a man outside decent circles; a plebeian. *Chara orang k.*: the (bad) behaviour of a plebeian or stranger; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Tiyada dapat di-pakai orang kěluwaran*: it (the colour yellow) was not permitted to be worn by common people; Sej. Mal., 91. *Bukan budak ini anak orang kěluwaran, kělakuwan-nya akan-akan anak raja bėsar juga rupa-nya*: this boy is no son of plebeian parents, his ways seem to be those of the son of a mighty prince; Ht. P. J. P.

¹ Cf. the pantun:—

*Kachang chėmara di-masak lodeh,
Mari masak di-hutan buloh; etc.*

Ka-luwar, outward, is often used verbally to signify motion outwards, and is treated as though a separate word (*kěluwar*). *Pėrkataan yang kěluwar dari mulut-nya*: words which came out of his mouth; Ht. Abd., 36.

Kěluwari, mēngěluwari, kěluwarkan, and mēngěluwarkan: to bring out; to cause to issue; to eject or evict; to produce out of anything. *Mēngěluwari orang Siyam*: to expel the Siamese (from Malacca); Sej. Mal., 115. *Tiwan R. pun mēngěluwarkan chakap*: Mr. R. uttered these words; Ht. Abd., 99.

Tėrkěluwar: brought out, projecting; Ht. Abd., 452.

لورت **lurut**. I. To pass the hand over anything; to run a rope or chain through the hands feeling the links; to draw one's hand over an arm or long body of any sort. *Maka Tájul-mulik mėlurutkan diri-nya hěndaq turun*: T. rubbed himself through (the aperture) with the intention of descending; Ht. Gul. Bak., 39.

II. A whitlow; a swelling on the fingers. Also *kělurut*.

لورس **lurus** or **loros**. Straight; smooth and straight as the trunk of certain palms. *Sa-batang kayu yang baik lagi lurus*: a tree that is strong and straight; Ht. Abd., 4. *Jalan yang bengkok-bengkok hěndaq di-luruskan* the roads that are zigzag will be straightened; Ht. Abd., 336.

لورغ **lorong**. I. A lane; a narrow road or street. *Padu tiyap-tiyap lorong dan jalan*: in every lane and road; Ht. Abd., 24. Also Ht. Abd., 81, 112, 160.

II. Unsuccessful; unlikely to come to anything; unsound, of an enterprise.

لورق **lurup**. *Susup-lurup*: helter-skelter, of running; Ht. Mar. Mah.

لورق **lorek**. Delicate markings such as those on the skin of a snake.

لورو **luru**. *Měluru*: to dash forward; to leap forward; to charge. *Bělanda mėluru tiyada bėrhěnti*: the Dutch charged on without intermission; Sh. Pr. Ach., 15. *Datang-lah anjing barang sa-puloh ekor mėluru*: some twenty dogs came dashing up; Ht. Abd., 310.

لوره **lorah** or **lurah**. I. A groove in a plank into which the tongue of another plank is fitted.

L. hidong: the dimple or furrow between the nose and upper lip. Also *alor bibir*.

II. A district; a minor division of the country in Javanese tales. *Hěndaq mēna'luhkan luroh tanah Jawa*: to subdue the districts of the land of Java; Ht. Sh.

Pěnggawa l.: a headman; a minor Javanese official; ¹ Ht. Sh.

Sa-luroh: in every district; all over.

¹ The order in which these officials are given is:—

Muntėri, hulubalang, pėnggawa lurah, pėmbangkal, kėbahi, kėbayan, pancha-nėgara, ra'iyat hina-dina; Ht. Sh.

*Gagah përawira jayeng sètëru,
Tiyada makan përambut sënjata;
Sa-lurah tanah Jawa, sa-da'irah tanah
Mëlayu,
Musoh ta'-bërani bërtëntang mata :*

in all the districts of Java, in all the divisions of Malaya, no enemy dare meet him face to face.

Sa-lurah is often used as a single word meaning "the whole," "all," and is often pronounced *sa-luroh* or *sëluroh*.

لوره **luroh**. I. Falling, dropping; being shed. *Sëgala badan manusiya pun sapërti buwah luroh daripada pohon-nya*: all the bodies of men (lay strewn about) like leaves fallen from the trees; Ht. P. J. P. *Jika bërnimpi daun-nya luroh*: if you dream that its leaves are fallen; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 17.

Bërluroh: to fall, to be falling. *Bërlurohan*: id. *Bunga pun sëdang këmbang bërlurohan di-atas mayat Sang Ranjuna sapërti di-tudongi dëngan kain yang putih ada-nya*: the flowers had fallen while in full bloom upon the body of Arjuna covering it as though with a white shroud; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. *Sa-luroh*: all, the whole of. *Sa-luroh badan*: the whole body; Ht. Gul. Bak., 50. See *lurah*, III.

لوري **luri**. The lory or parrot; usually *nuri*, q. v.

لوس **lusa**. The day after to-morrow. *Esoh l.*: to-morrow or the day after.

لوس **luwas**. Width; wide; spaciousness. *Dahi-nya luwas*: his forehead was broad; Ht. Abd., 86. *Mulut-nya luwas*: his mouth was wide; Ht. Abd., 86, 326. *Padang yang muha-luwas*: a very broad plain; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Luwasikan: to widen; to expand; Ht. Abd., 336, 401, 485. *Mëluwasikan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 235; Muj. 50.

Cf. *lebar* (measured width).

لوسغ **losong**. Ichtyosis; a white scaly eruption. *Sakit l.*: id.; J. S. A. S., VIII., 127. *Kurap l.*: id.; Ht. Raj. Don., 52.

لوس **losen** or **losin**. Eng. Dozen. Also *longsen*, *dosen*, etc.

لوسه **lusoh**. Soft by long use, as clothes; flexible and comfortable, as shoes that have been worn for some time.

لوط **lût**. Arab. Lot, the nephew of Abraham.

لونغ **luwang**. I. To abate, of a storm; to be still, of the wind. *Teja këluwang*: a rainbow; the glow in the sky after heavy rain; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. *Këluwang*: a fruit-bat. See *këluwang*.

لوف **lupa**. I. Forgetfulness; to forget. *Kësalahan daripada lupa*: a mistake due to forgetfulness; Ht. Abd., 6.

Lupakan and *mëlupakan*: to forget. *Lupakan Allah*: to forget God; Ht. Abus., 21. *Pëlândok-lah lupakan jërat, tètapi jërat tiyada mëlupakan pëlândok*: the mousedeer may forget the snare but the snare does not forget the mousedeer; Prov., Ht. Abd., 451.

Mëlupaï diri: to forget oneself; to forget one's surroundings; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 37.

Pëlupa: a forgetful person; absent-minded. *Bëbal lagi pëlupa*: stupid and forgetful; Sh. B. A. M., 7. *Këras pëlupa*: persistently forgetful; Ht. Abd., 371.

II. *Lupa-lupa*: fish-maws prepared as an article of trade for Chinese consumption.

لوفت **lupat**. An edible marine shell-fish; *hippopus maculatus*.

لوفت **luput**. Slipping from; escape, loss. *Luput badan dan jiwa*: the loss of body and soul; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 20. *Nëschaya luput-lah pënglihatan yang dipërtuwan*: Your Majesty's sight will certainly be lost; Ht. Gul. Bak. *Përgi bëlajar jangan-lah luput*: do not forget to go and study; Sh. Nas., 13. *Luput daripada këjahatan*: escape from evil; Ht. Mash., 49.

Hilang l.: lost and gone; a strong form of *luput*; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 6; Ht. Gul. Bak., 5, 99.

Luputkan: to cause to escape or lose.

Di-lenakan dëngan minum dan makan;

Waktu sëmباهyang supaya di-luputkan:

rendered torpid by food and drink so as to cause the hour of prayer to slip unnoticed by; Sh. Ibl., 8.

لوفس **lopis**. A kind of cake.

لوفس **lupas**. *Mëlupas*: to rub the skin off; to skin; = *mëngëlupas*. Cf. *kupas* and *këlupas*.

لوفق **lopak**. I. A hollow in which water rests; a pool or puddle. *Di-ambil-nya anak udang yang bërëngang di-dalam lopak itu*: he took the young shrimps which were swimming about in the pool; Ht. Koris. *Lopak jadi përigi*: the puddle becoming a well; the beggar becoming a prince; Prov.

II. *Lopak-lopak*: a small pouch for tobacco, betel-nut, etc.¹ It is made of fine basket-work. *Lopak-lopak gila*: id., if the pattern of the work is very irregular.

III. *Lopak-lapek*: inconsistent; confused; cf. *upak-apëk*.

لوفق **lopek**. A kind of small flat-bottomed boat said to be in use among the Orang Laut.

لوفه **lupoh**. *Mëlupoh*: to hammer (bamboo) flat; to flatten out by blows.

¹ Cf. the pantun:—

Daun duriyan jatoh tërchampak,

Lopak-lopak isi sëlaseh;

Tujoh tahun di-lambong ombak,

Tiyada-ku lupa hati yang kaseh.

لوفي lupi. *Papan lupi*: the name given to the small square plank seat on a level with the gunwale in a Malay canoe (*kolek*); the decking in the bows of a *përahu këtiyap*.

لوق luwak. I. *Mëluwak*: to decrease somewhat; to be wanting; to be less.

II. *Mëluwak*: to experience a feeling of nausea, especially at a disgusting sight; = *mëluwat*, s. v. *luwat*.

III. Jav. A small animal; a species of pole-cat; Sh. Bid., 66.

لوق luwek. A slight feeling of disgust or nausea; less strong than *luwak*, II.

لوك luka. A wound; wounding. *Luka sudah hilang, parut ada-kah hilang*: when the wound is healed does the scar disappear; when an injury is paid for does it cease to be remembered; Prov. *Luka di-hati*: a wound in the heart; (by metaphor) a love-stricken heart; Ht. Gul. Bak., 76.

Mata l.: the orifice of a wound; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 95.

Lukaï and *mëlukai*: to wound; Ht. Gul. Bak., III; Sh. Abd. Mk., 147.

لوك loka. [Skr. *lōka*.] Region, place; Cr. Gr., 68. *Shurga-loka*: heaven; usually *shurga-loga*, v. *loga*.

لوكت lokat. I. Eng. A dog-cart.
II. Falling loose, as plaster from a wall or as a plank from a rotten wall.

لوكت lukut. *Mëlukut*: broken rice grains; also *lëmukut, dëmukut*, etc.

لوكر lokar. [Eng.: *locker*.] A locker; the sail-room in a ship; the fore-cabin in which the crew sleep.

لوكس lukis. Writing; scratching letters with a stylus; engraving. *Pandai l.*: a writer or engraver; Ht. Gul. Bak., 101. *Lukis mëlukis*: engraving, etching; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Kalam mëlukis*: the pen is running on; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 9. *Dawat mëlukis*: the ink is flowing out in writing; Sh. Nas., 1.

Lukiskan: to reproduce in colours or ink; to scratch or etch a pattern; Ht. Ism. Yat., 67. *Mëlukiskan*: id.; Muj., 27.

لوكس lokos or **lukus.** Bedraggled, of a fowl caught in the rain, or of a man who has fallen clothed into muddy water.

لوكف lokap. Eng. The "lock-up" at a Police-station.

لوكف lukup. Turned bottom upwards, of ships, cups, etc.

لوكو lokek. Stingy, mean, miserly; a skin-flint.

لوكن lokan. An edible marine shell-fish of the cockle type; Ht. Abd., 88; Sej. Mal., 45; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5.

لوكو luku. *Mëlu ku*: to draw the fingers through the hair; to scratch the head.

لوکه lokah or **lukah.** A fish-trap set in running streams. *Këna l.*: to be caught in one of these traps; Pel. Abd., 110. *Mënanah l.*: to set one of these traps; Sej. Mal., 55, 64. The trap resembles a long cylindrical basket.

لوكي loki. [Chin.: *ló'-kí*.] A Cantonese harlot.

لوك loga. I. [Skr. *lōka*.] *Shurga-loga*: heaven; the heaven of Siva; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Masoḥ shurga-loga mëngadap Bëtaru Guru*: to ascend into Heaven and enter the presence of Batara Guru (Siva); Ht. Sh. Also *shurga-loka*.

II. *Batu pëloga*: a sounding-lead; = *batu pëndoga*, from *doga*, q. v.

لوكس lugas. I. *Mëlugas*: (Kedah) to make a "clean sweep" of anything; to "clean out" a house, as a thief who carries off everything and leaves nothing behind.

II. *Mëlugas*: (Kedah) to feel inclined to hiccough; a feeling of over-repletion after a meal.¹

لوكم logam. Tam. Mineral (only occurring in compound words). *Pancha-logam*: compounded of five metals, or (if a stone) of five colours. *Piyala p.*: a goblet or vial made of five metals; Ht. Gul. Bak., 68. *Batu p.*: a stone of five tints; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Ada-pun sayap walimana itu dari-pada pancha-logam*: the wings of the harpy were made of five metals; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bërma-logam: a name given a red talismanic stone; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

لوكو lugu. Satisfaction. *Sësaḥ bërundor-undor, lari ta'-malu, mënghambat ta'-lugu*: to retreat when hard-pressed, not ashamed to fly, and not satisfied when pursuing; a proverbial maxim illustrating Malay warfare; J. S. A. S., II., 145.

لولت lulut. Shampooing; rubbing with the hand so as to force dirt out of the pores of the skin; rubbing cosmetics into the body. *Di-lulut dëngan gëharu kësturi*: rubbed with sandalwood and musk; Sh. Bid., 46. *Langir dan lulut*: soaping and shampooing; Sh. Abd. Mk., 115.

لولر lulor. I. A (Batavia) variant of *lulut*: Ht. Ism. Yat., 128.

II. Swallowing whole, as a snake or crocodile swallows its prey. Also *lulu*.

¹ Cf. the pantun:—

*Dudok mëlugas ta'-sëdap rasa,
Dalam përut sa-bagai mëmulas;
Sudah përnah makan jasa,
Sisa bëlum mëninggal bëkas.*

لوس **lolos.** Slipping on, as a ring on the finger; cf. *lulus* which is "to slip in," of the finger into the ring.

لوس **lulus.** Just slipping through; ability to just pass into or through, as a finger slips into a ring or as a piece of thread passes through the eye of a needle; (by metaphor) to put through a piece of work, to "come off"; to succeed. *Lulus benangulus kelandan*: if cotton goes through so will thread; a person must submit to what his fellows have to put up with; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 39. *Ada yang tempat jalan-nya sa-lulus-lulus orang sêhaja*: there were places where only one man could pass through at a time; Pel. Abd., 35. *Lulus kēhendaq*: to get one's desire put through; to get what one wants; Ht. Abd., 174. *Lulus saperti sambah patek ini*: may what goes through be in accordance with this my request; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Jikalau di-tageh tiyada-kan lulus,
Jangan di-bawa bĕrjanji putus:

if you dun a man (on this day) the dunning will be unsuccessful, so do not attempt to get any debt settled; Sh. Rej., 8.

Luluskan and *mĕluluskan*: to put through (a business). *Luluskan kēhendaq* or *mĕluluskan kēhendaq*: to meet a person's wishes; Ht. Abd., 425, 450.

لوع **lolong.** *Mĕlolong*: (Onom.) to howl, of dogs and other animals.

لولاك **lolak.** A shell; *trochus niloticus*.

لولاك **lolok.** *Mĕlolok*: to spy upon; to secretly keep a watch on; = *mĕnyuloh*.

لؤلؤ **lo'lok.** [Arab. *lu'lu'*.] A pearl; v. *lo'lo'*.

لوم **lulum.** Sucking at anything by way of tasting it; eating chocolate or sweets which melt in the mouth.

لؤلؤ **lo'lo'.** [Arab. *lu'lu'*.] A pearl; a precious stone mentioned occasionally in Malay literature. *Yāqūt l.*: rubies and pearls; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 26. *Pĕrmata yang l.*: pearly gems; pearls; Ht. Sh. *Podi yang l.*: id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 75.

لولو **lulu.** I. Swallowing down; consuming at a gulp. *Hai mamak ular bĕsar, kata Awang Sĕlamat, lulu-lah kami, tĕlan-lah kami*: Oh my uncle the Great Serpent, said Awang Sĕlamat, gulp me down, swallow me. ¹

II. *Kĕlulu*: fitting; proper; decent. *Tingkah laku tiyada kĕlulu*: improper behaviour; Sh. Mas., 9. *Takut-nya sangat tiyada kĕlulu*: most unseemly fear; Sh. Peng., 18. *Suwaranya bĕsar tiyada kĕlulu*: a powerful voice of unseemly loudness; Sh. Ul., 16.

III. *Lulu-lala*: incoherent, in speech; confused; "muddle-headed."

¹ From a Pĕnglipor Lara tale.

لوله **lulah.** A species of fish-trap; Kl., v. d. W.

لوله **luloh.** Powder; fragments; the dust into which anything is crushed.

Mĕnjadi luloh kĕfir la'natan,
Jadi makanan hantu dan shaitĕn:

the accursed infidels are crushed to powder and become the food of demons and devils; Sh. Rej., 13.

L. lĕntak: utterly crushed to powder; a strong expression used in romances to describe the condition of a warrior after receiving a blow from the hero of the story; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Nata, Ht. Sh. Kub. *Hanchor l.*: id. (Ht. Sg. Samb.), but more common in modern use especially figuratively (*hanchor luloh di-dalam hati*) to describe a broken heart or a heart overcome with love.

Dari Bandan burong sa-kawan,
Bĕrchampor sa-ekor burong mĕrpati;
Sĕria di-pandang bĕrtambah rawan,
Hanchor luloh di-dalam hati:

as soon as I see her my passion increases, my heart is crushed with longing; J. I. A., III., 448.

لولي **luli.** *Kachang luli*: a kind of bean (unidentified); Muj., 48.

لومت **lumat.** Fine; soft, of earth; pulpy; minced, of food; crushed; ground or chopped to pieces. *Mĕlihat hĕrta-nya habis-lah lumat*: seeing his property knocked to pieces (at a fire); Sh. Sing. Terb., 24. *Pipis lumat-lumat*: mince it quite fine; Muj., 64.

The word is also used, by metaphor, of destruction in any form.

Nama kita tidak-lah lumat,
Badan kita dapat sĕlamat:

our good names will not perish and our bodies will find salvation; Sh. Nas., 6.

لومت **lumut.** Moss; a generic name applied to mosses and mossy-looking plants; Ht. Abd., 87. Pel. Abd., 93. *Bĕrlumut*: mossy.

L. ekor kuning: a water-weed with yellow flowers; *utricularia flexuosa*.

Akar l.: a plant; *jasminium smilacifolium*.

لومر **lomor** or **lumor.** Smearing. *Lomorkan*: to besmear, as ointment is besmeared on the body; Muj., 60; Hay. Haiw. *Lomor-lomorkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 386. *Mĕlomor*: id.; Muj., 9. *Mĕlomorkan*: id. *Mĕlomorkan dĕngan arang*: to defile with soot; to grossly insult; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Bĕrlomor: besmeared; defiled. *B. dĕngan tahi*: besmeared with ordure; Sej. Mal., 150. *B. dĕngan arang*: blackened with charcoal, as the face of a Chinese gang-robber; Ht. Abd., 321. *B. dĕngan kĕsalahan*: stained with sin; Ht. Abd., 183.

Cf. *lomos*, *lumut*, *lumang*, *lumaq*, etc.

لومس **lomos** or **lumus**. I. Smear'd with filth; cf. *lomor*.

لومغ **lumang**. *Belumang*: Smear'd with wet mud, of a buffalo fresh from its wallow. *Menggelumang*: to wallow. Cf. *lomor*, *lomos*, *lumak*, etc.

لومق **lumak**. Oiliness; greasiness.

لومو **lumu**. Moss; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Better *lumut*.

لون **luwan**. The bows of a boat; Sh. Pang. Sg. Better *haluwan*.

لونس **lunas**. The keel of a Malay boat.
Anchak pēlunas; a sacrificial offering to the *hantu tanah* or earth spirits; v. *anchak*.

لونق **lonak**. Fleshy, of stone-fruits; having lots of flesh round the pip or stone.

لوه **luwah**. Spitting out food after it has been taken into the mouth, in contradistinction to spitting out phlegm or saliva. *Masok pun ta'pēnoh, tērbūt-pun ta'-luwah*: if it comes into the mouth it does not fill it; if it leaves the mouth, no effort is needed to eject it; a thing of inappreciable importance; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 143.

لوه **luweh**. A variant of *luwek*, q. v.

لوه **luwih**. (Kedah.) Furthest from the goal; furthest from the target or bull's-eye; last, in a race. Also *luwi*.

لوهت **lohut**. Rotten through and through; falling to pieces.

لوهر **lohor**. Noon; a colloquial variant of the Arabic *ظهر*.
Bunga kēmbang lohor: a flower (unidentified).

لوهق **luhak**. A variant of *luwak*, q. v.

لوي **luwi** or **lui**. See *luwih*.

لوي **loya**. I. Squeamish; having a slight desire to vomit (*maka dēngan loya-nya datang hēndak muntah rasa-nya*: Ht. Koris).

II. (Kedah.) An octopus.

لویت **loyut** or **luyut**. *Mēloyut*: to bend, of branches under the weight of fruit.

لویر **loyar**. I. Eng. A lawyer. *L. burok*: a hedge lawyer; a pettifogger who works up cases. *L. kēledēk*: a cheap (qualified) lawyer; a man ready to take up disreputable cases for a small fee. Also *layar*.

II. *Pinang loyar*: a "Penang lawyer;" a plant out of which heavy cudgels are made; a cudgel so made.

لوڠ **loyang**. I. Bell-metal.
II. A large uncovered tray of lacquered wood.

III. *Hantu loyang*: a name for the tiger spirit (*hantu bēliyan*).

لوڠ **loyong**. *Mēloyong*: to totter; to walk with tottering gait, as a drunken man.

لویق **loyak**. Soft, of rice that is overboiled.

لویو **luyu**. *Mata luyu*: heavy or drooping eyelids (in a sleepy man).

لویه **lonyah** or **lunyah**. To be trodden flat, of earth; to be trodden down into a soft pulp, as wet soil on which buffaloes are turned loose; a rough system of preparing the soil for cultivation by fencing or tying a buffalo in a small field so as to get the ground trodden down.

لویي **lonyai**. Trodden into mud; slushy, of the earth.

له **lah**. I. A suffix, sometimes having a preterite signification (cf. *tēlah*), and sometimes a quasi-demonstrative meaning. *Pērgi-lah iya*: he went. *Orang itu-lah yang pērgi*: that was the man who went; it was he who went.

II. A familiar abbreviation of the (Arabic) name 'Abdu'llah.

لي **lai**. A numeral coefficient used with words which are the names of tenuous objects such as sheets of paper, blades of grass, etc. See *hēlai*.

ليبر **lebar**. Width, breadth. *Kaki-nya lebar*: his foot was broad; Ht. Abd., 328. *Lebar-nya tanah itu ada-lah kira-kira tiga ēmpat puluh dēpa*: the width of that piece of ground was some thirty or forty fathoms; Ht. Abd., 153.

Cf. *luwas*, which has the idea of spacious breadth (as in the English: "broad" lands); while *lebar* is measured or relative breadth.

ليم **lebam**. A fish (unidentified).

ليبت **liyat**. Tough, leathery, lithe. *Tanah l.*: clay. *Lēmah liyat kayu akar*: the tough flexibility of a liana (which can be bent easily but not easily broken); a man over whom it is easy to win a momentary advantage but who is never decisively beaten; Prov. *Bangsa balor liyat*: a race of slippery customers; a worthless idle race; Prov.

II. *Liyat-liyut*: twisting about; wriggling and writhing, as a snake.

يت **liyut**. I. Lithe, leathery, tough though flexible. *Liyat-liyut*: twisting yet not breaking; supple.

II. *Mēliyut*: to drag on, of an illness.

ليتر **leter**. Babbling; chatter; jabber. *Bēleter* or *bērleter*: to chatter. *Tiyada-lah bērhēnti mulut-nya daripada bērleter*: his mouth would never cease from chattering; Sh. Sing. Terb., 17.

ليتف litup. Completely closing up or shutting up; covering and concealing; shutting off from view. *Habis litup dunya ini banyak-nya*: their numbers were such as to completely cover the earth; Ht. Isk. Dz.

ليتق letak. I. Very weak, of a sick or dying man.
II. *Mēletak*: to lie down without a pillow.

لينه litah. Loose, of the tongue. *Dēngan latah dan litah mulut-nya*: with hysterical action and loose speech; Ht. Raj. Don., 4. Cf. *latah*.

ليجت lechet. Blistered; having the skin rubbed off; abraded, of the skin of the hands after rowing; chafed, after riding. Cf. *lecher*.

ليجر lecher. *Mēlecher*: to be moist, of an abrasion; to suppurate, of a wound.

ليحق lechak. Moist and slippery, of the ground after rain.

ليحق lechek or lichek. I. Kicking with the side of the foot.

II. Beating up or breaking up rice with a spoon so as to enable very young children to eat it. *Pēlechek*: a kind of spoon for doing this.

Lipat baik-baik jangan pēronyok,

Simpan dēngan kain batek;

Badan gēmok bagai bēronok,

'Akal sa-bagai makan nasi lichek:

with a body as fat as that of a sea-worm, and a mind as though he was being fed on pap; Prov.

ليحق lechok. Polishing; giving a surface of oily smoothness to anything. *Bērminyak biyar lechok*: if you use oil let the oiliness be thorough; do not do things by halves; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 157.

ليحن lichin. Smooth, slippery; bare. *Ada-pun batu-batu itu terlalu lichin dēngan rata-nya*: the stones (of which the fort was made) were very smooth and flat; Ht. Abd., 56. *Bērsanggul lichin-lichin*: with a plain head-dress (without head ornaments); Ht. Abd., 96. *Pulau lichin*: a bare island; Sh. Lamp., 16. *Lichin lichau*: smooth and glossy; Ht. Raj. Don., 50. *Lichin bagai basoh pērahu*: stripped as a vessel when the decks are swabbed; "cleaned out," as a man who has lost his last cent at cards; Prov. Also *linchin*. Cf. *lechok*, *lichau*, *lecher*, *lechak*, *linchir*, etc.

ليحو lichau. Glossy; shiny, as well-oiled hair or as a well-varnished stick; cf. *lechok*. *Lichin l.*: smooth and glossy; Ht. Raj. Don., 50.

ليحه lecheh. I. *Mēlecheh*: to cajole or wheedle; to coax.

II. Idle and profligate; dissipated.

ليحي lichi or laichi. [Cantonese: *lai-chi*.] The well-known Chinese fruit *nephelium litchi*.

ليدس lidas. A smarting sensation in the mouth such as that experienced after eating acid fruit, pineapples, brinjals, etc.

ليدغ ledang. Light, of colour; pale; shimmering, as a light cloud in the sun's rays; Ht. Koris.

Gunong l.: Mount Ophir, in Malacca. *Putēri gunong l.*: the Fairy Princess of Mount Ophir, of whom many legends are related in the *Sējarah Mēlayu* and elsewhere.

ليدل lidal. [Port.: *dedal*.] A thimble. Also *didal* and *sarong jari*.

ليده lidah. The tongue. *Lidah pun tiyada kēlak bērhēnti daripada mēnguchap wah wah*: and the tongue might never cease to utter cries of surprise; Ht. Gul. Bak., 40. *Apa guna tanda tangan, lidah sēhaya ini sudah chukup*: why sign?—my word of mouth is sufficient; Ht. Abd., 200. *Chabut lidah mati*: an idiomatic expression signifying: "I will put you to shame even though you keep silent."

L. api: a darting "tongue" of flame.

L. badak: a climbing aroid; *pothus latifolius*.

L. bērchabang: a forked tongue; a treacherous tongue that says one thing at one time and another at another; Prov.

L. biyawak: a monitor-lizard's tongue; a forked tongue; Prov., = *l. bērchabang*.

L. buwaya: the "crocodile's tongue"; *aloe ferox*.

L. gajah: the "elephant's tongue" plant; *aglaonema oblongifolium*.

L. jin: the "evil spirit's tongue" herb; *hedyotis congesta*. *Akar lidah jin*: *hedyotis capitellata*. *Rumput lidah jin*: *peristrophe acuminata*.

L. kērbau: the "buffalo-tongue," a plant, *clerodendron deflexus*.

L. kucing: the "cat's tongue;" *turneria ulmifolia*.

L. lembu: the "ox-tongue"; a plant, *aneilema nudiflorum*.

L. manis: "sweet-tongued"; sweet-spoken.

L. mēnjulor: a long darting tongue such as that of a snake or lizard.

L. panjang: loquacity; talkativeness; lack of reticence.

L. patong: a plant, *ipomea uniflora*.

L. rusa: the "deer's tongue"; a small tree, *fagroea racemosa*.

Anak l.: the uvula; Muj., 86. *Anak lidah timbangan*: the tongue of a balance. *Tatang di-anak lidah*: carrying on the tongue; a proverbial impossibility.

Bērtongkat l.: using the tongue as a prop to keep the mouth open; a gaping mouth and prominent tongue; Sh. Ul., 26.

Do'á pēmatah l. : a spell to strike a man dumb when about to give evidence against you; J. I. A., I., 314.

Ikan l. : a flat-fish; a sole.

Mēmbētulkan l. : to correct the pronunciation; Ht. Abd., 147.

ليدي lidi. The side veins of a palm leaf; very long and thin, as such veins. *L. nyior* : a palm-leaf vein; Ht. Ind. Meng. *L. kēlapa* : id. *Pēnyapu l.* : a broom made of these veins.

Ular l. : a very thin snake; Ht. Kal. Dam., 415; Ht. Ind. Jaya. This snake is a proverbial simile for the insignificant, as compared with the dragon (*naga*) or elephant, the types of the mighty. *Gajah di-tēlan ular lidi* : an elephant swallowed by the meanest of snakes; the great falling a victim to the mean; Prov. Cf. Ht. Abd., 409; J. S. A. S., XI., 74. *Naga di-tēlan ular lidi* : a dragon swallowed by the meanest of snakes; id. *Naga mēnjadi ular lidi* : a dragon becoming the meanest of snakes; a fall from a high estate to a mean one; Prov.

لير liyar. Wild (in the sense of "shy, untamed uncivilized," but not necessarily "ferocious"). *Binatang yang liyar* : wild (as opposed to domestic) animals. *Orang l.* : wild men; aboriginal tribesmen; cf. Ht. Abd., 383, 389.

Burong yang liyar jangan di-lēpaskan;

Khabar yang mustahil jangan di-dēngarkan :

do not let loose an untamed bird; do not listen to impossible stories; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 25.

لير liyor. *Ayer liyor* : saliva; Ht. Sh., Muj., 76; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 8. *Ayer liyor basi* : the dirt in the mouth on awaking in the morning.

لير lera. The body; the organs of bodily feeling; an abbreviation of *sēlera*, q. v.

ليرت leret. Slipping away; slipping down; dragging on. Cf. *lurut*.

ليرغ lerang. A strip or slip; the strips in a canvas sail. *Kain sa-lerang* : a *sarong* made in one piece, in contradistinction to one made by sewing together two strips (*kain bērkampoh*).

ليرغ lereng or (Kedah) **liring.** The contour of anything; the raised edge of anything like a plate, tray or dish; the rollers under a piece of furniture; a wheel when under the vehicle. *Kēreta l.* : a bicycle.

ليرف lerap. A native (Balinese?) coin. *Main l.* : a way of playing at "heads or tails" by twirling a coin rapidly between the fingers and bringing down the hand on it before it ceases spinning.

ليرف lerek. Boring through. *Mēlerek* : to bore a hole into or through anything.

ليرو liru. *Tērkēliru* : dazed or muddled; confused; v. *kēliru*.

ليس liyas. Invulnerability by causing the enemy's weapons to miss their mark; cf. *kēbal*. *Bāb ini 'azimat pēngēliyas sēgala pērbuwatan orang* : a charm to futilize all that others may do against us; Muj., 76. *Sa-bagai lagi kēbal dan pēngēliyas sēnjata orang tiyada sampai kapada kita jika sampai tiyada luka* : further there are the charms *kēbal* and *pēngēliyas* which cause the weapons of others to miss us or if they reach us not to hurt us. ¹

ليست lesut or **lisut.** I. Shrunk up, of fruit; folded up into a small space, of a cloth or garment.

II. *Lēteh lisut* : tired and weary; Ht. Sg. Samb.; = *lēteh lēsu* or *lēteh lisu*.

ليست leset. (Onom.) A swishing or whistling sound cf. *lēsit*.

ليسر leser. *Mēleser* : to trail along the ground, of a long garment.

ليسو lisu. A variant of *lisut*, I. and II., q. v.

ليسه lisah. Restless motion; the fidgets. *Mēngē-lisah* or *mēnggēlisah* : to move restlessly.

ليسه leseh. *Puteh mēleseh* : extreme pallor. Cf. *lēsi*.

ليغ liyang. I. Aperture; orifice; hollow; hole; cutting; an open grave.

L. chinchin : the hole in the centre of a ring; Ht. Hamz., 32.

L. hidong : the nostril; Ht. Hamz., 90; Ht. Sg. Samb.

L. lahad : the cavity in which a body is laid; a part of a Malay grave.

L. luka : the orifice of a wound.

L. mata : the eye-socket.

L. roma : the pores of the skin. *Sēgala liyang roma-nya pun titeḡ-lah pēloh* : all his pores dropped perspiration; Ht. Hamz., 86. *Bulu liyang roma* : the thin hairs that rise from pores in the skin; Ht. Sh. Kub.

L. sēmūt : an ant-hole; Ht. Mash., 26.

Pintu l. : the side of an open grave.

Jēnazah tērlētaḡ di-pintu liyang,

Imām dan khātib bērdiri sēmbahyang :

the bier is laid by the side of the grave; the priests and readers stand and pray.

II. *Liyang-liyoḡ* or *liyang-liyut* : swaying from side to side when walking as a drunken man; the rolling gait of a tiger.

ليغ liyong. I. *Tali liyong* : a sort of waist belt for carrying a *kēris*.

II. *Liyong-liyong* : a salt-water fish (unidentified).

¹ Taken from a MS. treatise on medicine and sorcery.

ليغ **lenga**. Dawdling, wasting time; slow, sleepy, idle, indolent. Also *lengah*. *Jangan lenga di-laut*: do not waste time at sea; Ht. Abd., 102. *Takut di-langgar kuda iya lenga*: he went slowly, fearing the horse would attack him; J. I. A., I., 81.

L. mata: to droop, of the eyes, under the feeling of sleepiness. *Sadikit mēlenga mata sudah hilang barang-nya*: if a man's eyes droop for a moment, away go his goods; Pel. Abd., 153. *Tuwan putēri pun lenga-lah mata-nya daripada mēmandang mēraḡ mas itu*: the eyes of the princess became tired through watching the golden peacock; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

ليغر **lengar** or **lingar**. *Mēlengar, mēlingar* or *mēnjēlingar*: to glance sideways; cf. *lenga, jēling* and *lengas*.

ليفس **lengas** or **lingas**. *Mēlengas*: to be averted, of an angry countenance. *Tērbēlingas putēri bongsu*: the youngest princess turned away her face.¹

ليغه **lengah**. Idle, indolent, sleepy; better *lenga*, q. v.

ليف **lepa**. I. *Mēlepa*: to plaster; to cover with any thick viscous substance.

II. *Tērlepa*: thrown or lying carelessly about; sprawling; cast away. *Dudok tērlepa*: sitting carelessly; sprawling; Sh. Jur. Bud., 26. *Biyar tērlepa*: may I be cast away; may I become an outcast; Sh. Bid., 117; Sh. Ik. Trub., 7. *Badan tērlepa*: sprawling; lying about, of a man in a careless attitude; Ht. Sh.; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 7.

ليفت **lipat**. Folding up, as one folds up a piece of cloth or a garment. *Sapērti kain di-dalam lipat*: like a sarong not yet unfolded; sweet and new; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 138. *Di-ambil-nya kain, di-lipat-nya*: he took a sarong and folded it up; Ht. Mash., 8.

*Buwah pauh, bunga machang,
Bunga pinang di-dalam puwan;
Angkat sauh, lipat kajang,
Pulau Pinang tinggal tuwan:*

haul up the anchor, fold up the awning,—
Penang is left behind you, Sir.

Chapiyan l.: a cocked hat.

Lipatan: fold; the folds of anything. *Surat di-buka dari lipatan*: the letter is opened out from its folds; Sh. B. A. M., 8. Cf. also Ht. Raj. Sul., 25.

Bērlipat: enfolded; wrapped up; folded up; Ht. Abd., 310; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pēlipatan: a fold. *P. lutut*: the hollow behind the knee; the intercondyloid fossa. *Pēlipat lutut*: id.

ليفت **lipit**. A narrow fold (of thread, etc.). *Kala l.*: (Kedah) the common house-scorpion.

¹ From a *Pēnglipor Lara* tale.

ليفت **liput**. Entirely encircling or covering; flooding or swamping or enfolding; (by metaphor), permeating, passing through and through, overcoming. *Mēliput, liputi*, and *mēliputi*: to cover, to flood, to permeate. *Tujuh buwah bukit di-liputi oleh hamparan itu*: seven hills were covered by that carpet; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 63. *Di-liputi sinar paras putēri B.*: flooded by the light of the beauty of the Princess B.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 136. *Di-liputi sēgala pēmbujok Sang Samba itu*: entirely conquered by the endearments of Sang Samba; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Kalau tuwan pērgi ka-bēndang,
Jangan pētek buwah rumiyah;
Tuwan laksana bulan yang tērang
Chēhaya mēliput sa-rata dunya:*

my love is as the full moon whose brightness
floods the entire world.

ليفر **lepar**. (Singapore.) The pole on which the *kajang* in a Malay boat rests.

ليفر **leper**. I. Flat, shallow, turned up. *Leper-leper*: a sort of decking running round a Malay boat to an inner combing (*pantok*); a slight half-deck.

II. Provincial accent, brogue, peculiar dialectic intonation. Usually *pelat* or *telor*.

ليفر **lipor**. Soothing; consolation; calming; a Javanese equivalent of *hibor*. *L. hati*: consolation; Sh. Jub. Mal., 6; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 12; Sh. Ch. Ber., 3; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 140.

Mēliporkan: to soothe; to calm; to console. *M. hati*: to soothe the feelings; Sh. Lamp., 16; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 52; Ht. Sg. Samb. *M. lara*: to allay care or distress; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 35.

Pēnglipor: consoler. *Pēlipor*: id. *Kēkaseh-ku, pēnglipor lara*: my love, the soother of my cares; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895. *Taman pēnglipor lara*: a garden of delights; a garden where all care is driven away; Ht. Gul. Bak., 82. *Pēlipor 'dalam*: one who brings peace to the world; a world-consoler; Ht. Koris. *Pēnglipor lara* is also the name given to a rhapsodist or professional story-teller in Johor, Perak, and Pahang; =(Kedah) *sēlampit*.

ليفس **lipas**. A generic name for cockroaches. *L. kudong*: the stumpy (running) cockroach. *L. terbang*: a flying cockroach. *Sapērti lipas kudong*: like the (running) cockroach; a proverbial simile for swift movement or energy; Ht. Abd., 96. *Mēmanjat rumah sapērti lipas kudong*: swarming up (the sides of) the house like cockroaches; Sh. K. G. T., 9.

*Pērmaisuri raja bērurap-urapan,
Lipas di-dinding timpa pērasan:*

when royal queens perfume themselves, the
cockroaches on the walls have to suffer for it
(being injured in the excitement); Prov.

The cockroach is not regarded with aversion
but rather with admiration for its swift move-
ments.

*Anak China pètek bèrèmbang,
Jatoh sa-biji di-tèpi pantai;
Tuwan laksana lipas terbang,
Sèhaya di-bumi bila tèrchapai :*

my love is like a cockroach that flies through the air; how can I, on the ground, ever hope to possess her?

لشس **lipis.** *Pèlipis* or *pèlipisan* : the temples (on the human head).

لثق **lepak.** Beetling, of the brows; overhanging; overflowing, of water.

لثن **lipan.** A centipede, Sh. Rej., 14; better *halipau*, q. v.

لنه **lepoh.** *Tèrlepoh* : bent, as the limbs; turned or twisted.

ليق **liyok.** A twist or turn; the writhing movements of a dancing girl or of a fencer or acrobat. *Tiyang agong tèrliyok-liyok* : the mainmast was bent and swaying. *Laksamana pun liyok sadikit* : the laksamana bent his body round slightly; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 91. *Liyang-liyok* : the peculiar rolling gait of a tiger.

ليك **leka.** Prolongation (in point of time); lingering on; dallying with. *Leka iya dèngan mènangis* : prolonging lamentations; Ht. Best. *Leka dèngan bermain* : dawdling away time in play; Ht. Abd., 21. *Leka mènchium bau* : lingering over the enjoyment of the fragrance of anything; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 2. *Mèmandang leka* : taking a long look at anything; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 81. *Maka baginda pun lekalah dèngan putèri Indèra Sèroja* : the king lingered on dallying with the Princess Indra Sèroja; Ht. Koris.

ليكت **likat.** Adhesive; glutinous; cf. *lekat*. *Kuwah l.* : sticky sauce or gravy; syrup.

ليكر **lekor.** A numeral which when suffixed to one of the numbers from one to nine signifies that "twenty" is added to it, e.g., *sa-lekor*, "one and twenty," *tujoh lekor*, "seven and twenty," etc.; v. Sh. Rej., 16; Marsd. Gr., 141; Ht. Abd., 3, 406.

ليكس **likas.** A small wheel between two uprights. In weaving, the skein is wound off this wheel.

ليكن **lekak.** *Mèlekak* : to turn the body round and round; to rotate five or six times; to buzz round a spot, as an insect which is looking out for a good place to alight.

ليكو **liku.** I. A royal title occurring in romances from Javanese sources, e.g., Ht. Sh., Ht. Mas Edan, Sh. Panj. Sg. *Paduka l.* : id. The exact meaning is, however, doubtful; the word is used of a secondary queen or reigning mistress in contradistinction to the first queen (*ratu*). *Anak l.* : a prince or princess, the child of a secondary queen; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Also *mandaliku*.

II. An out of the way place; a place seldom visited or inhabited.

ليكه **lekeh.** Low; mean; idle; despicable; unable to work.

ليكت **ligat.** Whirling round and round; spinning round, as a top; rapid rotation. *Pandangan ligat sapèrti gègasing* : in appearance spinning round like a top; Sh. Put. Ak., 22. *Bèrpusing-pusing tèrlalu ligat* : rotating with extreme speed; Ht. Ism. Yat., 31. *Di-kisar-kisar uleh Amir Hamza ligat-ligat sapèrti gasing* : Amir Hamza whirled it round making it spin like a top; Ht. Hamz., 47.

ليكر **legar** or **ligar.** *Bèrlegar* : to make the circuit of the rice-mill, of buffaloes, oxen, etc. The animal is harnessed to a pole which turns the mill-wheel as the animal makes the circuit.

ليكس **ligas.** The swift motion of a horse; a canter or trot.

ليكي **ligi.** *Mèligi* : to pierce, of a dart or other thin sharp instrument (*sèligi*); Sh. Pant. Shl., 13.

ليل **lela.** I. A swivel-gun; Sh. Peng., 17. *Kalau ta'-bèrlela, baik bèridlâ-ridlâ* : if you have no cannon, you will do well to agree to any terms; if you have no power you must put up with injury; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 37.

II. Beloved; darling; — a term of endearment. *Muda lela* : a young darling; Ht. Gul. Bak., 36, 150. *Lela bangsawan* : charming and well-bred; Ht. Sg. Samb.

III. *Maharaja lela* : the title of a high court official, a sort of Malay chamberlain or master of ceremonies. *Bèrmaharaja lela* : to play the Maharaja Lela; to take liberties; to act as though the whole place belonged to one; — a proverbial expression based upon the fact that the Maharaja Lela though possessed of little real power was quite at home in the palace and had (in state ceremonial) authority to order about men of far greater importance than himself; Ht. Hamz., 59; Ht. Gul. Bak., 66.

IV. Waving; brandishing; raising one's arms in the air as a sign of joy. *Dèngan tèpok tari lela-nya tanda kèsukaan* : clapping and dancing and waving the arms in token of pleasure; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Mèlela : to wave (intransitive). *Mèlelakan* : to brandish (anything). *Laksamana pun bèrbangkis mèlelakan kèris-nya* : the laksamana rose and brandished his *kèris*; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 87.

Bèsi mèlela : steel.

Gèndang mèlela : a long drum one end of which is beaten with a stick and the other with the hand.

Kèris mèlela : an undamascened *kèris*.

Tèmènggong mèlela : a name sometimes given to the plant, *gandarus*; *justicia gandarus*.

لِيلِت **lilit.** Winding round; coiling round. *Di-lilit akar*: with a liana coiled round one; in the coils of a climbing plant; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 38; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Di-tindeh yang berat, di-lilit yang panjang*: borne down by the heavy and enfolded in the coils of the long;—the fate of the humble who can do nothing to resist the great; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 35.

Mēlilit: to wind round; to coil round. *Maka ular lidi itu-pun kēluwar-lah datang mēlilit kaki Langlang Samudēra*: the long thin snake came out and coiled itself about the feet of Langlang Samudra; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Mēlilit panji-panji*: to wind pennons round their staves; Ht. Koris.

Panjang rambut Siti Juwita,

Panjang mēlilit ibu kaki;

Intan, zamrud, chērēmin mata,

Tuwan sa-orang mahkota hati:

long are the darling lady's tresses, long enough to entwine themselves round her ankles.

لِيلِر **leler** or (Kedah) **lilir.** I. Flowing slowly; trickling down. *Ayer liyor-nya pun bērleleran*: with saliva trickling down from the mouth; Ht. Sh. Mard.

II. *Lelek-leler*: careless; slovenly, of work.

لِيلِغ **lelang.** [Port.: *leilao*.] Auction; selling by auction; Sh. Jur. Bud., 9. Usually *lelong*.

لِيلِغ **lelong.** I. A land measure; a fourth of an orlong.

II. *Jalan mēlelong*: to walk unsteadily.

III. [Port.: *leilao*.] Auction; sale by auction. *Di-lelong hērtā-nya*: his property was sold by auction; Ht. Abd., 216. *Surat l.*: an order to sell by auction; Ht. Abd., 278. *Tēmpat l.*: a salesroom; Ht. Abd., 226. *Lelongkan*: to have (property) sold by auction; Ht. Abd., 449.

لِيلِغ **lilang.** Wax; a candle; Muj., 18; = *lilin*, q. v.

لِيلِق **lelek.** *Lelek-leler*: careless; slovenly, of work.

لِيلِن **lilin.** Wax; a wax taper; a candle. *L. lēbah*: beeswax. *L. sambang*: beeswax found in an abandoned nest. *Kain l.*: waxed sarongs of Javanese make; Ht. Abd., 283. *Duwa lilin tērpasang*: two lighted candles; Ht. Abd., 287. *Makan sa-rasa lilin*: to taste wax in food, — the condition of an anxious or preoccupied man who is unable to enjoy his meals; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 158.

Burong l.: the (smaller) hornbill.

لِيلَو **lilau.** *Mēlilau*: to totter, of a man who has received a heavy blow and is about to fall; to reel, of a sick or dizzy man. Cf. *lelong*, II.

لِيلِه **leleh.** Flowing gently; trickling or running down of water, tears, etc. *Mēleleh*: to flow slowly, to trickle. *Mēleleh ayer mata*: to let one's tears flow; Ht. Abd., 267; Sh. Sing. Terb., 48. *Bērlelehan ayer liyor*: foaming at the mouth; Ht. Sh. *Sapērti ayer mēleleh dari sungai*: like water trickling away from the main stream; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Kalau gētah mēleleh, kalau daun mēlayang*: if sap, it trickles down, if leaf, it flies away; flesh and blood

(relatives) stick to one, casual acquaintances desert one; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 38.

Leleh is also used of the *sarong* slipping down somewhat when not attended to.

لِيلِي **lele.** Jav. *Ikan lele*: a mud-fish; *clarias punctatus*.

لِيم **lima.** I. Five; the old Indonesian word for the hand (with five fingers). *Lima bēlas*: fifteen. *L. lekor*: five and twenty. *Kēlima*: all five. *Yang kēlima*: the fifth. *Bērlima*: making five in all; with four others.

Buku l.: the knuckles.

Kētika l.: the Five Ominous Times; a division of the day or night into five sections each presided over by a Hindu divinity (Maheswara, Vishnu, Sri, Brahma, and Kala). The presiding divinity exercises a good or sinister influence, rendering it important for Malay soothsayers to calculate out which divinity will be the presiding one at a certain time.

Pēnglima or (Kedah) *panglema*: a warrior; a leader in war. *P. kanan* and *p. kiri*: "wing" officers, in a Malay force. Cf. *pēnghulu* (the "head"); the *pēnglima* being the "hand."

II. A name given to a number of plants (species of *xanthophyllum*).

لِيمِر **limar.** A rich cloth mentioned in romances; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

لِيمِر **limor.** *Sambar limor, savor l. or sambor l.*: dusk; twilight; late evening.

لِيمِس **limas.** The shape of a low pyramid with a quadrangular base; the shape of a roof with the tiles sloping down to all four sides and not from a ridge pole to two sides only; a roof culminating in a point instead of in a ridge; a sort of cup made in the jungle by folding up a palm leaf till it looks something like an inverted pyramid.

Atap l.: a pyramidal roof.

Balai l.: an open hall with a pyramidal or very short-ridged roof. *Rumah l.*: a house with such a roof.

Chinchin l.: a ring set with a stone cut to a low pyramidal shape.

لِيمِن **leman.** I. Jav. An elephant.

II. An abbreviation of *Sulaimān*, q. v.

لِيمِن **liman.** A cloth; Ht. Koris; = *limar*?

لِيمِن **limun.** The art of making oneself invisible; invisibility; Muj., 69. See *halimun*.

لِيمَو **limau.** A generic name for oranges, limes, lemons, etc.

L. hutan: a small tree; *acronychia porteri*.

L. kapas: the common lime, *citrus acida*; Muj., 58; Ht. Koris.

L. karam: a bad lot; a family that never comes to any good.

L. kēdangsa: = *l. kapas*.

L. kēsturi: the lime; Ht. Abd., 387; = *l. kapas*.

L.-limau: a shrub; *gelonium bifarium*.

L. manis: the orange, *citrus aurantium*; Ht. Abd., 363, 470; Sh. B. A. M., 4.

L. nipis: the lime, Ht. Jay. Lengg.; = *l. kapas*.

L. purut: the lime; = *l. kapas*.

L. wangkang: the Chinese orange; *citrus aurantium*, var.

Putus l.: to pay a fee to a sorcerer when his promises are justified by results.

Bërlimau: to use limes in washing; Ht. Mash., 58. *Mandi bërlimau*: id.; Ht. Mash., 53. The lime is cut in two and the two parts are rubbed on the body.

Pëlantau: a bathing-place (for the *mandi bërlimau*); Ht. Best.; Ht. Mash., 9.

لين **lena**. Slumbering, sleeping, napping through weariness. *Tidor l.*: sound sleep. *Bëradu ta'lena*: to sleep unsoundly; Sh. Bur. Nuri., 5.

L. ayam: sleep which is broken at the least sound of danger.

L. pëlanoḡ: sleep with the eyes open.

Lenakan: to put to sleep, to cause to slumber; Sh. Ibl., 8.

Tërlena: sent to sleep; lulled; Ht. Gul. Bak., 110.

لينس **linus**. A plant (unidentified); Kl.

لينغ **lenang**. I. *Bërlenang* or *bërlenang-lenang*: to fall in drops; to distil;—used especially of tears falling (Ht. Abd., 117, 282; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Lamp., 30; Sh. Bid., 28), but also of perspiration dropping (Ht. Gul. Bak., 105). *Lenang-lenang* is also a common chorus between the lines of a pantun.

II. Calm, of water.

لينو **linau**. A red-stemmed variety of the betel-nut palm; J. S. A. S., III., 87.

ليو **liyau**. *Mëliyau*: (Kedah) to fester; to run, of a sore.

ليو **liyu**. *Liyu-liyu*: the stern paddle in a Malay boat.

ليوت **lewat**. I. Past, after. *Lewat pukul ënam hampir-lah këlam*: after six o'clock when it was nearly dark; Bint. Timor, 6 March, 1895.

II. Hurry, speed, rapidity. *Chëpat lewat*: quickly, quickly; hurry up. *Di-lewatkan-nya pula sëbab iya rasa gajah itu ada di-bëlakang-nya*: he hurried because he felt that the elephant was behind him; Ht. Ind. Nata.

ليور **lewar**. *Mëlewar*: to fly about in large numbers, of birds; to dart about, of large numbers of any animal or bird or fish.

*Banyak burung terbang mëlewar,
Bërmain di-taman dewa dewata*:

many birds are wheeling about the sky, disporting themselves in the gardens of the gods.

ليه **leha**. (Penang). Linger over; dawdling over; prolonging. Better *leka*.

ليهت **lihat**. To see; sight. *Sërta di-lihat-nya nak-hoda itu*: when he saw the captain; Ht. Abd., 44.

Lihati: to see; to inspect; to look over; Ht. Gul. Bak., 25; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 17; Sh. Pr. Turk., 12. *Mëlihati*: id.; Sej. Mal., 76; Sh. Jur. Bud., 10. *Mëlihatkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 74, 90, 108; Marsd. Gr., 144. *Përlihatkan*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 142.

Këlihatan: sight, visibility. *Maka datang-lah pada tiga hari pëlayaran këlihatan kapal itu*: after three days' sail the ships came in sight; Cr. Gr., 79. Cf. also Ht. Abd., 328.

Mëlihat: to see (intransitive). *Tuhan yang amat mëlihat*: God the All-seeing; Ht. Abd., 411. *Orang buta itu-pun dapat-lah mëlihat*: the blind man managed to see; Ht. Gul. Bak., 47.

Pëlihat: the sense of sight; Muj., 19. *Pënglihat*: id.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 156; also insight; Ht. Abd., 50.

Pëlihatan: the sight; the range of sight; Muj., 20. *Pënglihatan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 110, 317, 455; Sh. Bid., 47.

ليهر **leher**. The neck. *Di-gantongkan di-leher-ku supaya malu*: it was hung round my neck so that I might be put to shame; Ht. Abd., 36.

Leher-nya jinjang: her (or his) neck was tapering; a mark of beauty; Ht. Abd., 86; Sh. Bid., 21; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Leher-nya tênggëlam*: he had a bull-neck; Ht. Abd., 328.

Batang l.: the column of the neck; Ht. Abd., 402.

Kërat l.: to cut the throat; Sej. Mal., 79.

Panggal l.: to cut through the neck; to behead; Sej. Mal., 78.

ليهر **linyar**. Smooth sailing, of a boat; gliding through the water. Also *linyang*.

ليغ **linyang**. = *linyar*, q. v.

1 Cf. also the following pantuns:—

*Mënyëlam di-Acheh di-Batu Burok,
Yu sambaran datang mëlewar*; etc.

*Hari sënja ayam naik seron,
Tikus mëlewar mënchari paksa*; etc.

م The letter *mîm*; the twenty-eighth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 40 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

ما **mâ**. I. Arab. That which.
II. Arab. Not.

ماء **ma'**. Mother; Cr. Gr., 65; = *ěmaḵ* and *maḵ*.

مابق **mabok**. Intoxication; giddy sickness; sea-sickness. *Merah-lah sapěrti bunga raya sěbab mabok*: red as the hibiscus flower because of their intoxication; Ht. Abd., 313.

M. andam: overcome by the bridal trimming of the hair; suffused with blushes, as a bride, or (ironically) over-eager to be married, of a girl; cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 93.

M. běrahi: intoxicated with the passion of love; Ht. Gul. Bak., 77.

M. bunga sělaseh: drunk and swaying like the sweet-basil; very drunk; Ht. Hamz., 52; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

M. chěndawan: intoxicated as a person who has eaten toad-stools for mushrooms; (by metaphor) love-sick, of a woman; Ht. Gul. Bak., 75, 142; Sh. Panj. Sg.

M. darah: (1) faint from loss of blood; Ht. Abd., 247; Ht. Mar. Mah.; (2) faint at the sight of blood; Ht. Sg. Samb.

M. gadong: intoxicated with the narcotic tubers of the *gadong* (*dioscorea daemonum*); (by metaphor) love-sick, of a man; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Also *m. gadong kěchubong*; Ht. Koris.

M. hiyas: overcome by the excitement of adorning oneself, as a girl at a mirror; Sh. Peng., 4.

M. kěchubong: intoxicated with datura poison; (by metaphor) love-sick, of a man; = *m. gadong*.

M. kěpayang: intoxicated through eating the *kěpayang* fruit; Sh. Abd. Mk., 102.

M. ombaḵ: sea-sick; Cr. Gr., 63. Sea-sickness is, however, often expressed by the word *mabok* alone, e.g., Sh. Sri Ben., 82.

M. pinang: the feeling produced by chewing betel; Ht. Gul. Bak., 105.

M. sělaseh: = *m. bunga sělaseh*.

M. tahi-tělinga: confused with incessant talk; intoxicated with the exuberance of the verbosity of others.

Buwah m.: the produce of plants (such as the *kěpayang*, *gadong*, *kěchubong*, etc.) which produce narcotic or intoxicating effects.

Měmabokkan: to intoxicate; Sh. Ibl., 11.

مابي **mabai**. A tree (unidentified).

مات **mata**. The eye; the focus; the central feature of anything; the blade of a knife; the point of a spear; a point of the compass. *Silap mata pěchah kěpala*: if the eye is lax the head is broken; if we do not attend to things, ruin follows; Prov. *Sapěrti gěrěgaji duwa mata*: like a double-edged saw (which cuts whichever way you draw it); the horns of a dilemma; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 139.

M. 'alámat: the bull's-eye in a target; also *m. lamat*.

M. angin: the point of the compass from which the wind is blowing; the eye of the wind.

M. ayam: a plant, *baccaurea brevipes*.

M. ayer: a spring.

M. bědil: the muzzle of a fire-arm.

M. bělanak: the focus of the patterns formed by the lines on a cushion of the finger.

M. běnda: property in small compass; valuables; Sej. Mal., 35.

M. biji saga: bloodshot eyes.

M. bilas: bleary-eyed.

M. bisul: (1) the head of a boil; (2) a plant, *aglaonema commutata*.

M. buku: a knot in wood; the centre of the knot.

M. chěmpěrling: with naturally red-lidded eyes; "red-eyed as the *chěmpěrling* bird."

M. daching: the marks on a spring-balance showing the weights.

M. dagangan: the valuables; = *m. běnda*.

M. duli: the ankle; Ht. Koris; = *m. kaki*, but more polite.

M. gobek: the blade of the betel-nut pounder.

M. gunting: the point of a pair of scissors.

M. hari: the sun. *M. hari naik*, *m. hari těrbit* or *m. hari hidop*: sunrise. *M. hati turun* or *m. hari mati*: sunset. *Sapěrti bulan dęgan mata hari*: like the sun and moon; a dazzling combination;—used of a bride and bridegroom.

M. hati: the "focus of the heart"; the eye of mental perception.

M. hudang: the name of a small aroid; *aglaonema minus*.

M. ikan: (1) "fishes' eyes;" (2) pock-marks.

M. jalan: an outpost; a scout; Cr. Gr., 63.

M. juling: a cast in the eye; squint-eyed; cross-eyed.

M. kail: a fish-hook.

M. kakap: the plug-hole in a boat.

M. kaki: the inner ankle bone.

M. kayu: a knot in wood.

M. kěli: the eye of the *kěli* fish; a name given to a plant, *gynotroches axillaris*.

M. kěpala: the eye as the organ of vision, in contradistinction to the power of mental perception (*mata hati*).

M. kěris: the blade of a *kěris*; Sej. Mal., 146.

M. kětam batu: "crab's eye"; a name given to a plant, *gomphia sumatrana*.

M. kuching: "cat's eyes"; a well-known fruit, *nephelium malayense*. *Damar m. kuching*: a valuable damar obtained from *hopea globosa*.

M. lamat: the bull's-eye in a target; = *mata 'alámat*.

M. lěmbu: the eye of an ox. *Siput m. lěmbu*: a well-known shell.

M. liyar: wild-eyed, as a frightened man; Ht. Abd., 382.

M. luka: the orifice of a wound; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 95.

M. mata: (in independent Malaya) a minor official; a satellite or myrmidon of an officer such as the *shah-bandar* whose duties necessitated the employment of a staff of men; (in English territories generally) a policeman; (in Malacca only) a *pēnghulu*'s assistant or attendant. *Mata-mata gēlap*: a detective. *Di-mata-mata*: publicly; in public; in the open. *Mēngaleh kain payah juga ka-chērok, mēngaleh chakap di-mata-mata sēhaja*: changing one's clothes must be done in a hidden corner and is inconvenient, but changing one's word (lying) may be done in public; Prov. *Sa-mata-mata*: obviously, clearly, plainly. *Di-mata* or *di-mata-mata* is also used of "having before one's eyes"; e.g., *hanya-lah nuri di-mata-mata*: the nuri alone is always before my eyes; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 16.

M. mēnēntang: eye to eye; face to face.

M. mēriyam: the vent of a cannon.

M. panah: the point of an arrow.

M. pasak: blue eyes; grey eyes.

M. patong: "doll's eyes"; staring prominent eyes.

M. pēdang: the edge of a sword.

M. pēdoman: the needle of a compass.

M. pēlandok: "mouse-deer's eye"; a plant with red berries; *ardisia crenata*. *M. pēlandok gajah*: *ardisia villosa*.

M. pisau: the blade of a knife; Ht. Abd., 301.

M. punai: (1) "green-pigeon's eyes"; (2) the lozenge pattern of a grille; a grille or cross-grating; (3) the name of a plant, *antidesma bunias*.

M. sabun: pale-eyed; white-eyed.

M. sēluwang: the eyes of the *sēluwang* fish (which are blinded in magic practices to bring blindness on another person); eyes that are blind but look sound,—blindness in such cases being attributed to magic art. *Chuchoḥ mata sēluwang*: magic art of this sort.

M. susu: the nipple of the breast.

M. tombak: a spear-point; Sej. Mal., 142.

M. tong: the bung of a cask.

M. ular: "snake's eyes"; a tree, *randia densiflora*.

M. wang: hard cash; specie.

Anak m.: the pupil of the eye.

Ayer m.: tears; Ht. Abd., 16, 193, 282, etc.

Bērmāin m.: to cast amorous glances; to carry on a flirtation with the eyes; J. I. A., I., 82; Ht. Kal. Dam., 142.

Biji m.: the eye-ball, either literally (Ht. Abd., 30) or as a term of endearment (Ht. Gul. Bak., 43).

Bulu m.: the eyelashes; Sej. Mal., 114.

Chēhaya m.: "light of the eyes"; a term of endearment; Ht. Gul. Bak., 103.

Chērēmin m.: eye-glasses; spectacles; Ht. Si Misk., 62; Ht. Abd., 24.

Ekor m.: the corner of the eye. *Kērēling dēngan ekor mata*: to glance significantly out of the corner of the eye; Ht. Abd., 125.

Kēlopaḥ m.: the eye-lids.

Liyang m.: the eye-socket.

Orang-orangan m.: the image in the pupil of the eye.

Pohun m.: the interior angle of the eye.

Puteh m.: being put to shame. *Biyar puteh tulang jangan puteh mata*: better death than shame; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., III., 26. See s. v. *puteh*. The expression also occurs: Ht. Koris; Sh. Peng.; Sh. Lamp., 34.

Silap m.: (1) false pretences; Ht. Abd., 160; (2) conjuror's tricks.

Tērus m.: clearness of vision; second sight, Ht. Best.

Tukang silap m.: a conjuror; Bint. Timor, 4 April, 1895. Also *tukang gēlap m.*

Mata is occasionally used in the sense of the "evil eye." *Daripada kējahatan mata jin dan manusiya*: from the evil wrought by the eye of demons and men; Muj., 7. *Mēngēnai m.*: to be hurt by the evil eye; e.g., *barang-siapa mēmbacha atas orang yang mēngēnai mata orang nēschaya sēmbōh*: whoever recites this over a man afflicted by the evil eye of another will certainly cause him to recover; Muj., 9.

Mata is also occasionally used as a classifier of objects which have an orifice through the centre, e.g., of the rungs of a ladder (Ht. Bakht., 49; Sej. Mal., 141, 159) or of the meshes of a net (Ht. Ind. Meng.).

Sa-mata or *sa-mata-mata*: like; almost exactly;—really *sēmata* [Skr. *samatā*].

مانب **matab.** (Straits Settlements.) Blue lights; Roman candles.

مانغ **matang.** *Pērmatang*: a strip of rising ground (generally an old beach) in swamps lying near the sea. Also *pēmatang*; Ht. P. J. P. Cf. *batang*; a *pērmatang* stretches across the padi-fields.

مانغ **mateng.** Jav. Quite ripe; quite cooked. *Masak pada api sampai mateng*: cook it at the fire till it is quite cooked.

مانه **matah.** (Kedah.) Raw; = *mēntah*, q. v.

ماني **mati.** Death; dead; finality.

Bukan-nya mudah pēkerjaan mati,

Di-buka pēti di-laut api

Tidak boleh pahlawan kombali:

death is no light thing; when the coffin opens it is in the sea of fire, and for the dead warrior there is no return; Ht. Sh. Kub.

M. bēragan: to preserve in death the appearance of life; to die without visible sign of injury.

M. di-bunoh: death by violence: a form of imprecation meaning "destined to come to a bad end." *Mēraḥ mati di-bunoh ini*: this ill-omened peacock; Ht. Ism. Yat., 160. *Mati di-salang*: death at the executioner's hands, a similar expression.

M. lēmas : death by suffocation or drowning.
Mati-mati : persistently, steadily ; as much or as far as possible.

M. modar : to die choked.

M. puchok : loss of virility ; impotence.

Angin m. : wind that has died away ; (by metaphor) dead passion or lust.

Bēlanja m. : fixed allowance ; fixed salary.

Gēran m. : (Straits Settlements) a freehold title for land.

Hērga m. : fixed price ; final price or reserve below which no sale takes place.

Simpul m. : a knot which is not a slip-knot or running knot ; a knot which is not intended to be loosed.

Tanah m. : land on freehold tenure.

Matikan : to kill ; to put an end to ; to render definite or final ; to fix ; Ht. Abd., 28, 318, 483. *Mēmatikan* : to slay ; Ht. Abd., 160.

Kēmatian : the dying of ; the terminating of ; death. *Pērēmpuwan yang kēmatian suwami-nya* ; a woman whose husband is dead ; a widow ; Ht. Abd., 65. *K. angin* : the dying away of the wind ; Pel. Abd., 118.

ماج *maja*. I. A generic name for a number of plants ; Ht. Koris., Ht. Ind. Meng. Also *manja*.

Maja-pahit, maja-kani, maja-kēling and *maja-larwai* : plants (unidentified).

II. A salt-water shell-fish (unidentified).

III. A contraction of *sēmaja* ; = *sēngaja* or *sēhaja*, q. v.

ماجل *majal*. Short, stumpy. *Pisau m.* : a short broad knife ; Sh. Jub. Mal., 16.

ماجم *majum*. (Kedah.) Oakum, especially when used in the bows of a boat.

ماجو *maju*. To progress ; to advance ; progress ; (by metaphor) prosperity ; Bint. Timor, 23 Feb., 1895.

ماجوج *mājūj*. Arab. Magog ; a fabulous giant. *Saperti Yājūj wa Mājūj keluwar-lah dari-dalam bukit Kaf* : like Gog and Magog issuing from Mount Kaf ; Ht. Sg. Samb.

ماجه *majoh*. Gluttonous in eating.

ماج *macha*. I. A small shell-fish ; Marsd. Better *maja*.

II. Jav. To read ; to recite ; to intone ; = *bacha*.

ماچس *machis*. Eng. Matches ; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 3.

ماچڠ *machang*. (Kedah.) The horse-mango, *mangifera foetida*. Also *mēmbachang, ěmbachang, bachang*, etc. *Sakit m.* : inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

ماچم *macham*. Tam.? Sort, type, model ; as : *Macham-macham* : of sorts ; various kinds of. *Apa macham* : how. *Macham ini* : in this way. The word is very common in "Bazaar" Malay ; it also occurs : Ht. Abd., 149, 354.

ماچن *machan*. Jav. The tiger ; Ht. Sg. Samb. ; Ht. Raj. Don., 69 ; Cr. Gr., 25.

مادت *madat*. I. [Hind. *madad*.] Prepared opium ; chandu ; Ht. Ism. Yat., 100 ; Ht. Abd., 410, 477 ; Sh. Ibl., 11.

II. A turret ; a watchtower ; a part of the battlements (*madat-nya hērti-nya bangunan-bangunan-nya*) ; Pel. Abd., 56.

مادم *madam*. I. [Eng. : *madam*.] A lady of rank ; J. I. A., I., 82.

II. Heaviness ; sluggishness of thought ; from *padam* ?

*Madam-lah pikir, patah-lah kera,
 Di-tēmpoh uleh duka sangsara :*

dulled is thought, broken the power of reckoning, crushed by sorrow and grief.

Pēnyakit m. : a disease the reputed symptoms of which are general depression and inability to perspire.

مادو *madu*. I. [Skr. *madhu* : sweet.] Sweetness ; honey. *Ayer madu* : honey ; Ht. Abd., 25. *Laut madu* : an ocean of sweetness ; a sea of honey ; Ht. Abd., 221 ; Ht. Sh. Mard.

II. The relationship or rivalry between women married to the same husband. *Sunggoh-pun bērmadu bēlum pērēnah lagi bērbantah sa-patah sa-orang* : although they were wives of the same husband they had never had the least quarrel ; Ht. Sh. Kub. *‘Azimat pērēmpuwan tiyada mahu bērmadu* : a charm for use by women who do not wish to have fellow-wives ; Muj., 86. *Harap-lah engkau jadi madu-ku* : do you hope to become my fellow-wife ; Sh. Bid., 31. The word is also used of rivals in love generally.

*Apa takut mēlawan hantu ;
 Hantu ada di-balek tiyang ;
 Apa takut mēlawan madu,
 Sama-sama kēris di-pinggang :*

why should I fear to fight my rival, we both alike wear a *kēris* at our waists.

III. *Madu kara* : a silk cloth interwoven with gold.

IV. *Madu manchong* : coming to a point ; the meeting of two lines.

ماده *madah*. [Arab. *madah*.] Saying. *Bēr-madah* : to say ; to utter ; to speak. *Madah-kan* : id. ; Ht. Gul. Bak., 79.

مار *mara*. I. [Skr. *māra*.] Danger ; misfortune ; calamity. *Sunggoh-pun banyak mara-nya di-jalan* : although there are many perils on the way ; Ht. Abd., 215.

*Rimau puntong këna pënjara,
Pëlândok këchil mënolaḱkan mara :*

when the black panther was entrapped the little mousedeer removed the danger from it (the fable of the lion and the mouse); Prov.

Mara-bēhaya : danger, risk, peril; Ht. Ind. Jaya, Ht. Sh. Kub. Usually pronounced *mērbahya*.

Bērmara : to meet calamity; to perish; Sej. Mal., 159.

II. Advance. *Lalu sama tampil mēngulang mara* : then they dashed forward to renew the advance; Ht. Mar. Mah.

III. *Kota mara* : the permanent bulwark of the battery in a Malay piratical ship, in contradistinction to the removable gun-shields (*apilan*) which were only borne in action; Sh. Panj. Sg.

مارت **marut**. *Charut-marut* : very vile, of swearing; an intensifier of *charut*; Sh. Panj. Sg.

مارس **maras**. Anger; a dialectic variant of *marah*; Sh. Panj. Sg.

مارق **marak**. To flare up, of a flame.

مارو **maru**. An evil spirit of disease.

ماره **marah**. I. Anger, wrath; Ht. Abd., 37, 94, 99, etc. *Marah jangan di-pukat, razḱi jangan di-tolak* : never net anger nor drive away your daily bread; never quarrel needlessly or reject a proffered service; Prov.

M. angin : idle threats.

Kēmarahan : a source or cause of anger; Ht. Abd., 39.

Mēmarahkan : to rouse anger in another; to make a person angry or to become angry with a person; Sh. Ul., 20.

II. A Sumatran royal title; usually *mērah*.

ماري **mari**. The place from which one speaks; here; "come here." *Ka-mari* : hither. *Bawa ka-mari* : bring hither; Ht. Abd., 36.

In the Straits Settlements *mari* is often used with the meaning "come." *Mari sini* : come here. *Diya sudah mari* : he has come.

ماس **masa**. I. [Skr. *māsa*.] Time; season; period; epoch. *Pada masa yang tēlah lalu* : in the past; Sej. Mal., 5. *Pada masa itu* : at that time. *Pada suwatu masa* : once upon a time. *Pada tiyap-tiyap masa dan kētika* : at all times and seasons; Ht. Abd., 5.

Masa-mana : when (interrogative); Ht. Koris.

II. Perhaps, what though, what if, supposing. *Masakan* : id.; = *masa akan*.

III. *Tērmasa* : a show, a festival; a corrupted form of *tamāsha*.

ماسځ **masing**. Separate, singly. *Masing-masing* : each. *Masing-masing bangsa dēngan kapitan-nya* : each race had its own captain; Ht. Abd., 34. Cf. *asing*.

ماسق **masak**. Ripeness; maturity (of fruit); cooked, of victuals. *Hampir-lah masak padi itu* : the *padi* was nearly ripe; Sej. Mal., 27. *Kambing di-masak chara Kēling* : goat cooked in the Kling style; Ht. Abd., 177. *Masak di-luwar, mēntah di-dalam* : cooked outside but raw within; unsatisfactory though apparently sound; Prov.

M. lum : overripe; ripe to rottenness.

M. masakan : cooked foods of all sorts; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

M. mēntah : things cooked and uncooked; an offering to evil spirits.

Juru m. : a cook; Ht. Abd., 319, 342.

Kapor m. : plaster.

Mēmasak : to cook; Muj., 48. *Mēmasakkan* : id.; Muj., 48, 63.

Di-pērmasakan : cooked; Muj., 87; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Bangsai pēmasak* : a cooking-shed; a cook-house; Sh. Ul., 15.

Masak is also used of smelting; Ht. Abd., 266.

ماسق **masok**. Entry; going into; progress inwards, (by metaphor) admission to a new religion. *Masok igama islām* : to become a Muhammadan; Ht. Abd., 10. *Di-bawa-masok* : carried in. *Masok kēluwar* : going in and out; Ht. Abd., 32. *Mata-hari masok* : sunset; Ht. Abd., 128.

Masoki : to enter into; to go into. *Mēmasoki* : id.; Ht. Raj. Sul., 4. *Tiyap-tiyap rumah yang ku-masoki* : every house that I entered; Ht. Abd., 432. Also Ht. Abd., 342; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Masokkan : to put into; to cause to enter; to inject; Ht. Abd., 19, 63, 171, etc. *Mēmasokkan* : id.; Ht. Abd., 107, 172, 195.

Tērmasok : admitted to, entered into. *Bēlum iya tērmasok ka-dalam bēlukar bēhasa mēlayu* : he had not yet entered the minor difficulties (scrub) of the Malay language; Ht. Abd., 342.

ماسم **masam**. Acid, sour; (by metaphor) harsh. *M. muka* : a sour face; Ht. Abd., 24, 38, 118. Cf. *asam*.

ماسن **masin**. Brackish; salt; briny. *Ayer m.* : salt water; Ht. Abd., 180. *Tanah yang m.* : land that will not grow crops; Ht. Kal. Dam., 102. *Tahi hidong m.* : a vulgar expression meaning a miser. Cf. *asin*.

ماسو **masu**. I. A sea-urchin the spikes of which give a very painful wound.

II. A tree (unidentified) used only for fire-wood.

ماسه **maseh** or **masih**. I. Still, while still, while as yet. Usually *masi*.

II. See *masih*.

ماسي **masai.** *Kusut masai*: very much tangled; matted and disorderly, of the hair.

ماسي **masi.** Still, while still. *Masi lagi*: id. *Tat-kala aku masi di-dalam perut ibu-ku*: while I was still in my mother's womb; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Di-lihat-nya masi ada lagi bagindasēdang berkata-kata dēngan sa-orang tēman-nya*: he saw that the king was still conversing with one of his attendants; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. Also *masih*; Sh. Panj. Sg.

ماغس **mangas.** A tree (unidentified).

ماغث **mangap.** Jav. Gaping; with open mouth. *Mangau tērmangap*: id., (intensified); Sh. Panj. Sg. *Buwaya mangap*: the "open-mouthed alligator," the name of a formation for battle (*ikat pērang*); Sh. Panj. Sg.

ماغو **mangau** or **mangu.** Agape; having the mouth open. *Hairān tērmangau*: agape with astonishment; Sh. Ik. Trub., 2. *Maka Shah Kubād pun hairān tērmangau mēlihat rupa-nya tuwan putēri*: Shah Kubad was agape with astonishment when he saw the beauty of the princess; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Pēmikat itu-pun tērmangau-mangau*: the snare is gaping wide (for its victim); Ht. Gul. Bak., 64.

Mangap-mangau: gaping very wide; an intensifier of *mangau*.

مافر **mapar.** *Gang mapar*: a flat-ended brazier's chisel. Cf. *papar*.

ماک **maka.** See مک.

ماکر **makar.** I. Hard; stony, of fruit. *Mayang m.*: the blossom when still hard; a simile for beautiful hair; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Sh. Bid., 20.

II. Arab. Trickiness; wile; mischief. *Makar-nya dan jēnaka-nya*: his trickiness and practical jokes; Ht. Hamz., 9. *Makar apa ini yang di-pērbuwat uleh kakanda*: what trick is this that you have played on me; Ht. Gul. Bak., 152. Also Ht. Kal. Dam., 228.

ماکس **makas.** Hard; unyielding, of vegetables that will not become soft when boiled.

ماکم **makam.** [Arab. مقام] A grave with a small pavilion over it; v. *makām*.

ماکن **makan.** Eating; consumption; biting into or penetrating, of weapons, etc. *Makan chandu*: opium-consumption; Ht. Abd., 305, 307, 411. *Makan ta'-kēnyang*: to eat without getting one's fill. *M. jēnoh*: to eat one's fill. *Di-makan uleh karat*: eaten into with rust; Ht. Abd., 83. *Tiyada ada di-makan sēnjata*: impenetrable to weapons; invulnerable; Ht. Gul. Bak., 85; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Di-makan pēluru*: killed with shot; penetrable to bullets; Ht. Abd., 60.

Ēmpama golok kayu

Tētaḡ ta'-makan juwal ta'-laku:

like a wooden chopper which fails to penetrate when used and fails to fetch a price when sold; utterly useless; Prov.

Orang Awa pērgi ka-kota,

Singgah bērhēnti di-tēpi jalan;

Sunggoh tuwan bawa sēnjata,

Bērkilat sēhaja, ḡarām ta'-makan:

although you, Sir, carry weapons, the weapons glitter but they can never wound; showy but idle; empty bluff; Prov.

Kērat kayu kēpala kuwala,

Mari kērat batang bēringin;

Pērahu buroḡ di-tamḡal gēgala,

Layar robeḡ ta'-makan angin:

the vessel is worn and is patched up with caulking; the sails are torn and do not hold the wind;—an old man trying to act as a young one; Prov.

M. nasi: to dine.

M. suwap: to take bribes.

Bulan di-makan rahu: the moon being eaten by the snake Rahu; the moon in eclipse.

Nyior di-makan bulan: "a coco-nut consumed by the moon;" a coco-nut with no milk in it when opened.

Makanan: food; things eaten; Ht. Abd., 90.

Kēmakanan: consumption. *Jangan kēmakanan mata-nya*: let not its edge be eaten away; Sej. Mal., 110.

Mēmakan: to eat; to consume; Ht. Abd., 201, 291, 305, etc.

Pēmakan: a consumer. *Sapērti orang pēmakan chandu, dēngan chandu sampai mati*: like an opium consumer, once an opium consumer always an opium-consumer (till death); Prov.

Tērmakan: consumed, eaten up; Ht. Abd., 229, 391, 354.

ماکن **makin.** More; the more. *Makin lama makin baik*: the longer the better. *Makin sa-hari-hari makin-lah ku rasa sēnang*: the more days passed the more comfortable I felt; Ht. Abd., 37. Also *mangkin*.

ماکو **makau.** Macao, in China. *Orang China Makau*: Cantonese; Ht. Abd., 88.

ماکه **makeh.** *Chukah-makeh*: (Kedah) irregular in shape; uneven in arrangement; = (Riau, Johor) *chongkah-mangkeh*.

ماکی **maki.** I. Abuse, bad language, reviling; Ht. Abd., 24. *Mēmaki*: to abuse; Ht. Abd., 16, 276, 312.

II. [Arab. makki.] *Daun sēna maki*: "senna of Mecca;" the senna, *cassia angustifolia*; Muj., 56.

ماكت **magat.** [Skr. *magadha* ?] A title given (Kedah) to a person of royal descent on his mother's side; cf. *mēgāt* (the more usual form) and *gat*.

ماڠ **magang.** I. A tree (unidentified).
II. Overripe, of fruit; on the point of turning rotten.

ماگل **magel.** Jav. Half ripe.

ماگن **magon.** *Kajang magon* : a sort of companion-way or skylight or deckhouse in a native vessel; Ht. Raj. Don., 33; Pel. Abd., 112.

Tingkap m. : a lofty ventilating air-passage or window in a house of some pretensions.

مال **mala.** I. [Skr. *māla*.] Accursed; misfortune, as the result of a curse; unclean. *M. pēstaka* : a curse resting on a man. *Sangat kēras mala pēstaka-nya* : he is most miserably afflicted by misfortune; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Siapa gērangan bērbuwat dērhaka,
Maka-nya datang mala pēstaka :

whoever is guilty of the betrayal of others (will find that) misfortune will ever attend him; Sh. Bur. Nuri., 17.

II. Faded, withered, of a flower. *Laksana bunga yang tēlah mala* : like a faded flower; Ht. Gul. Bak., 147. *Kalau tērmala kuntum di-chari* : if the flower you seek has withered; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Mala kuntum sēroja* : the lotus is withered; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8.

The name *mala* is also given to a number of flowers (unidentified) mentioned in romances; e.g., *bunga mala* (Ht. Sh. Kub.), *daun kayu sēkanda mala* (Ht. Sri Rama), *sēroja mala mas* (Ht. Sh. Kub.), and *bunga wijaya mala* (Ht. Sg. Samb.). Of these names the last is occasionally met with in modern use as the name of a fabulous flower which brings to life any dead body that it touches; in this sense it is a favourite symbol for the reviving influence on a despairing lover of the presence of his beloved. In the Sang Samba, the possession of this talismanic flower by Bhauma enables him to bring to life repeatedly his steed (the *walimana*) when slain by Arjuna.

III. A variant of *malar*, q. v.

مال **māl.** Arab. Property, possession, goods and chattels. *Baitu'l-māl* : the Treasury in a Muhammadan state, with special reference to the idea of property escheating to the Treasury.

مالر **malar.** Continually; constantly. *Ayer malar duwa dēpa* : the water has a constant depth of two fathoms. *Malar kurus dēngan diri-nya* : always thin; eternally emaciated; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Malar puchat kurus* : always pale and thin; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Malar mērecheq pēloh-nya* : with perspiration ever streaming; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Mēnangis malar basah dēngan puncha saboh-nya* : weeping till the loose end of her robe was always wet with tears; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Malar bēngkak-bēngkak dēngan mata-nya* : with eyes ever swollen with weeping; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Malar-malar : time after time; so much the more; the more; however much. *Malar-malar hutan dan rimba pun habis-lah mēnjadi tērang sakaliyan di-robokkan-nya* : time after time woods and forest became open plains as he tore everything down; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Malar-malar habis-lah charek-charek tiyada juga mahu puteh* : she went on more and more till the cloth was torn to pieces but she could not wash it white; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Also *mala* and *malah*.

مالس **malas.** Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; indolence. *Budaq budaq yang malas mēngaji* : idle school boys; Ht. Abd., 29. *Sēnjata itu mēndatangkan malas* : (the wearing of) weapons encourages idleness; Ht. Abd., 259.

Kērusi m. : a rocking-chair.

مالس **malis.** I. Faded, of colour; faint, of odour.
II. (Kedah.) To rub down a horse.

مالغ **malang.** I. Adverse fortune; adversity; obstruction; position across or at right angles to. *Dēngan sēbab malang-nya juga angin-nya tiyada turun* : owing to his ill-luck no wind came; Ht. Best. *Hai anak yang malang mēmbēri 'aib ibu bapa-nya* : oh ill-starred child who bringest shame upon your parents; Ht. Gul. Bak., 147. *Naşib-ku yang malang* : my ill-luck; Ht. Abd., 364. *Mēriyam di-atas-nya malang mēlintang* : the cannon on it lay across the line; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Kalau siyal bērchampor malang,
Ikan di-panggang tinggal tulang :

if you are cursed with ill-luck and misfortune, when you cook fish you will find only bones left; Prov. A variant of the second line is *ayam di-tambat di-sambar lang* : "the hawk will get your chickens even though you tie them up; Prov.

Siput malang gading : a shell (unidentified).

II. A pinnacle-rock.

مالغ **maling.** Jav. A thief; thieving. *Mēlēpaskan maling-nya pērgi mēnchuri* : to give way to one's thievish propensities and go and steal; Ht. Sh. *M. pēnchuri* : a thief; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 16. *Pēnjurit m.* : id.; Ht. Sh. *Siapa-kah yang mēn-jadi maling itu* : who is it who was the thief in this case; Ht. Sg. Samb. *'Azimat pēnutup m.* : a talisman to stop thieving; Muj., 79.

Pintu m. : a side-entrance or back-entrance to a Malay house; "a door of clandestine entry;" Cr. Gr., 15; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 108; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Sri Rama; Sh. Bid., 28.

Mēmaling : to thief; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

مالغ **malong.** *Ikan malong* : a large fish (unidentified); it is classed with sharks and skates, Sh. Ik. Trub., 4.

مالف **malap.** Reducing the light of a lamp; loss of brightness; flickering. *Diyan itu-pun malap api-nya*: the candle began to flicker; Ht. Ind. Meng.

مالك **mâlik.** Arab. King, owner, lord; an abbreviation for the name 'Abdu 'l-mâlik.
Mâliku 'l-jabar: the Mighty Lord; God; Sh. Dag., 7.

Mâliku 'l-maut: the Angel of Death; Ht. Gul. Bak., 91; Ht. Kal. Dam., 82. See s.v. *maut*.

'Abdu 'l-mâlik: the servant of the Lord; a proper name.

مالكن **maligan.** A variant of *mânîkam* in some versions of the *Sha'ir Jauhar Mânîkam* or *Sha'ir Johan Maligan*.

ماليني **maligai.** Tam. A palace. Usually *mahaligai*, q. v.

مالم **malam.** Night; the darkness of night. *M. hari*: night-time. *Tengah m.*: midnight. *Pukul duwa tengah m.*: two a.m.; Ht. Abd., 317. *Siyang m.*: day and night. *Kain siyang m.*: workaday clothes. *Sa-malam*: last night; yesterday evening. *Sa-hari sa-malam*: a day and a night. *Jauh malam*: late in the night. *Sa-malam-malaman*: the whole night; Ht. Gul. Bak., 84; Ht. Abd., 124. *Bermalam*: to spend the night; to pass a night; Ht. Abd., 307, 389.

مالم **mâlim.** The mate of a ship; better معلّم, q. v.

مالم **malum.** A salt-water fish (unidentified); Kl. v. d. W., Pijn. Possibly *malong*.

مالن **malan.** Confusion of mind; perplexity; anxiety as the result of perplexity.

مالو **malu.** Shame; modesty; bashfulness. *Digantongkan-nya di-leher-ku supaya malu*: they hung it round my neck to put me to shame; Ht. Abd., 36. *Mënaroh m.*: to have feelings of shame. *Mëndapat m.*: to be put to shame. *Dengan tiyada m.*: shameless.

M. alah: unwillingness to seem afraid; cantankerousness in a subordinate who wishes to assert his independence.

Putëri m.: a name sometimes given to the sensitive plant. *Dawn m.*: id.

Malukan: (1) to put to shame; Ht. Abus., 21; (2) to be ashamed of; = *malu akan*.

Bërmalu: to harbour feelings of shame; Ht. Abd., 268.

Këmaluwan; feelings of modesty or shame; disgrace; the pudenda. *Mënanggong k.*: to reach the age of modesty, of a girl. *Tuntut k.*: to sue for damages for slander. *Këmaluwan-lah iya*: he was ashamed; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87, 98. *Këmaluwan suwami-nya iya mëmbalaskan*: she avenged the dishonour put upon her husband; Cr. Gr., 37.

مالو **malau.** (Kedah.) Lac; = (Riau, Johor) *ëmbalau*. *M. gari*: sealing-wax.

ماله **malah.** A variant of *malar*, q. v.

ماله **maleh.** Jav. To change; = *mëngaleh*, from *aleh*, q. v.

مالي **malai.** I. A sort of aigrette; a flower worn in the hair. *Laksana bunga di-karang malai*: like a flower arranged as an aigrette; Sh. Bid., 12. *Sunting m.*: id.; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 13; it also occurs as a term of endearment; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Koris.

II. A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 259.

III. Weak, feeble; Muj., 89. *Lëmah këmalai*: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 82.

مالي **mali.** I. A name given to several plants.
M. bërduri: a thorny shrub; *lea horrida*.

M.-mali: a common shrub, found on open spaces; *lea sambucina*. Also *mëmalî*. *Angin yang mënchabut mali-mali di-lumpor*: a wind which tears up the shrubs from the mud; a typically strong wind; Ht. Raj. Don., 22.

II. *Tali-tëmalî*: all kinds of cordage. *Mëmalî*: to twist a long string.

III. *Pantang pëmalî*: a taboo; forbidden by superstition.

مام **mama.** Uncle; a variant of *mamak*, q. v.

مامت **mamat.** A proper name; an abbreviation of *Muhammad*.

مامغ **mamang.** I. Looking absent-mindedly; a stony unnoticing stare. *Maka mata M. pun mamang-lah*: the eyes of M. became dull and unseeing; Ht. Hamz., 28. Also *mamak* and *mamong*. Cf. *mamai*.

II. *Gopoh-mamang*: wild haste; disorderly hurry; Ht. Kal. Dam., 364. Also (Kedah) *gopoh-mamam*.

مامغ **mamong.** I. An edible marine fish (unidentified).

II. Dull, unseeing, of the eye.

Sudah tërkëna maboğ këchubong,

Naik bërpënar mata mamong:

when you have been poisoned with datura, your head becomes dizzy and your eyes lose their power of vision. Also *mamak* and *mamang*.

مامق **mamak.** I. Uncle; aunt; a friendly expression used by a prince in speaking of or to his tutors and aged ministers. *Mamak juga kapada sënda, iya-lah sudara bonda patek*: he is my uncle, my mother's brother; Ht. Sri Rama. *Mamak bëndahara*: my uncle the Bëndahara, a term used endearingly by a prince to his chief minister; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 19; Ht. Kal. Dam., 202. *Baik-lah makam-ku nuntëri yang këmpat kombali*: well, let my uncles, the four ministers of state, return;—(said by a prince); Ht. Mar. Mah. Also *mama*. Cf. *rama*, *dëmang*, etc.

II. A variant of *mamang*, I., and *mamong*, II.

ماق **mamek.** Slightly altered, of taste; of a slightly different flavour.

مام **mamam.** See *gopoh* and *mamang*.

مامن **maman.** A generic name given to a few plants. *Akar m.*: a medicinal drug (unidentified). *Jëroḱ m.*: a fruit (unidentified). *M. babi*: a common herb, *hygrophila salicifolia*.

مامن **mamun.** I. Obscure, puzzling, of accounts; dizziness or headache as the result of trying to solve a difficult problem.
II. See *mâmûn*.

مامو **mamu.** I. "Uncle;" a name sometimes applied to old men by the general public but rarely by nephews to uncles. Cf. *mamak*.
II. A tree (unidentified).

مامون **mâmûn.** Arab. Pledged, fixed, steadfast.

مامه **mamah.** Chewing; mastication; crushing to pieces in the mouth. *M. biyak*: to chew the cud. *Aku mamah dëngan tulang-tulang-mu*: I shall chew you to bits bones and all; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Rupa kain-nya sapërti di-mamah anjing rupa nya*: his clothes looked as if they had been chewed up by a dog; Ht. Si Misk., 4. Cf. also: Ht. Abd., 383, 386; Ht. Best.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 7.

مامي **mamai.** Looking with unseeing eyes, of a sleepy man; talking in one's sleep. Cf. *mamang* and *mamong* which refer to a dizzy or absent-minded man when far from being actually asleep.

مان **mana.** An interrogative; where, which, what, how, why. *Di-mana*: in what place; where. *Dari mana*: from what place; whence. *Ka-mana*: to what place; whither. *Orang mana*; what man. *Bagai-mana*: in what manner; how. *Masa mana*: when; whenever; Ht. Koris. *Mana kala*: id.; Ht. Best.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 132. *Barang-ka-mana*: wherever. *Tiyada sa-mana-mana*: without why or wherefore; for no reason whatever; Ht. Abd., 41, 258; cf. *sëmëna*. *Dari-mana hëndaḱ ka-mana*; whence come you and whither go you? *Di-mana-kan*: how shall; = *di-mana akan*. *Di-manakan Bëtarā Mahabisnu mënchari aku*: how can the Great God Vishnu be seeking me; Ht. Sg. Samb.

مانس **manis.** I. Sweetness; sweet; light, of some colours. *M. gula*: the sweetness of sugar; extreme sweetness; Prov. *M. sapërti sakar bërchampor madu*: sweet as sugar mixed with honey; id. *Muka yang m.*: a kindly expression; Ht. Abd., 7. *Lidah m.*: soft spoken; persuasive; Cr. Gr., 63; Ht. Abd., 86. *Hitam m.*: a delicate brown.

Adas m.: aniseed, *illisium anisatum*.

Gigi m.: an incisor tooth (other than the teeth immediately in front); the teeth at the side of the front teeth.

Kayu m.: cinnamon, *cinnamomum zeylanicum*.

Këmanisan: sweetness; Ht. Abd., 346, 427.

Mëmaniskan: to sweeten; Ht. Abd., 48; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Pëmanis: a charm rendering the person using it pleasing to the other sex; J. I. A., I., 311.

II. *Jari manis*: the ring finger; Ht. Ism. Yat., 58.

مانسي **manusiya.** [Skr. *mānusiya*.] Man; humanity. *Orang m.*: a man. *Nyawa m.*: the human soul. *Manusiya sa-orang tiyada tërka-wal*: a single human being (i.e., a woman) is more than a man can keep in order; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 153. *Këris lëmbeng tiyada tajam, tajam lagi lidah manusiya*: daggers and spears are blunt compared with the sharpness of the human tongue; Prov.; cf. Ht. Abd., 210.

مانع **mâni'.** Arab. Obstruction; hindrance; to hinder.

مانق **manek** or **manik.** [Skr. *mani*.] A coral bead; a bead generally. *Sa-utas manek-manek*: a string of beads; Ht. Gh. *M. mas*: golden beads; Ht. Koris. *Manek-nya bunga mëlati*: with beads of the jasmine, i.e., the flowers of the jasmine (either real or imitation) strung on a thread; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Bërchuchoran ayer mata-nya sapërti manek tanggal daripada chuchok-nya*: her tears coursed down like beads falling from their string; Ht. Sh. Kub.

مانق **manok.** A bird. *M. dewata*: the bird of paradise.

مانکم **manikam.** Tam. A gem; a ruby. *Jauhari juga yang mënḡenal manikam*: it is the jeweller who can tell the gem; Prov., Ht. Abd., 4. *Manikam itu kalau jatoh ka-dalam limbahan sakalipun tiyada akan hilang chëhaya-nya*: though a gem falls into a cess-pool it will not lose its lustre; great qualities shine even in mean surroundings; Prov., Ht. Abd., 362.

Ratëna mutu manikam: precious stones of all sorts. The word is often written *ma'nikam*.

Manikam is also the name given to the embryo at conception.¹

مانن **manan.** I. A proper name, short for 'Abdu l-mannân.

II. *Akar manan*: a creeper or climber (unidentified).

¹ Malay ideas of embryology practically ignore the ovum and believe the embryo to be created by the union of three elements which are found in separate existence in the sperma genitale. The theory is given at some length in the Sha'ir 'Ibârat Manikam Pari, and may be summarized in the following two lines (Sh. I. M. P., 7):—

*Përtama wadi, keduwā madzi,
Këtiga manî, manikam tajalli.*

Thus *manikam* also occurs in the sense of sperma genitale: *maka masing-masing pun dudok-lah dengan bërahi-nya; maka habis-lah tërhambor manikam-nya tiyada khabarkan diri-nya*; Ht. P. J. P. The three elements are often mentioned in sorcerers' incantations.

مانو **manu**. Skr. The name of a deified Hindu lawgiver.

مانو **manau**. A very long and flexible rattan (unidentified). *Laksana batang manau (sa-ribu kali ěmbat ĥarām ta'patah)*: like the *manau* (which you may use for a thousand strokes without its breaking); tireless, wiry, of a man; Prov.

مانه **manah**. I. Valuable; esteemed.
II. The heart; the feelings; the mind; Cr. Gr., 68.

ماني **manai**. White; pale with loss of blood; anæmic. *Puchat m.*: id.

ماني **mani**. I. A variant of *manek*, q. v.
II. A variant of *manġ*, q. v.

ماو **mau**. Wish, will, intention; v. *mahu*.

ماو **mawa**. A monkey; the orang outang (according to von de Wall); (Kedah) a fabulous monkey which is believed to live on dew only.¹

ماور **mawar**. I. [Arab. *ماورد*?] Rose-water; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Ayer m.*: id. *Bunga m.*: the rose. *Bunga ayer m.*: id. *Sapĕrti bau bunga mawar tatkala pĕnoh dĕngan ěmbun yang kĕna sinar matahari pagi-pagi*: like the fragrance of the rose when it is struck, all wet with dew, by the rays of the rising sun; Cr. Gr., 78.
II. *Tawar-mawar*: an intensified form of *tawar*, q. v.

ماوس **mawas**. The "mias" or orang outang (*duwa ekor mawas yang di-namaġ uleh orang puteh orang utan*, Ht. Abd., 89). The mias being not found in the forests of the Peninsula and existing only as a tradition, the *mawas* is often represented as a semi-human evil spirit with a forearm of iron. *Bĕsi m.*: iron or bronze implements of prehistoric make assumed by Malays to be the forearm of a *mawas*.

ماوغ **maung**. Unpleasant in taste, nasty. *Lampau sĕrai masoĥ gulai tentu maung*: if there is too much lemon-grass in the curry, the curry is sure to be nasty; if there is too much of one element in anything, the result is sure to be unsatisfactory; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 155. Cf. *mahung*.

ماون **mawin**. *Kawin mawin*: marriage festivities generally, marriage business, a sort of frequentative of *kawin*.

ماه **maha**. I. The name of a tree (unidentified).
II. [Skr. *maha*.] Great, greatly; an intensifying prefix, usually written, *مه*, q. v.

¹ Cf. the pantun:—

*Sĕluwar sutĕra bĕli di-kĕdai;
Pakaiyan anak raja mĕlayu:
Sĕhaya laksana mawa di-julai
Mĕnan tikĕn ěmbun di-daun kayu.*

ماهر **mahar**. See *مه*.

ماهر **mahir**. Arab. Experienced; master of one's art.

ماهغ **mahang**. A generic name given to a number of trees; *macaranga*, spp. *Di-mana-kah bĕrtĕras kayu mahang*: how can you expect hard wood from a *macaranga*; never expect grapes from thorns or figs from thistles; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 166.

M. api or *m. bayan*: *macaranga javanica*.

M. bulan: *macaranga hullettii*.

M. di-makan pĕlandoĥ: *homalanthus populneus*.

M. puteh: *macaranga hypoleuca*.

M. sĕrindit: = *m. bulan*.

M. tĕkukor: *macaranga triloba*.

ماهغ **mahung**. Nasty; unpleasant, of taste or smell; = *maung*. *Mĕrasai pahit mahung bĕrajakan holanda itu*: to feel the nasty bitterness of Dutch rule; Ht. Abd., 366. *Bau-nya amat hanching dan amat mahung*: its smell was most foul and nasty; Ht. Isk. Dz.

ماهف **mahap**. Pardon, forgiveness; a colloquial variant of *ma'af*, q. v.

ماهل **mahal**. Dear, costly, rare, difficult to obtain, scarce. *Mahal di-bĕli, sukar di-chari*: dear to buy and difficult to get for oneself; a proverbial description of a valuable article; Ht. Abd., 132. *Tĕrlalu mahal orang yang tahu mĕnulis*: men who knew how to write were very rare; Ht. Abd., 46.

ماهو **mahu**. Wish, will, intention. *Mahu ta'-mahu*: willy nilly. *Mahu ta'-mahu naik juga*: whether they liked it or not up they went all the same; Ht. Abd., 205. *Makan ta'-hĕndaĥ, tidor ta'-mahu*: unwilling to eat and unwilling to sleep.

In the Straits Settlements *mahu* is used for forming the future, e.g., *sĕhaya mahu pĕrgi*: I shall go. This use is not supported by Malay literature. The form *mau* is most common in colloquial language though *mahu* is the written form.

ماي **maya**. I. [Skr. *māya*: illusion.] Phantom; vapoury; unsubstantial; (by extension) the spirit of life or *sĕmangat*. *Jirneh maya-maya*: transparent or clear as an unsubstantial shadow; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. *Maya pada*: [Skr. *madhyapada*.] the earth; Ht. Mas. Ed.; also *manja-pada*.

II. *Bĕsar 'umur maya*: (Penang) great trickiness; wealth of resource;—an expression really taken from 'Umar Ummāiya, the companion of Hamza, who is represented (in the Hikayat Hamza) as a warrior who trusted more to stratagem than strength.

مايت **mayat**. A corpse, a dead body; = (Arab.) *ميت*, q. v.

مايداه **maidah.** Arab. A table spread with food; cf. *meja*.

ماير **mayar.** *Kala mayar* or (Kedah) *gulu mayar*: the luminous millipede. Better *kêlëmayar* or *gulumayar*.

ماير **mayor.** I. [Dutch: *majoor*.] "Major," a title given to Chinese headmen of the highest grade in Netherlands India; Sh. Lamp., 29. Cf. *kapitan*.

II. *Sayor-mayor*: vegetables of all sorts; green food generally; Sej. Mal., 121; Pel. Abd., 80;—a sort of frequentative of *sayor*, q. v.

مايس **mayas.** The name given (in Borneo) to the "mias" or "orang-outang."

ماءىغ **mayang.** The peculiar sheath with the blossom of the coco-nut, betel-nut, and some other trees of that class. The sheath itself is the *sêlodang*; the *mayang* is the blossom in the sheath or the blossom and the sheath. *Sapêrti mayang mêngurai*: like the unfolding blossom of the palm;—a simile for beautiful hair; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Laḡsana mayang mêngurai*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. The curl of the hair is also compared to the curl of the young blossom of the palm; Sh. Bid., 20; Ht. Kal. Dam., 142. *Bêrhamboran ayer mata-nya sapêrti mayang tanggal dari sêlodang-nya laku-nya*: her tears rained down like palm-blossoms dropping from their sheaths; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. *Putu mayang*: a sweetmeat.

III. *Pêrahu mayang* or *pëmayang*: a variety of native boat; Ht. Abd., 220.

ماءىغ **mayong.** I. *Ikan mayong*: a (marine) fish with a very long body.

II. A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 259.

III. *Dayong-mayong*: oars of all sorts rowing in no regular time.

ماءىغ **ma'yong.** A theatrical troupe or company usually of four performers. *Bangsai m.*: the shed or temporary theatre in which the performances take place; Ht. Koris. *Ma'yong* is also the name given (sometimes) to the "princess" or leading sentimental female character. This form of theatrical entertainment has its origin in the Northern States of the Peninsula.

مايثاد **mayapada.** [Skr. *madhyapada*.] The earth; Ht. Mas Ed. Also *manjapada*.

ماءيل **mail.** I. A proper name; an abbreviation of the well-known name Ismail.

II. A preparation for painting the eyelids. *Pêti m.*: a box for this preparation; the box is usually made of precious metal and is furnished with a mirror.

III. Eng. A mile.

مايم **mayam.** A weight; = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a *bongkal*. It is used for weighing metals and precious substances such as musk, otto of roses, etc. *Raḡsa bêrat duwa mayam*: two mayams' weight of quicksilver.

ماين **main.** Playing; sporting with; amusement; jest; the absence of seriousness. *Bêrmain*: to play; to play at.

Bêrmain angin: to circle about in the air as a hawk; Ht. Ind. Meng. The expression is also used of people going to a place to enjoy the fresh air; J. I. A., I., 150.

Bêrmain judi: to gamble; Ht. Abd., 276. *Main judi*: gambling.

Bêrmain layang-layang: to fly kites; Ht. Abd., 22.

Bêrmain mata: to cast amorous glances; Ht. Kal. Dam., 142. *Main mata*: eye play; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 22.

Bêrmainkan pëdang: to wave a sword about; to indulge in sword-play (against an imaginary opponent); Ht. Raj. Sul., 13.

Bêrmain tangan: to gesticulate; to make signs as when one tries to make a deaf and dumb man understand something; Ht. Abd., 40.

Bêrmain wayang: to act on the stage; to perform a play; Ht. Abd., 458.

Main burit, *m. mangkoḡ* or *m. punggong*: unnatural vice.

Përmainan: an amusement; a plaything; Ht. Abd., 19, 20, 283. *Përmain*: id.; Ht. Koris. *Përmainkan*: to amuse oneself with; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 15.

مايو **mayo** or **mayau.** (Kedah.) Absent-minded, as a man who answers at random questions put to him. Pronounced *mai'yiō*.

ماير **manyar.** A name sometimes given to the weaver-bird (*tëmpuwa*); v. d. W.

ماين **manyen.** Benzoin; gum-benjamin;—an occasional variant of *këmënyen*, which is the usual form.

مبارك **mubârak.** Arab. Blessed, fortunate, lucky; Muj., 71.

مت **mat.** I. Mate (at chess). *Shah-mat*: check-mate.

II. A familiar abbreviation of the name *Muhammad*.

مت **mot.** *Mot-mot*: the quivering of the fontanel. *Tëmot-mot*: to quiver, to throb, of the fontanel.

متا **mëta.** [Skr. *matta*.] Wild, excited; uncontrollable; "must," of an elephant. *Gajah m.*: a rutting elephant; Ht. Gul. Bak., 105; Sej. Mal., 15; Ht. Kal. Dam., 103; Ht. Ism. Yat., 96. Also *mënta*.

متابي **matabi.** *Kain matabi*: a pattern of cloth.

- متاع **matā'**. Arab. Goods, property.
- مناقل **mētapal**. A tree (unidentified); it yields a soft wood.
- مترس **matēros**. [Dutch *matroos*.] A sailor; Ht. Abd., 81; Sh. Abd. Mk., 19.
- مترس **mētērus**. *Tērus mētērus*: straight through; Sh. Sri. Ben., 77. From *tērus*, q. v.
- متری **mētēri**. Tam. Stamp, seal. *Lēkat sapērti surat tērmētēri*: stuck down like a sealed letter; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 4. Cf. *tēra*.
- متو **mētu** or **muttu**. Tam. A degree of purity used in testing gold; = $2\frac{2}{3}$ carat. *Ēmas sapuloh muttu*: gold of absolute purity. See *mutu*.
- متولغ **mētulang**. A medicinal plant (unidentified). Also *mēntulang*.
- مته **mētah**. *Puteh mētah*: snow-white; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.
- متهار **mutihara**. [Skr. *mutyahāra*.] A pearl; a gem. Better *mutiyara*, q. v.
- متهارى **matahari**. The sun; cf. *mata* and *hari*.
- متي **mētai**. Tam. A short square mattress used as a seat for a prince or bridegroom.
- متي **mutiya**. [Skr. *mutya*.] A pearl. *Siput m.*: the mother of pearl shell. *Tatah m.*: studded with pearls; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13. *Intan m.*: diamonds and pearls; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 3. *Kuweh lada m.*: a peculiar sweetmeat; little sweet drops of sugar and flour. Cf. *mutiyara*.
- متيار **mutiyara**. [Skr. *mutya hāra*.] A pearl. *Indong mutiyara*: the pearl oyster; Ht. Gh.
- متيگی **mētigi**. A tree (unidentified). Also *mēntigi*.
- مثال **mithâl**. See *mithal*.
- مثقال **mithkâl**. Arab. A weight of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; Muj., 54.
- مثل **mithal**. [Arab. *mithâl*: example; *mathal*: to compare.] A comparison; a simile; an example or illustration; Ht. Abd., 5, 295, 426. *Mithalkan*: to compare to; to represent by; Sh. Jub. Mal., 16. *Mithal-nya*: for instance; as an illustration; to illustrate my point.
- مناوي **mathnâwî**. Arab. The form of Persian poetry known as the Mesnevi.
- مجان **mējana**. See *sēmēnjana*.
- مجرأ **mējēra**. A sighting bead, on a gun; a sight; —a variant of *ṣējēra*.
- مجرأ **mujarrab**. Arab. To test; proved by experience. *Sēlusoh juwa yang sangat mujarrab*: a thoroughly tested remedy in confinements; Muj., 39. *Kēramat mujarrab*: a shrine which has been proved to work wonders; a proved saint; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 30.
- مجربة **mujarbat**. Arab. The name of a treatise on medicine, etc., professing to give only reliable or tested remedies.
- مجسترت **majistret**. Eng. Magistrate; Ht. Abd., 225, 244.
- مجانى **majakani**. A plant (unidentified); Muj., 47. Also (Kedah) *mēnjakani*.
- مجلس **majlis**. Arab. A meeting place; a place of assembly; a gathering. *Bērhumfun-lah semuwanya dalam suwatu majlis yang bēsar*: they all met together in a great assembly; Ht. Abd., 32. *Di-tēngah m.*: in public. Cf. also: Ht. Abd., 47, 251. Also *majlīs*.
- مجلس **mējēlis**. Fair, handsome, pretty. *Eloḳ mējēlis-nya putēri itu*: the beauty and charms of the princess; Ht. Gul. Bak., 121. *Kēduwanya sama mējēlis-nya*: they were both of equal beauty; Ht. Sg. Samb.
- محلة **mujallat**. Arab. A roll, book, a treatise.
- مجلس **majlīs**. A variant of *majlis*, q. v.
- مجم **mējām**. I. Rotation without other movement; rotation round a fixed centre, as a top which does not move from one point on the ground.
II. *Ayer mējan*: tree sap.
- مجمعة **majma'at**. Arab. Place of assembly.
- مجموع **majmû'**. Arab. Collected; united; gathered; sum total.
- مجنون **majnûn**. Arab. Possessed of a devil. *Sapērti laku orang majnûn*: behaving as one possessed; Ht. Kal. Dam., 243.
- مروج **majûj**. See *mājûj*.
- مجوسي **majûsî**. Arab. Appertaining to the Magians; fire-worshipping; Magian; ancient Persian.
- مچه **muchah**. Pers. An eyebrow; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.
- محببة **muhabbat**. Arab. Love. *Rachun m.*: the poison of love; Ht. Gul. Bak., 140. *Angin yang tērbat dari-dalam taman muhabbat*: a wind which takes its rise in the garden of love; Ht. Abd., 222. *Jambatan m.*: the bridge of love; the lap; Ht. Gul. Bak., 126.
- محتشم **muhtasham**. Arab. Shameless. *Sa-orang tuwa muhtasham*: a shameless old scoundrel; Ht. Ism. Yat., 17.

محراب **mihrâb.** Arab. The niche in a mosque showing the direction in which Mecca lies; Muj., 56; Ht. Abd., 437.

محرم **muharram.** Arab. The name of the first month of the Muhammadan Calendar; Ht. Abd., 406.

محرش **mahshar.** Arab. Place of gathering; place of assembly.

محفظ **mahfutl.** Arab. Learning by heart; thoroughly acquiring any knowledge; Muj., 37. *Mahfutlkan*: to so acquire knowledge; Muj., 37. *Lâh mahfutl*: the tablet of Fate; Sh. Lamp., 13; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 3. Also *lâh tahfutl*.

محكمة **mahkamah.** Arab. Courts of Justice; the law; the Bench; Sh. Peng., 8; Ht. Gul. Bak., 157.

محلل **muhallil.** Arab. The man who makes (a marriage) lawful; the intermediate husband of a woman who wishes to remarry a husband who has fully divorced her and can only do so by being married and divorced to someone else first. Also *china buta*.

محمد **muhammad.** Arab. Laudable; to be praised; the name of the Prophet *Muhammad*; Ht. Kal. Dam., 427; Sh. I. M. P., 4.

محمدية **muhammadiyah.** Arab. Yang *muhammadiyah*: Muhammadan; connected with Muhammad; Muj., 14.

محمود **mahmûd.** Arab. Praised; belauded; a well-known proper name. *Al-mahmûd rasûl Allah*: praised be the Prophet of God; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 57.

معيدن **mahîdin.** A well-known proper name (often transliterated *maidin* or *mydin*), a contraction of *muhiyî d-dîn*.

مخدوم **makhdûm.** Arab. Master, lord, commander; Sej. Mal., 89.

مخلوق **makhlûk.** Arab. Created; created things; creatures. *Di-kētahuwi uleh sĕgala makhlûk*: all creatures know; Ht. Abd., 192. Also Ht. Abd., 410, 448.

مد **madd.** Arab. Lengthening, drawing out; the use of the vowel point which marks the long *alîf*.

مدالي **madali.** A musical instrument (obsolete),—presumably a wind instrument. Usually pronounced *mudĕlli*, q. v.

مدت **muddat.** [Arab. مدة] Length; space. *Diyam di-Makkah bĕbĕrapa muddat*: dwelling at Mecca for some length of time; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 7.

مدح **madah.** Arab. A saying; a witty remark. *Dĕmi di-dĕngar akan madah putĕri Bakuwali*: when the princess's words were heard; Ht. Gul. Bak., 99.

Bĕrmadah to speak wittily; (in polite language) to speak whether wittily or not. *Bayan itu pandai bĕrjĕnaka dan bĕrmadah*: the parroket was clever at quips and witty speeches; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Madahkan: to narrate; Ht. Gul. Bak., 113.

مدرس **madras.** Arab. A book; a scholar.

مدرسه **madrasah.** [Arab. *madrasat*.] A place of learning; a school, usually a religious school in connection with a mosque. Cf. *bandarsah*.

مدغ **mĕdang.** A generic name given to a number of trees of the order *laurineæ* and to others which have a timber of similar appearance; J. S. A. S., VIII., 132.

M. api-api: *adinandra dumosa*.

M. asam: *elæocarpus mastersi*; *lophopetalum fimbriatum*; or *phæbe multiflora*.

M. bĕlanak: *gironniera subæqualis*.

M. bunga: *litsia myristicæfolia*.

M. bunut: *anisophyllea*, sp.

M. burong: *phæbe*, sp.

M. busok: *litsea polyantha*.

M. gajah: *randia anisophylla*.

M. gĕlugor: *pyrenaria acuminata*.

M. hĕmpas tĕbu: *gironniera nervosa*. Also *m. hitam*.

M. hudang: *tetractomia laurifolia*.

M. jarak: *mallotus lancifolius*.

M. kasap: *gironniera nervosa*.

M. kawan: *elæocarpus obtusus*.

M. kĕlabu: *endospermum malaccense*.

M. kĕladi: *helicia robusta*.

M. kĕlawar: *pygeum*, sp.

M. kĕmangi: *cinnamomum parthenoxylon*.

M. kuning: *actinodaphne*, sp.; also *cryptocarya cæsia*.

M. layang: *helicia robusta*.

M. lebar daun: *alseodaphne semecarpifolia*.

M. lĕnggundi: *erythroxylon birmanicum*.

M. mĕlukut jantan: *eurya acuminata*.

M. merah: *phæbe multiflora*.

M. miyang: *litsea amara*.

M. panjang: *pimelandra wallichii*.

M. pasir: *phæbe multiflora*; *vatica ridleyana*; and *pittosporum ferrugineum*.

M. paya: *lindera malaccensis*, and *myristica intermedia*.

M. pĕrawas: *lindera*, sp.

M. pipit: *eleocarpus parvifolius*.

M. sĕluwang: *litsea zeylanica*.

- M. sĕrai* : *pentace triptera*.
M. sireh : *meliosma nitida*.
M. tahi ayam : *litsea myristicaefolia*.
M. tahi kĕrbau : *alstonia macrophylla*.
M. tanah : *eleocarpus obtusus*.
M. tandok : (Pahang) *micropora curtisii*.
M. tanjong : *eleocarpus integra*.
M. tĕlor : *eugenia griffithii*.
M. wangi : *erythroxylon birmanicum*.

مدغك **mĕdangga**. (Kedah.) A musical instrument;
 = *mĕrdangga*.

مدغكي **mĕdanggi**. (Kedah.) A musical instrument;
 = *mĕrdanggi*.

مدق **mĕdak**. The approach of putrefaction in dry-
 ing fish; the first signs of putrefaction; nearly
 rotten.

مدلي **mudĕlli**. A musical instrument; an obsolete
 wind-instrument mentioned in romances; Sej.
 Mal., 93; Ht. Ism. Yat., 130; Ht. Isk. Dz.

مدو **mĕdu**. I. Squeamishness; a feeling of in-
 ability to swallow or retain food; nausea.
M. hati : id.

II. *Mĕdu wansa* : a complimentary epithet
 occurring in romances (*sĕdang tĕrona mĕdu-
 wansa*); Ht. Ind. Meng.

مده **maddah**. Arab. The name of a vowel point.

مدي **madĭ**. [Arab. مذي.] One of the three ele-
 ments in the sperma genitale; v. *madzĭ*.

مدينه **madinah**. Arab. The town of Medinah, the
 burial place of Muhammad.

مذبح **madzbah**. Arab. An altar; a place of
 sacrifice.

مذبح **madzbĕh**. Arab. Offered up; sacrificed;
 Sh. Lail. Mejn., 34.

مذكر **mudzakkar**. Arab. Male; masculine; manly.

مذكور **madzkĕr**. Arab. Mentioned; stated. *Sapĕrti
 yang tĕrmadzĕr* : as follows; Ht. Abd., 399;
 Sej. Mal., 11.

مذهب **madzhab**. Arab. Sect; school, e.g., of poetry;
 Sh. Lail. Mejn., 6.

مذي **madzĭ**. [Arab.: involuntary seminal flow.]
 One of the three vitalizing elements in the
 sperma genitale; Muj., 74; Sh. I. M. P., 16.
 See s. v. *mĕnikam*.

مر **marr**. Arab. Check (in chess).

مر **murr**. Arab. Bitter; myrrh.

مرات **mirĕt**. Arab. Mirror. *Mirĕtu'l-mĕminin* :
 "mirror of the faithful;" the name of a
 religious treatise.

مراد **murĕd**. Arab. Wish, desire; the thing wished;
 Ht. Gul. Bak., 155.

مراغو **mĕrangu**. A musical wind-instrument of an
 obsolete type; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Berm. Sh.

مراگ **mĕraga**. [Skr. *marga*.] A wild animal; Ht.
 Mar. Mah. Usually *mĕrga* or *mĕrgĕstuwā*, q. v.

مراگي **mĕragi**. *Burong mĕragi* : the painted snipe;
 from *ragi*, q. v.

مراون **mĕrawan**. A tree; *hopea mengarawan*. Also
 the name of a fish (unidentified).

مراहत **mĕrahat**. Excepting; excluding; without;
 = *hanya*.

مربانو **mĕrbatu**. A generic name given to a number
 of trees.

M. kĕchil : *parinarium nitidum*.

M. loyang : *parinarium griffithianum*.

M. pasir : *pachinocarpus wallichii*.

مرباكو **mĕrbakau**. A plant (unidentified).

مرباي **mĕrbaya**. Danger;—a contraction of *mara-
 bĕhaya*, q. v.

مربق **mĕrĕbak** or **mĕrbak**. Spreading an agree-
 able aroma around; to spread, of an odour.
 Usually in the form *sĕmĕrbak*. *Bunga bĕrkĕliling
 istana itu-pun bĕrkĕmbang-lah sĕmĕrbak bau-nya*;
 the flowers round the palace burst into blossom
 shedding their fragrance far and wide; Ht. Sg.
 Samb. Also Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Abd., 79.

مربق **mĕrĕbok**. A bird somewhat resembling a
 wild dove; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 5; Sh. Raj. Haji.

مربو **mĕrbau**. A well-known tree; *afzelia palem-
 banica*.

M. ayer; *m. kunyet*; or *m. tandok* : *afzelia
 coriacea*.

مربوط **marbĕt**. Arab. A marabout; a holy (Muham-
 madan) hermit.

مربولن **mĕrbulan**. A tree (unidentified); it yields a
 soft wood.

مربوله **mĕrbuloh**. A plant; *gynotroches axillaris*.
M. kĕchil : *myristica missionis*.

مربه **mĕrĕbah** or **mĕrbah**. A bird which is often
 kept in cages by Malays and is believed to
 bring good fortune to its owners; Ht. Ind.
 Jaya; Ht. Koris.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Ungg.
 Bers., 24; Sh. Pant. Shl., 6. *M. jambul* and
m. kapor : varieties of this bird.

مربهاي **mĕrbĕhaya** or **marabĕhaya**. Danger;
 peril; v. *mara* and *bĕhaya*.

مربكغ **mĕrbekang** or **mĕrbikang**. A plant (un-
 identified).

مرت **mĕrta**. I. *Sĕrta mĕrta* : and on that very
 moment; then at once; forthwith.

II. [Skr. *amrĕta*.] *Ayer mĕrta-jiwa* : the
 water of life.

- مرت **mĕrit.** *Padi mĕrit*: a variety of *padi*.
- مرتاجم **mĕrtajam.** A tree; *erioglossum edule*.
- مرتافل **mĕrtapal** or **mĕrtapul.** A tree (unidentified).
- مرتال **mĕrtala.** A tree (unidentified).
- مرتبة **martabat.** Arab. A rung, of a ladder; a grade or scale of rank. *Tujoh m.*: the seven scales; throughout.
- مرتد **murtad.** Arab. Renegade; apostate.
- مرتل **martel.** [Port. *martelo*.] A hammer; Kam. Kech., 10.
- مرتبق **mĕrtambak.** A tree (unidentified).
- مرتوا **mĕrtuwa.** Father-in-law; mother-in-law; Laws of Palembang, Simb. Ch., 14. Usually *mĕntuwa*.
- مرجاكغ **mĕrjagong.** A plant, *ixonanthes obovata*.
- مرجالي **mĕrjali.** A tree (unidentified).
- مرجان **marjān** or **mĕrjān.** [Arab. *marjān*.] Blood-red coral; red coral beads.
- مرجع **marja'.** Arab. Return; going back.
- مرچ **mĕrcha.** I. [Skr. *murcha*.] Fainting, swooning. *Sa-tĕngah mĕrcha dalam hairān-nya*: some fainted in their astonishment; Ht. Ism. Yat., 42. *Sĕdar daripada mĕrcha*: to come to oneself after a fainting-fit; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41. II. [Skr. *martya*.] *Mĕrcha pada*: the abode of mortals; the earth; Ht. Mas Ed. III. (Kedah.) Ragged; torn; in tatters. *Sĕbab miskin pakai mĕrcha, Tĕpi kain bĕrambu-rambu*: because of his poverty he is clothed in rags, the border of his garment is all in tatters.
- مرچ **march.** Eng. The month of March; Ht. Abd., 474.
- مرچالي **mĕrchali.** A tree (unidentified).
- مرچفاد **mĕrchapada.** [Skr. *martyapāda*.] The earth; the abode of mortals; Ht. Mas Ed. Cf. *manjapada*.
- مرچن **mĕrchun.** Crackers; fireworks; cartridges. *Mĕmasang m.*: to fire crackers; Ht. Abd., 350. *Mĕrchun buloh, sĕnapang bambu, Kapada sĕhaya janggan di-tuju*: do not aim at me with your bamboo cartridges and your wooden gun; do not try and frighten me with threats which I know to be empty; Prov.
- مرچو **mĕrchu.** Highest pinnacle; summit; crest. *M. gunung*: the summit of a mountain; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Ayer itu turun dari mĕrchu pulau itu*: the water flows down from the highest point of the island; Ht. Koris.

- مرح **mĕreh.** [Arab. *marah*?] *Urat mĕreh*: the muscles of the neck.
- مرحوم **marhūm.** Arab. Having experienced the Mercy of God,—an expression used of the deceased; Ht. Abd., 198, 425. *Al-marhūm*: "the late" (used of princes).
- مردان **mardān.** [Pers.; plur. of *mard*: a man.] Men; heroes. *Hikāyat Shah-mardān*: the name of an ancient romance;—more correctly *Hikāyat Shah-i-mardān*: the story of the King of Men. It is sometimes called the *Hikāyat Shaikh Mardān*.
- مردغك **mĕrdangga.** [Old Javanese *mredangga*.] A musical instrument; Sej. Mal., 144. Also (Kedah) *mĕdangga*.
- مردغكي **mĕrdanggi.** A bird mentioned in old romances. Also (Kedah) *mĕdanggi*.
- مردو **mĕrdu.** [Skr. *mredu*.] Soft; sweet, of the voice or of music. *Bunyi-bunyiyan yang amat mĕrdu*: very sweet music; Ht. Abd., 221. *Sayang suwara yang mĕrdu mĕnjadi parau*: sad that so soft a voice should become harsh (through sobbing); Ht. Sg. Samb. *Mĕrdu-wali*: a name given to a musical instrument; Ht. Ind. Meng.
- مردھيك **mĕrdĕheka** or **mĕrdahika.** [Skr. *mahard-dhika*.] Freedom in contradistinction to slavery. *Tiyada boleh mĕnaroh hamba mĕlainkan sĕmuwa-nya mĕrdĕheka*: slaves may not be kept; all are free; Ht. Abd., 335. Also Ht. Abd., 150, 259. *Mĕrdĕhekakan*: to liberate from slavery; Sej. Mal., 57; Ht. Gul. Bak., 42; Ht. Abus., 9; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 17. *Pĕmĕrdĕheka*: a liberator; Ht. Best. Pronounced (Riau, Johor) *mĕrdeka* or (Kedah) *mardeka*.
- مرسق **mĕrĕsek.** Shrill, of sound; v. *rĕsek*.
- مرسل **mursal.** Arab. Apostle; one sent. *Nabi m.*: id.; Ht. Hamz., 23.
- مرسوجي **mĕrsuji.** A salt-water fish (unidentified).
- مرغوب **marghūb.** Arab. Desirable; beautiful; sweet, of music; Ht. Ism. Yat., 130, 147.
- مرغشي **mĕrang.** *Mĕrah mĕrang*: bright red; fiery red; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.
- مرغ **mĕrangsi.** A lofty tree (unidentified); Kl.
- مرغكي **mĕrunggai.** A plant-name; a variant of *rĕmunggai*.

- مرفاني** **mĕrpati** or **mĕrĕpati**. [Skr. *bharyapati*.] A dove; a pigeon.
Dayong mĕrpati or *dayong mĕrpati sa-kawan*: oars, the blades of which are painted white and suggest the flight of a flock of birds as they rise and fall in unison.
- مرفادي** **mĕrpadi**. *Mĕrpadi paya*: a plant, *symplocos fasciculata*.
- مرفايغ** **mĕrpayang**. A plant (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.
- مرفل** **mĕrpul**. A creeping or climbing plant (unidentified).
- مرفلم** **mĕrpĕlam**. The mango; usually *mĕmpĕlam*, q. v.
- مرفني** **mĕrpantai**. A tree (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W.
- مرقوسغ** **mĕrpusing**. A tree (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.
- مرقويغ** **mĕrpuying**. A plant, *carallia integerrima*.
- مرقپيس** **mĕrpitis**. A plant (unidentified); also (Kedah) *mĕmpitis*.
- مرقپيسغ** **mĕrpisahang**. A plant; *polyalthia jenkinsii*?
- مرق** **mĕrak**. The peacock. *M. bĕtina*: a peahen. *M. mas*: a golden peacock; a type of a beautiful bird in romances; Ht. Sg. Samb. *M. mĕngigal*: the peacock displaying its tail; a type of ornament. *M. mĕngigal di-hutan*: a peacock showing its charms in the forest; wasting fragrance on the desert air; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 89.
- مرک** **marka**. A mark on a log or sounding-line. Also *markah*.
- مرک** **murka**. [Skr. *mūrka*.] Wrath; anger; the wrath of God or of a prince. *Maka baginda raja Majapahit pun tĕrlalu murka mĕnĕngar sĕmbah utusan itu*: His Majesty the Prince of Majapahit was extremely angry when he heard the envoy's words; Sej. Mal., 54.
Murka: to be angered; to become angry; Sej. Mal., 101. *Murkakan*: to be angry with (a person); Ht. Sg. Samb.
- مرکب** **murakkab**. Arab. Put together, connected, united.
- مرکف** **mĕrĕkap** or **mĕrakkap**. A colloquial variant of *murakkab*.
- مرکويغ** **mĕrkubang**. A tree (*mezzetia herveyana*); also (Kedah) *mĕngkubang*.
- مرکولي** **mĕrkuli**. A plant (unidentified); also (Kedah) *mĕngkuli*. Its root yields a narcotic poison.
- مرکويت** **mĕrkunyet**. *Akar mĕrkunyet*: a plant, *coccinum blumeianum*. Also (Kedah) *mĕngkunyet*.
- مرکه** **markah**. [Port. *marka*.] The mark on a log or sounding line; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 65. Also *marka*.
- مرکه** **mĕrĕkah**. To crack; to split, of fruit, etc. *Saga m.*: the cracking Indian pea, a simile for teeth (the redness of the pea suggesting the lips); Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Dĕlima m.*: the splitting pomegranate; id. See *rĕkah*.
- مرک** **mĕrga** or **marga**. I. [Skr. *mrĕga*.] A wild animal. *Di-mana pula mĕrga sa-macham ini tahu bĕrkata-kata*: how can a wild beast like this come to know how to speak; Ht. Best. *Maka kĕluwar-lah suwatu mĕrga tĕrlalu bĕsar-nya kĕpala-nya sa-ribu*: there issued a wild beast of enormous size with a thousand heads; Ht. P. J. P.
Mĕrga-dipati: king of beasts; Ht. Kal. Dam., 50.
Mĕrga-satwa: wild animals; Ht. Mas Ed.;—usually pronounced *mĕrgĕstuwa*.
 II. *Marga-jiwa*: [Skr. *amrĕta-jĭwa*] the Water of Life. Better *mĕrta-jiwa*.
 III. *Balong mĕrga*: a rose-comb; C. and S.
- مرکستوا** **mĕrgĕstuwa**. [Skr. *mrĕga-satwa*.] A wild animal; Ht. Mas Ed. Cf. *mĕrga*.
- مرکق** **mĕrgok**. [Arab. *برقع*.] A long veil worn by women during and after the pilgrimage to Mecca.
- مرل** **mĕral**. A tree (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.
- مرلا** **mĕrĕla**. Improperly suggestive,—used of a woman's behaviour.
- مرلغ** **mĕrĕlang**. I. Smooth edged; without a framework or rim or raised edge,—of plates, tablets, etc.
 II. To glitter; v. *rĕlang*.
 III. (Selangor.) A large tree, *pterosperrum diversifolium*.
- مرلوكن** **mĕrlokan**. A tree (unidentified); also (Kedah) *mĕlokan*.
- مرلilin** **mĕrlilin**. A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 259. Also (Kedah) *mĕlilin*.
- مرليمو** **mĕrlimau**. *Akar mĕrlimau*: a scandent thorny wild orange, *paramignya monophylla*. Also (Kedah) *mĕlimau*.
- مرمبغ** **mĕrombong**. A small tree; *timonius jambosella*. Also *adina polycephala*.
M. bukit: *vernonia arborea*.
M. bukit bĕsar: *vatica pallida*.

مرمبي **mĕrambai**. A tree (unidentified).

مرني **mĕranti**. A name given to a number of the Shoreas (trees), the timber of which is in great request for building and planking; Sh. Raj. Haji, 183.

M. daun kĕchil : *shorea parvifolia*.

M. paya : *shorea acuminata*.

M. puteh : *hopea griffithiana*.

M. tahi : *shorea curtisii*.

مرند **mĕranda**. See *randa*.

مروبي **mĕrubi**. *Kĕris mĕrubi* : a peculiar *kĕris* of Patani make.

مروث **mĕruwap**. To boil over; to become damp; to fester; v. *uwap* and *ruwap*.

مروه **mĕruwah**. (Kedah.) To lose all sense of shame.

مروين **mĕroyan**. I. *Sakit mĕroyan* : a disease of women.

II. A generic name given to a number of plants.

M. bangkai : *dianella ensifolia*.

M. batu : a shrub, *lasianthus*, sp.

M. busok : *dissochoeta punctulata*.

M. jantan : *dissochoeta celebica*.

M. kabut : *clerodendron nutans*.

M. papan : *aspidium singaporianum*.

M. paya : = *m. jantan*.

M. sombong : *anadendrum montanum*.

M. tinggal : *globba*, sp.

Akar m. sĕjok : *dissochoeta bracteata*.

مره **mĕrah**. I. A title in use in Sumatra and Java; Sej. Mal.; Ht. Sh. Also *marah*.

II. Pleasure, cheerfulness, brightness.

مره **mĕreh**. [Arab. مرج?] The windpipe; Kl.; v. d. W. *Urat mĕreh* is really the name given to the sides of the neck. Cf. *amris*.

مرچ **mĕricha**. Jav. Pepper; = *lada*.

مرخ **marikh**. Arab. The planet Mars.

مرید **murid**. Arab. Pupil, disciple. *Anak m.* : a pupil; a scholar.

مریک **mareka** or **marika**. *Marika-itu* : they.

مریکن **mĕrikan**. I. American; Ht. Abd., 345.
II. Tam. An honorific title in use among Muhammadans from Southern India settled in the Straits.

مریم **maryam**. Arab. Miriam; Mary.
Siti Maryam : the name given to the Virgin Mary.

مریم **mĕryam** or **mĕriyam**. A cannon.

Bunoh di-mulut m. : to kill by fastening a man to the mouth of a cannon and firing it off; Ht. Abd., 131. *Pasang m.* : to fire a cannon; Ht. Abd., 109; Cr. Gr., 44. *Puchoĕ m.* : cannon-shots. *Buwah m.* : cannon balls.

M. agong : a double cannon; a double-barrelled cannon.

M. buloh : a cannon with a smooth cylindrical outer surface (as opposed to one which is much broader at the breach than at the muzzle).

M. duwa sa-haluwan : the two bow guns in a piratical *pĕrahu*.

M. jĕnjulong or *m. jolong-jolong* : a long narrow-bored gun, tapering away to near the muzzle and then slightly thickening.

M. kataĕ : a short squat howitzer-like gun.

M. pĕminggang : the broadside guns in a Malay ship's battery.

M. turut : the stern guns in a Malay *pĕrahu*.

Bĕndawat m. : the lashings of a gun.

Pĕdati m. : the gun-carriage.

Ringgit m. : the pillar dollar.

مریو **mĕrinyu**. [Port. *marinho*.] A forest-ranger of the Land Office; = (in Penang) *dato' kayu*.

مزمور **mazmûr**. Arab. Psalm; hymn; flute.

مس **mas**. Gold, golden; a term of endearment; a Javanese title. See *ĕmas*.

مسار **musara**. [Arab. *mushâharat*.] Monthly payment; wage; salary; pay.

مسرخ **mĕsarong**. A shell, *pinna*.

مسافر **musâfir**. Arab. A traveller; a stranger; a guest.

مساکن **masakan**. An expression of doubt or interrogation; = *masa akan*.

Jika tidak karĕna bulan,

Masakan bintang timor tinggi;

Jika tidak karĕna tuwan,

Masakan abang datang ka-mari :

were it not for the moon would the day-star be shining on high; were it not for you, my love, would your lover be coming hither; Cr. Gr., 62. See *masa*.

مسأله **masâ'alah**. [Arab. *masâ'alat*; plural of *musâ'il*, a question.] A thesis; a puzzling question; a poser; an enigma; a riddle; a point of dogma; interrogatories, queries. *Ada-pun masâ'alah yang pĕrtama baik bĕrkata-kata daripada diyam* : the first question to be put is "is speech better than silence"; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2. *Baik kita chari ĕmpat masâ'alah*

yang mushkil: let us find four difficult questions to put; Ht. Kal. Dam., 390. *Kitāb masā'alah sa-ribu*: "the book of the thousand questions"; an account of a thousand questions addressed to Muhammad with the intention of proving his doctrines unsound.

مسائل *masā'il*. Arab. A question; a problem; v. *masā'alat*.

مست *masta* or *mēsta*. *Buwah masta*: a name given to the mangosteen in some of the Northern states of the Peninsula.

مستاف *mustapa*. I. [Arab. مصطفي] Selected; chosen; a proper name; v. مصطفي.

II. A colloquial variant of *nastapa*, q. v.

مستجاب *mustajāb*. Arab. Efficacious; prompt and certain to act, of a remedy; Muj., 44, 47; Ht. Abd., 75.

مستحق *mustahakk*. Arab. Merit, reward, worth.

مستحيل *mustahil*. Arab. Foolish; absurd. *Mustahil pada 'aḳal pērkataan yang demikiyan itu*: such words are patently absurd to any one who thinks; Ht. Abd., 345. Cf. also: Ht. Abd., 54, 90. *Khabar yang mustahil jangan di-dēngarkan*: do not lend an ear to absurd rumours; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 25.

Mustahilkan: to stultify; to render absurd; Ht. Raj. Sul., 8.

مستد *mēstad*. Eng. Mustard.

مستر *mistar*. I. Eng. Mr.; a prefix to English names.

II. See *mistar*.

مستري *mēstēri*. A master-workman.

مستعد *musta'id*. [Arab. *musta'idd*.] Ready; capable; in fit condition or working order. *Sa-tēlah musta'id-lah sēgala pērbēkalan*: when all the provision for the journey had been got ready; Ht. Gul. Bak., 46. *Tēlah sudah musta'id*: as soon as he was ready (on the spot); Sej. Mal., 73.

مستقيم *mustakim*. Arab. Upright, sincere. *Sirāṭu 'l-mustakīm*: the razor-like bridge over which the righteous have to enter heaven; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 2.

مستل *mastul*. See *mastuli*.

مستولي *mastuli*. A thick cloth of considerable value; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng.¹ *Juwal sutēra bēli mastuli*: to sell silk in order to buy *mastuli*; to make a change for the better; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 50. Cf. *ēmas*.

¹ In some passages (e.g., *ada yang mēmakai m. berpakaian ēmas*; Ht. Sh. Kub.), it is not clear whether *mastuli* is meant or another word *mastul*, which is said to be a head-fillet (*tēngkolok*). Cf. also Ht. Hg. Tuw., 67.

مستي *mēsti*. [Jav.; cf. *pēsti*.] Needs; necessity; needs must; certainly must. *Mēsti sanak-nya mēmbēri talu*: her family must furnish information; Laws of Palembang, Simb. Ch., 13.

مستیک *mēstika* or *mustika*. A bezoar-stone; a talisman; a term of praise or endearment. *M. yang tiyada tērnilaikan hērga-nya*: a bezoar of inestimable value; Ht. Gul. Bak., 64. *M. di-karang*: bezoars set in jewellery; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Gēmala 'alam, mustika nēgēri*: gem of the world, talisman of my country; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Jauhar mustika ratu pērēmpuwan*: my gem, my talisman, my queen among women; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Laksana mustika ēmbun*: like the bezoar obtained from dew (a fabulous gem which is believed to bring even the dead to life); Prov. *Laksana mustika gamat*: like the bezoar obtained from the sea-slug (another talisman of inestimable value); Prov.

مسجد *masjid* or *mēsējid*. [Arab. *masjid*.] A mosque, especially a mosque of general assembly, in contradistinction to a private chapel (*surau* or *bandarsah*); Ht. Abd., 14, 32, 448. *Masjidu'l-harām*: the great Mosque at Mecca; Ht. Sult. Ibr.

The word is sometimes pronounced *mēsēgit*.

مسخره *maskharah*. [Arab. *maskharat*.] Joking, especially practical joking; a practical joker. *Sa-laku tuwan-hamba hēndaḳ bērbuwat maskharakah akan hamba*: as though you were about to play some trick or other at my expense; Ht. Kal. Dam., 176. *Mēnunjoḳkan maskharah*: to display one's skill in practical joking; to show off at another's expense; Ht. Hamz., 99.

مسرا *mēsēra*. [Skr. *mishra*.] Permeation; complete assimilation or commingling or absorption, —as salt is apparently absorbed by water, or as habit becomes a second nature. *Sa-luroh 'alam chēhaya-nya mēsēra*: the whole earth absorbs its splendour; Bint. Timor (motto). *Mēsēra-lah bau-nya itu ka-dalam jantung hati baginda*: its fragrance reached the very heart of the monarch; Ht. Gul. Bak., 126.

Sēlaseh di-tēpi tubir

Tanam bidara di-tēpi pērigi;

Kaseh tuwan di-luwar bibir,

Tidaḳ mēsēra ka-dalam hati:

your love exists upon your lips and has not been absorbed into the heart.

مسرة *masarrat*. Arab. Gladness, pleasure, contentment.

مسر *misrun*. A variant of *misru*, q. v.

مسرو *misru*. Shot with gold, of cloth; cloth with threads of gold running through it. *Baju m.*: a coat of this material; Ht. Koris. *Sēluwar m.*: trowsers of it; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43. Also *misrun* (= *misruwan* ?); Sh. Jur. Bud., 45.

مسطر mistar. Arab. A ruled line; (by extension) a ruler. *Ada-pun jalan segala pantun Melayu itu empat-empat mistar ada-nya*: all Malay pantuns run to four lines; Pel. Abd., 107.

The Malay "ruler" is in no sense like an English ruler; it consists of a board with an arrangement of strings which leave a sort of dented line on the paper. *Papan m.*: this Malay ruling-board; Ht. Abd., 38. *M. mēn-yurat*: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 25.

مسق mēsak. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

مسقط maskat. Arab. Muscat in Arabia.

مسكين miskin. Arab. Poverty; poor. *Jikalau engkau miskin pinta-lah pada yang kaya*: if you are poor, ask of Him who is All-wealthy; Ht. Abd., 5. *Miskin hāl kēhidopanku*: my condition in life is one of poverty; Ht. Abd., 5. Pronounced (often) *misēkin*.

مسكي maski or mēski. [Port. *masque*.] Although; even though. *Mēski bērbisek sēhaya-pun tahu*: though you speak in whispers, I shall come to know; Sh. B. A. M., 5. *Mēski sa-ribu bērbanjār-pun sa-kali mati sēmuwa-nya*: even when arranged a thousand deep the whole thousand perished; Ht. Ind. Meng.

مسکت mēsēgit. A mosque;—a corruption of (Arab.) *masjid*, q. v.

مسلخ mēsēlang. A tree (unidentified); also (Kedah) *mēnsalang*.

مسلم muslim. I. Eur. Muslin.

II. Arab. Muhammadan; a follower of Islam. *Amīru'l-muslimīn*: Leader of the Muhammadan world; Commander of the Faithful. *Amīru'l-muslimīn 'Umar*: the Caliph Omar.

مسند masnad. Arab. A cushion; a pillow; a cushion-seat; Ht. Isk. Dz.

مسوار mēsuwara. [Skr. *maheswāra*.] *Kētika mēsuwara*: the period of day presided over by Siva (Maheswara); a favourable time for any enterprise.

مسوي mēsuwi or mēswi. A tree with a fragrant bark used medicinally; *cortex onineus*? *Kayu m.*: the bark so used.

مسيح masih. Arab. Messiah. *Al-masih*: the Messiah; Christ.

مسيحي masihī. Arab. Christian, Protestant. *Orang m.*: a Protestant; Ht. Abd., 187. *Tahun m.*: the year of Our Lord; Ht. Abd., 266. *Tarikh m.*: the Christian era; Ht. Abd., 3.

مسيره mēsirah. A name given to a few small plants. Also (Kedah) *mēnserah*.

M. bukit: *ilex cymosa*.

M. mata kērbau: *randia densiflora*.

M. puteh: = *m. bukit*.

مسيكت mēsigit. A Java-Malay variant of *masjid*; cf. *mēsēgit*.

مسيو mēsiyu. Salt-petre.

مشارك musharak. Arab. In partnership; allied.

مشاركة musharakat. Arab. A partnership; an association for common business.

مشاورة mashāwarat. Arab. Taking counsel; a conference. *Sang Sēpērba pun mashāwarat dēngan segala muntēri*: Sang Sapurba consulted all his ministers; Sej. Mal., 36.

Bērmashāwarat: to take counsel together; Ht. Abd., 254; Ht. Gul. Bak., 107, 118, 123.

Usually pronounced *mēshūwarat*.

مشتري mushtari. Arab. The name of the planet Jupiter. *Kētika m.*: the period of the day presided over by the planet Jupiter; a favourable time (*waktu yang baik mushtari*; Ht. Gul. Bak., 104). *Tengah naik kētika mushtari*: early in the day, when Jupiter was the prevailing star; Sh. Sri Ben., 90.

مشرق mashrik. Arab. The East. *Dari mashrik lalu ka-maghrib*: from the East to the West; Sej. Mal., 7. *Raja mashrik dan maghrib*: ruler of the East and of the West; a favourite description of great princes of romance.

مشرق mushrik. Arab. A pagan polytheist.

مشغول mashghûl. Arab. Sad, sorrowful. *Mēnjadi mashghûl sangat hati-ku*: my heart became very sad; Ht. Abd., 262. *Kēmashghûlan*: sorrow; Ht. Gul. Bak., 115. *Mashghûlkan*: to be sorrowful about; to be sad about; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sej. Mal., 136.

مشكل mushkil. Arab. Difficult. *Pēkērjaan m.*: a difficult business; Sej. Mal., 77. *Mushkil juga patek mēmikir-nya*: it is difficult for me to think out; Ht. Gul. Bak., 65. Also: Ht. Kal. Dam., 41, 390; Sh. A. R. S. J., 19; Ht. Sg. Samb.

مشهور mashhûr. Arab. Widely diffused, of a rumour or report; widely known, of a man; famous. *Daripada zaman itu-lah bēharu mashhûr pēngajiyan anak-anak Mēlaka*: from that time dates the fame of the natives of Malacca as readers of the Koran; Ht. Abd., 52. *Mashhûr-lah khabar yang jahat*: the scandalous rumour spread; Ht. Abd., 402.

Mashhûrkan: to give publicity to; to spread (a rumour); Ht. Abd., 190, 342. *Tērmashhûr*: diffused; wide-spread; well-known; Ht. Abd., 152, 461.

مصباح misbâh. Arab. A lamp; a lantern; Ht. Raj. Sul., 20.

مصر misr. Arab. Egypt. Usually pronounced *masir*. *Azizu'l-misr*: the fair Egyptian; Potiphar's wife; Ht. Gul. Bak., 125.

مصري **misrî**. Arab. Egyptian; Sh. Bid., 86.

مصطفى **mustafa**. Arab. Selected, chosen; a name or title often given to Muhammad (Ht. Md. Hanaf., 2; Ht. Ism. Yat., 1), and sometimes to Ali.

مصلا **masallâ**. Arab. A prayer-mat; Ht. Kal. Dam., 228.

مصلحة **maslahat** or **muslihat**. Arab. Resource, means; stratagem; Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Gul. Bak., 35, 47; used as an Arabic equivalent of *daya* and *upaya*, q. v.

مضرة **mudlarat**. I. Arab. Difficulty, loss, injury, detriment. *Tiyada-lah aku hëndak mēngambil pērēmpuwan yang mēmbēri mudlarat atas aku ini*: I do not care about carrying off a woman who will bring trouble upon me; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. also Ht. Abd., 97; Sej. Mal., 127; Sh. I. M. P., 23. Often pronounced *mēlarat* or *mutharat* (th as in this).

II. A variant of *mēlarat*, to incline to; v. *larat*.

مضغة **mudlghat**. Arab. A piece, a morsel; a fragment (especially of something chewed); Muj., 89.

مطالعة **mutâla'at**. Arab. Study; to study.

مطلق **mutlak**. Arab. *Wakil mutlak*: a general written authority; a general power of attorney; Sh. Peng., 12.

مطلوب **matlûb**. Arab. Longed for, desired; the object wished for or loved. *Apabila tâlib bērtēmu dēngan matlûb-nya*: when the lover meets his beloved; Ht. Gul Bak., 144. *Mēhâşilkan matlûb*: to realize one's desire; Muj., 14.

مغاف **ma'âf**. Arab. Pardon, forgiveness; liberation from the consequences of an offence. *Aku mēminta ampun dan ma'âf*: I beg for pardon and forgiveness; Ht. Abd., 7, 472. *Ma'âfkan*: to pardon, to forgive; to let a man off; Ht. Abd., 37. *Ma'âfi*: id.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 17. *Bērma'âf-ma'âfan*: mutual forgiveness; forgiving one another's trespasses; Sh. Lamp., 7, 23.

معبر **mu'tabir**. Arab. Worthy, reverend, respectable. *Siti m.*: that most worthy damsel (ironically); Sh. Peng., 23. The word is usually pronounced *mo'tabar* by Malays unacquainted with Arabic.

*Pēchah sunggoh di-tēmpoh pagar,
Anak biyawak mati di-kait;
Tuwan-ku raja yang mo'tabar,
Jangan mēmbawa hati ta'-baik:*

my lord, you are a prince whose worth is respected, do not, therefore, harbour ill-feeling to me; Ht. Koris.

معجزة **mu'jizat**. Arab. A miracle; great, miraculous, miracle-working; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 15; Sh. I. M. P., 17.

معجون **ma'jûn**. Arab. A prepared medicine; kneaded, of floury material. *M. yang mustajâb*: a medicine of tried merit; Muj., 47.

معراج **me'erâj**. [Arab. *mi'arâj*.] The ladder to Heaven; the "Golden Stairs;" Ht. Md. Hanaf., 78. *Lailatu'l-me'erâj*: the night on which the stair to Heaven was permitted to the vision and use of Muhammad. Cf. *me'erat*.

معرت **me'erat**. [Arab. *mi'arâj*.] The ladder to heaven; to die; to fall into a trance; the admission of Muhammad to heaven. *Bulan m.*: a name given to the month *rajab*. *Biyarlah abang me'erat sërta*: may I die with you; Ht. Sh. Kub.; cf. also Sh. Pant. Shl., 7. *Me'erat sa-kētika*: a momentary trance; Ht. Sh. Kub.

معرفة **ma'rifat**. Arab. Knowledge; perfect knowledge or wisdom. *M. tajwid*: a knowledge of the correct enunciation of Arabic; Ht. Ism. Yat., 155. *Hai sudara-ku muda ma'rifat*: my young and learned brother; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 14. Also Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 15.

معروف **ma'rûf**. Arab. Known, well-known; excellent; active, of a verb.

معشوق **ma'shûk**. Arab. The beloved; lady-love. *'Ashîk dan ma'shûk*: the lover and his beloved; Ht. Gul Bak., 105.

معصية **ma'siyat**. Arab. Crime, treachery, wickedness. *Ma'siyat harâm tiyada bērtēmu*: sin and defilement are not to be met with; Sh. Ibl., 5. *Kērjakan sēgala ma'siyat*: to work all forms of wickedness; Sh. May., 10. Also Sh. Tab. Mimp., 1.

معظم **mu'atltlam**. Arab. Great, honoured, revered.

معتول **ma'kûl**. Arab. Comprehension; understanding.

معلم **ma'alim** or **mu'alim**. [Arab. *mu'alim*.] A learned man; a scholar; one well-versed in anything, especially in navigation. *Mu'alim pērahu*: the navigating officer, mate or pilot of a ship; Ht. Best. *M. kapal*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Abd., 359, 409. *M. bēsar*: a chief mate or navigator; J. S. A. S., III., 64. *M. kēchil* or *m. angin*: a second mate who attends to the sailing of the ship; J. S. A. S., III., 64. Often pronounced *malim*.

معلوم **ma'lûm**. Arab. Known. *Ma'lûm-lah*: be it known. *Al-ma'lûm*: id.; Bint. Timor, 4 April, 1895. *Ma'lûm-lah uleh shâhâbat beta*: be it known to our friend. *Maka ada-lah beta ma'lûmkan kapada shâhâbat beta*: "I have to inform my friend";—a common expression in commencing the gist of a letter. *Dalam ma'lûm-*

nya : within his knowledge; within the limits of his acquaintance; Ht. Abd., 277, 298. *Těrlěbeh ma'lum-lah tuwan-tuwan yang mēmbacha hikāyat ini* : "my readers know more about it than I";—a common expression used when an author wishes to escape narrating anything (where a European author would put asterisks). *Tuwan yang lěbeh ma'lum* : id. Pronounced usually *ma'alum*.

معمر *ma'mûr*. Arab. Populated; inhabited; cultivated; in quantity. *Bandar-pun těr-lalu ma'mûr* : the town had a large population; Sej. Mal., 48. *Wang těr-lalu ma'mûr* : money was very plentiful; Ht. Abd., 215. Often pronounced *ma'amur*.

معني *ma'na*. Arab. Meaning; inner meaning; true interpretation or signification, e.g., the hidden meaning of a proverb in contradistinction to its superficial one. *Hěrti dan ma'na dan kě-hěndaḡ kitāb itu* : the literal meaning, the inner meaning, and the design of the book; Ht. Abd., 450. *Ma'na di-huraikan dēngan pěr-lahan* : he worked out the meaning slowly; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 3.

Nuri bėrkata těr-lalu chėpat
Apa-kah hěrti ma'na ėmpat?
Iya mēnjawāb sigěra-lah dāpat
Īmān, islām, tauhīd, ma'rīfat:

the lory very promptly said : what is the meaning of the expression "the four hidden meanings underlying everything"? He replied and promptly gave the right answer: the True Faith, the World of Salvation, the Unity of God, and True Wisdom; Sh. Ung. Bers., 8.

مغل *mughal*. Arab. Mongol; Tartar; Mogul.

مغرب *maghrib*. Arab. West; the West; evening. *Sėmbahyang m.* : the evening prayer; Ht. Abd., 32. *Dari mashriḡ lalu ka-maghrib* : from the East to the West; from dawn till eve; from one end of the world to another; Sej. Mal., 7. *Raja mashriḡ dan maghrib* : lord of the East and of the West;—a title given to great princes of romance.

مغربي *maghrabī*. Arab. The "Western land"; Morocco.

Datang-lah auliyā dari Maghrabī
Běrhěnti di-rumah Siti 'Arabī :

there came a holy man from Morocco who stayed at the Arabian lady's house; Sh. Ul., 3.

مغلوب *maghlūb*. Arab. Vanquished; overcome.

مخ *mong*. (Onom.) The sound of a gong. Cf. *mongmong*.

مقرون *měngěrna*. Bright, gay of colouring; = *mėragi*. *Měngěrna-lah rūpa pawai panji-panji-nya* : gay was the appearance of their lances and pennons; Ht. Ind. Meng. From *rona*?

مغس *mangsa*. [Skr. *māngsa*.] Flesh-food; the prey of carnivorous animals. *Ka-mana-kah mangsa ini kamu bawa* : whither are you taking your prey; Ht. Kal. Dam., 80. *Dan sėgala mėrgėstuwā pun bėlum lagi kėluwar dari sarang-nya mēnchari mangsa-nya* : and all the beasts of the forest had not yet left their dens in search of their prey; Ht. Si Misk., 93.

مغسغ *mongsang*. A civet-cat; a (Riau) variant of *musang*, q. v.

مغسو *měngsu*. *Bulu měngsu* : the fine hairs round the forehead (*bulu měngsu-nya bagai di-tulis*; Ht. Gh.). Also *mungsu* or *mingsu*; v. d. W.

مغسي *mangsi*. [Skr. : ink.] A black compound of burnt tamarind bast used at Batavia for staining the teeth.

مغسي *mungsi*. A medicinal drug (nature unidentified).

مغك *mangka*. A variant of *مك*, q. v.

مغكار *mangkara* or *měngkara*. [Skr. ?] *Hudang mēngkara* : a large prawn or crab. *M. jiwa* : the "cancer of lives"; the name of a terrible weapon used by the God Kala; Ht. Sg. Samb.

مغكارغ *měngkarong*. (Kedah.) The common skink; *mabuia* (usually *mabuia multifasciata*); = (Riau, Johor) *běngkarong*.

مغكاسر *měngkasar*. Macassar in Celebes.

مغكافس *měngkapas*. A plant-name, J. I. A., I., 336; also (Kedah) the name of a fish (unidentified).

مغكال *měngkala*. (Penang.) When; = *bila*.

مغكالي *měngkalai*. Abandoned, of work; left unfinished;—a variant of *běngkalai*, q. v.

مغكاوغ *měngkawang*. A variant of *běngkawang*, q. v. Cf. also *kawang*.

مغكاون *měngkawan*. A (Kedah) variant of *běngkawan*, q. v.

مغكبوي *mangkubumi*. An exalted title; regent or viceroy; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Jay. Lengg. From *mangku* (*pangku*) and *bumi*, q. v.

مغكت *mangkat*. To die; to depart this life; (literally) "to be borne aloft," of a prince; Ht. Abd., 198, 330, 414. Cf. *angkat*.

مغكر *mangkar*. I. Still tough, insufficiently cooked; unripe, of fruit. Also *makar*.

II. *Mayang mangkar* : the opening blossom of the coco-nut. See *mėkar* and *mėgar*.

مغكر *mongkor*. A litter or sedan-chair; Sej. Mal., 152; Ht. Ism. Yat., 137, 140, 174. Also *monggor*.

- مُنْكَر mungkir. [Arab. *munkir*.] To deny; to repudiate a statement.
- مُنْكَرْغ mēngkērang. A variant of *bēngkērang*, q. v.
- مُنْكَس mangkas or mēngkas. Hard, of cooked things; hard, of fruit that does not ripen properly; cf. *mangkar*.
- مُنْكَس mēngkis. To defy. Also *mēkis* and *mēmēkis*.
- مُنْكَغ mēngkong. *Chēngkong-mēngkong*: very hollow and emaciated, of the face.
- مُنْكَو mangkok. A cup. *Pinggan mangkok*: plates and cups; crockery; Ht. Abd., 354, 364. *Duwa bēlas biji mangkok*: twelve cups; Pel. Abd., 81.
Main m.: unnatural vice.
- مُنْكَو mongkok. To project above; to rise over.
- مُنْكَل mēngkal. Half-ripe, of fruit; just beginning to soften.
- مُنْكَلَن mēngkēlan. Sticking in the throat. *Hēndaḡ di-tēlan tērmēngkēlan*, *hēndaḡ di-ludah tiyada kēluwar*: when you want to swallow it, it sticks in the throat; when you want to spit it out you cannot get rid of it; perverse ill-luck; Prov.
Rasa tērmēngkēlan hati: "my gorge rises"; I cannot contain myself; Prov.
- مُنْكَلَه mēngkēlah. A fish (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII., 131.
- مُنْكَم mungkum. Rising in the shape of a dome; convexity. Cf. *lungkum*.
- مُنْكَن mangkin. More, the more; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Mar. Mah. Usually *makin*, q. v.
- مُنْكَوِو mēngkudu. A generic name for a number of plants used in dyeing, especially *morinda tinctoria*; Sh. Peng., 11; Sh. B. A. M., 4. Also *bēngkudu*.
M. badak: *fagroea morindaefolia*.
M. jantan: *morinda citrifolia*.
M. kēchil: *morinda umbellata*.
M. rimba: = *m. jantan*.
- مُنْكَوِغ mēngkuwang. The common screw-pine, *pandanus atrocarpus*; J. S. A. S., III., 27. Also *bēngkuwang*.
M. ayer: *pandanus*, sp.
M. duri: = *m. laut*.
M. hutan: *pandanus hulletianus*.
M. laut: *pandanus fascicularis*.
M. lobok: *mapania palustris*. Also *m. tēdong*.
- مُنْكَوِلي mēngkuli. A plant (unidentified); its root yields a narcotic poison. Also *mērkuli*.

- مُنْكَوِين mēngkoyan. A plant, *rhodammia trinervia*.
- مُنْكَوِيت mēngkunyet. *Akar mēngkunyet*: a plant; *coscinum blumeianum*.
- مُنْكَه mangkah. Hard, of badly cooked food or unripe fruit; a variant of *mangkar*, q. v.
- مُنْكَه mangkeh. *Chongkah-mangkeh*: sticking out in all directions; in disorder, as the planking of a Malay house that is out of repair. Also (Kedah) *chukah-makeh*.
- مُنْكَي mēngkai or mingkai. A fish; a species of ray.
- مُنْكَ mangga. [Skr. *kāmāṅga*.] The mango; usually *mēmpēlam*. *Kunchi m.*: a padlock.
- مُنْكَاد mēnggada. The (Sanskrit) city and state of Magadha; Ht. Perb. Jaya.
- مُنْكَار manggar. *Mayang manggar*: the unfolding blossom of the coco-nut palm; Ht. Perb. Jaya;—a simile for curly hair. Cf. *mēkar* and *mangkar*.
- مُنْكَار monggor. A litter or sedan-chair; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris. Also *mongkor*.
- مُنْكَس manggis. *Buwah manggis*: (Riau, Johor) the mangosteen, *garcinia manggostana*; Ht. Abd., 246, 413. Also (Kedah) *mēsta* and (old Malay) *manggista*.
- مُنْكَسْت manggista. The mangosteen; Ht. P. J. P. Also (Riau, Johor) *manggis* and (Kedah) *mēsta*.
- مُنْكَسْتَن manggustan. The mangosteen; J. I. A., I., 216. See *manggis*.
- مُنْكَغْ monggok. Dome-shaped; mound-shaped. *Batu m.*: a mound of stones; a rocky cairn.
- مُنْكَلْ manggul. *Tanah manggul*: high land.
- مُنْكَلْ monggol. Knotty, gnarled,—of a tree.
- مُنْكَوِ minggu. [Port. *domingo*.] *Hari minggu*: Sunday. *Satu minggu*: a week. Cf. *aḡad* and *juma'at*, which are the more classical words for Sunday and a week.
- مُنْكَوِ munggu. *Kēreṅga munggu*: a name given sometimes to the spice *amomum cardamomum*.
- مُنْكَي manggi. *Manggi-manggi*: a species of mangrove; Cr. Gr., 57.
- مُنْكَغ mangmang. Threatening; menacing; = *mēngamang-amang*. *Barang-siapa bērani mang-mang ta'-dapat-tiyada bērani mēlawan juga*: he who ventures to threaten should also be bold enough to fight; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 39.

- مغ** **mongmong.** (Onom.) A small gong or brass kettledrum. *Měmalu mongmong*: to beat this gong; Sej. Mal., 76; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 30; Ht. Bakht., 52. *Palukan mongmongan*: id.; Ht. Isk. Dz. The *mongmong* differs from the gong in that it is laid on the ground when struck and is not suspended.
- مغه** **měngah.** (Onom.) *Těrměngah-měngah*: panting, as a breathless man; puffing; short sharp breathing; J. I. A., I., 82. Cf. *ěngah*.
- مغه** **měngēh.** (Onom.) Very quick breathing (less loud than *měngah*); the excited breathing of a man in anger. Cf. *ěngēh*.
- مفارق** **mufârik.** Arab. Separation, alienation. *Supaya jangan lagi mufârik kita dēngan diya*: so that we may no longer be separated; Sej. Mal., 148. *Bichara sudah muwâfakatkan, ěngkau pula yang mufarikkan*: the dispute had been settled and here you have opened it up again; Ht. Koris.
- مفارقة** **mufârakat.** Arab. Separation; alienation; dispute.
- مفتي** **mufti.** Arab. A learned man; one learned in law or theology; Sh. Peng., 8; Sh. Ul., 26.
- مفهوم** **mafhûm.** Arab. Understood; grasped; comprehended. *Tiyada mafhûm akan ma'na bēhaya mēlayu*: he had not grasped the true spirit of the Malay language; Ht. Abd., 182.
- مفاکت** **mupakat.** See *muwâfakat*.
- مفاک** **měpaga.** A plant (unidentified).
- مفاس** **měpas.** To fly-fish; J. S. A. S., VIII., 114. Also (Kedah) *měmpas*.
- مق** **mak.** I. Mother; a motherly old woman; a familiar expression or expression of endearment, the more courteous terms being *ibu* and *bonda*. *Kalau tēlan mati mak, kalau ludah mati bapa*: swallow it and your mother dies; spit it out and your father dies; Hobson's choice; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 148. *Bagai mak mandul bēharu bēranak*: like a long-barren woman when she at last has just borne a child; a symbol of elation; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 97.
M. awang: a name sometimes given by a husband to a wife after the birth of a son.
M. bapa: parents; usually *ibu bapa*.
M. chu: an aunt (younger than one's mother). Also *mak su*.
M. kopek: a nickname for an old hag.
M. mēntuwa: mother-in-law.
M. tiri: step-mother.

II. An expression signifying that the queen is "en prise" in playing chess, provided that the queen is not threatened by the knight but by some other piece. Cf. *aras* which has special reference to the knight.

مق **mek.** I. [Chin. *méh*.] The (arterial) pulse. *Měraba mek*: to feel the pulse.

II. A familiar name (*timang-timangan*) given to Malay girls.

مقام **makâm.** Arab. A grave with a small pavilion over it,—usually the place of burial of a saint or man of some religious importance; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 62, 86.

مقبول **makbûl.** Arab. Confirmed; approved; put into force. *Makbûl do'a*: grant my prayer; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 11. *Sěmuwa pinta-nya saka-liyan makbûl*: all his requests were granted; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 2.

مقتغ **mekteng.** *Chabok mekteng*: a foul ulcer giving out a bad smell.

مقدس **mukaddas.** Arab. Holy. *Baiti'l-mukaddas*: Jerusalem; (also) the Heavenly Jerusalem; the celestial or holy city; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 86.

مقسنی **meksēni.** One of the characters in the *ma'jong* performance; the duenna or lady escorting the heroine.

مقصود **maksûd.** Arab. Intention, desire. *Něschaya ĥâsil-lah makşûd-nya*: his desire will inevitably be fulfilled; Muj., 17; cf. Ht. Abd., 403, 426. *Taman yang di-makşûdkan itu*: the house that he had willed; Ht. Gul. Bak., 45.

مفکا **mekga.** A very foul ulcer; cf. *mekteng*.

مقم **makam.** See *makâm*.

مقمت **mokmit.** (Penang.) The movement of the lips and cheeks in eating.

مقنق **mekmek.** (Kedah.) Slight alteration in taste; = (Riaü, Johor) *mamek*.

مقولغ **mekmulong.** (Penang.) The name of a lascivious dance.

مقیم **mukîm.** Arab. A parish; the district served by a mosque. *Diri-kan suwatu masjid kapada suwatu mukîm ya-itu suwatu kampung yang bērnama dusun chukup orang-nya ěmpat puloh orang*: erect a mosque for each parish, that is to say, for each of the communities known as a "dusun," having at least forty persons (heads of families) in it; Ht. Mar. Mah.

The expression *mukîm* has been adopted in Malacca and Penang to signify a sub-division

containing several hundred small holdings without special reference to the local mosques. It is thus used without its special religious significance. *Sampai-lah ka-nĕgĕri tĕmpat mukim-nya* : he reached his native home ; Sh. Peng., 14. *Baba-baba pĕranakan yang bĕrmukim di-dalam tiga buwah nĕgĕri ini* : the Straits-born Chinese who are resident in the Straits Settlements ; Bint. Timor, 4 April, 1895.

مک **maka** or **makka**. A short space of time ; a minute or so.

*Bulan dan hari jam maka-nya,
Aku hĕndaĕ tahu sĕmuwa-nya :*

the month and day, the very hour and minute, —all these are things that I desire to know ; Sh. Peng., 21.

In this sense, however, the word is rarely used as it has become a sort of copular or conjunction signifying that a very short time elapses before the next action takes place ; “ then,” “ and,” “ also,” “ further.” *Sa-bĕr-mola maka ada-lah* : first of all then there was, etc.

Also *mangka*.

مکتب **maktab**. Arab. A place of writing ; a school.

مکتوب **maktûb**. Arab. Written. *Al-maktûb* : the Scriptures. *Jika sudah tĕrmaktûb di-manakah dapat di-munkiri lagi* : if it is down in writing what room is there for denying it ; Ht. Gul Bak., 61.

مکر **makar**. Arab. Trick, deception.

مکر **mĕkar**. [Jav. *mĕgar*.] To open out (of a flower or blossom). *Mayang m.* : the opening bud of the coco-nut ; a simile for beautiful curly hair ; Ht. Ism. Yat., 55. Often written *manggar* or *mangkar*.

مکرم **mukarram**. Arab. Honoured ; worthy of honour. *Sha'ban al-mukarram* : the honoured (month of) Sha'ban : Ht. Abd., 3.

مکروه **makrôh**. Arab. Hateful ; detestable ; that which is detestable ; Sh. Ibl., 3.

مکس **mĕkis**. To defy. *Mĕmĕkis* : id. Also *mĕngkis*.

مکتو **mĕkek**. Ear-piercing, of a sound ; painfully shrill.

مکوت **makota**. [Skr. *makûta*.] A crown. Usually *makhkota*, i.e., *maha-kota*, by an erroneous idea of the origin of the word. See *makhkota*.

مکوني **mukuti**. Tam. A nose-ornament worn by Kling women.

مکول **mĕkula**. A name for the lotus ; Muj., 53.

مکت **mĕgat**. [Skr. *magadha*.] A title given (in Kedah) to men of good birth especially when of good descent on the mother's side but unable from the inferior position of their fathers to take the higher title of *wan*. The contraction “*gat*” is given as a title to men of royal descent on the distaff side, and this is doubtless the ancient meaning of *mĕgat*, but the title is now used very inconsistently.

مکر **mĕgar**. [Jav., from *ĕgar*.] To open, of a flower or blossom. See *mĕkar*, *mangkar* and *manggar*.

مکتو **mĕgak**. Bold, disrespectful, taking unwarrantable liberties.

مکندانو **magindanau**. The island Mindanao in the Philippines. *Orang m.* : a man of Mindanao.

مکه **mĕgah**. To draw a distinction ; to distinguish ; to be above the common herd ; greatness, distinction. *Pĕrkara yang mĕgah-mĕgah* : things of importance ; Ht. Gh. *Hĕndaĕ sombong bĕrbini banyak, hĕndaĕ mĕgah bĕrlawan lĕbeh* : if you wish to be arrogant, add to the number of your wives ; if you wish to be distinguished, add to the number of your foes ; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 162. *Hilang luput-lah kĕmĕgahan dewa dan pĕri uleh adinda* : the glorious distinctions of the devas and fairies are lost and gone through you, my sister ; Ht. Gul Bak., 99.

مل **mal**. The head-piece of a weapon ; the capital of a column. Cf. *ganja*.

ملاني **mĕlati**. [Skr. *mālatī*.] The jasmine, Ht. Gul Bak., 81, 87 ; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 17. Usually *mĕlor*.

ملارت **mĕlarat**. I. A corruption of مضره , q. v. II. See *larat*.

ملاک **mĕlaka**. [Skr. *amlaka*.] A plant, *phyllanthus pectinatus* (*melia azadiracta*, v. d. W.). *Buwah m.* : the fruit of this plant ; also a name given to a sweetmeat (dough outside and sugar inside) ; v. *onde*. *Sĕkochi m.* : a variety of native boat ; v. *sĕkochi*.

The town of Malacca is said to have been named after this tree ; v. Sej. Mal., 87.

ملاکة **malâkat**. Arab. Possession, property ;—an alternative explanation of the name Malacca (*maka uleh sĕgala orang 'arab di-nama'i-nya malâkat hĕrti-nya pĕrhimpunan sĕgala dagang*) ; Sej. Mal., 98.

ملاوه **mĕlawah**. *Pĕrahu mĕlawah* : a type of trading-vessel from Celebes.

ملایکة **malâikat**. Arab. An angel ; Sh. Ibl., 2. *M. yang mĕmĕgang tidor* : the Angel of Sleep.

ملاینکن **mĕlainkan**. But ; still ; however ; v. *lain*.

ملايو **mēlayu.** Malay. *Anak m.*: a native Malay. *Bēhasa m.*: the Malay language. *Orang m.*: a Malay. *M. jati*: a real Malay; a Malay *pur sang*. *Sējārah m.*: the "Sejarah Malayu" or Malay Annals, a traditional history of the Riau-Johor Malay states.

According to the Sejarah Malayu the name *mēlayu* has its origin in the name of a river (*sungai mēlayu*) in the hinterland of Palembang. This explanation is at least doubtful.

ملباري **malabari.** Connected with the Malabar coast. *Chara malabari*: in the Malabar way; Sh. Pant. Shl., 1.

ملبير **mēlēbera.** A small tree, *fagroea fastigiata*.

ملت **mēlit.** Inquisitiveness. *Ma'lūm-lah kita sē-muwa bētaṭa 'ādat pērēmpuwan mēlit-nya sangat kēras*: we all know what women are like, their inquisitiveness is very great indeed; Ht. Kal. Dam., 204.

ملتر **mēlētir.** A tree (unidentified) used for fire-wood; J. S. A. S., VIII., 131.

ملر **mēlor.** The Indian jasmine, *jasminum sambu*. Also *mēlati*. *Hidong-nya bagai mēlor jantan*: with a nose like a jasmine bud; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

M. angin: a shrub; *alsodeia membranacea*.

Akar m. hutan: the wild jessamine; *jasminum bifarium*. *Akar bunga m. hutan*: a climber with white jessamine-like flowers, *coptosapelta griffithii*. *Pokok m. hutan*: a shrub with conspicuous violet flowers; *eranthemum malaccense*.

ملس **mēlas.** Not to fit, of two things that are intended to fit into each other.

ملعون **mal'ūn** or **mala'ūn.** [Arab. *mal'un*.] Accursed; a favourite description of an evil spirit and, as such, often taken by Malays to be a special variety of evil spirit. *Hai mal'ūn*: Oh accursed one!—an address to an evil spirit; Ht. Gul. Bak., 93. *Jadi m.*: to become an accursed one; to fall under the wrath of God; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 27. *Kaum m.*: the world of evil spirits; the damned; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 79. *Hai mal'ūn, anak mal'ūn, hērti-nya hai jauh daripada rahmat tuhan*: Oh *mal'ūn*, the son of a *mal'ūn*,—meaning thereby Oh thou who art far removed from the mercy of the Lord; Ht. Isk. Dz.

ملغ **mēlang.** The name of a flower (unidentified).

ملغ **mēleng.** To turn back, to turn away, to avert. *Maka Raden Inu pun mēleng-lah*: the prince turned round; Ht. Mas Ed. *Maka muntēri kētujoh pun mēleng-lah*: the seven ministers turned away; Ht. Ind. Meng. Cf. *mēlek*.

ملغ **mēlong.** I. *Bunga mēlong*: a red flower (unidentified).

II. Over-developed; too big for his age, of a boy; growing too fast, of a tree. Also *bēlong*, q. v.

ملغبغ **mēlangbang.** A broad flat-bottomed boat; Sej. Mal., 54. Better *mēlambang*.

ملغاري **malapari.** A plant growing by the sea-shore; Ht. Abd., 203; Ht. P. J. P.; *fagroea fastigiata*?

ملق **mēlek.** To keep one's eyes open; to stare hard at a person or thing; to watch steadily.

ملک **malak.** Arab. An angel. *Malaku'l-maut*: the Angel of Death; usually (in Malay) called *māliku'l-maut* v. *mālik*.

ملک **milk.** Arab. Property, possession; usually corrupted in Malay to *milek*, q. v.

ملکيو **mēlkiwi.** A variant of *kiwi*, q. v.

ملبغ **mēlambang.** A broad flat-bottomed native ship. Also *mēlangbang*.

ملوک **mulūk.** Arab. Kings; the plural of *mālik*. *Tāju'l-mulūk*: the Crown of Kings; the name of a Malay treatise on medicine and divination.

ملوکت **mēlukut.** Rice-chaff;—a dialectic variant of *dēmukut*, *lēmukut*, etc.

ملوکن **mēlokan.** (Kedah) a tree, unidentified; = (Riau, Johor), *mērlokan*.

ملهم **mulham.** Arab. Inspired; possessed.

ملیا **muliya.** [Skr. *muliya*.] Noble, illustrious; splendid. *Jikalau kira-nya engkau hina mēminta-lah kepada yang muliya*: if you are humble, ask of Him who is the All-illustrious; Ht. Abd., 5. *Bēhasa itu yang terlēbeh muliya di-antara orang islām*: that language (Arabic) is the noblest in the estimation of Moslems; Ht. Abd., 48. *Kain yang muliya*: a robe or mantle of splendid appearance; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Maha-muliya: most illustrious; most exalted;—a title of respect; Ht. Gul. Bak., 72; Cr. Gr., 64.

Muliyakan: to render honour to; to treat with distinction; Ht. Abd., 187. *Mēmuliya-kan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 292. *Pēmuliya-kan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 14; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 5.

Kēmuliyaan: a mark of honour or distinction; Ht. Sg. Samb.

ملیل **mēlela.** Plain; smooth; undamascened,—of weapons. *Bēsi m.*: modern steel.

ملیلین **mēlilin.** (Kedah.) A plant, unidentified; = (Riau, Johor) *mērlilin*.

ملین **mēlimun.** Invisibility; v. *halimun*. *Hantu m.*: invisible spirits.

ملیمو **mēlimau.** (Kedah.) A plant, = (Riau, Johor) *mērlimau*.

م **mam.** To suck at the breast, of children. *M. susu* : id. *Bĕri m.* : to give suck; Ht. Best.

م **mem.** [Eng., through Hindustani.] An English lady; madam. *Sĕgala tuwan tuwan dan mem-mem* : ladies and gentlemen; Ht. Abd., 443.

مالي **mĕmali.** (Kedah.) The name of a shrub; = (Riau, Johor) *mali-mali*; see s. v. *mali*.

مب **mumba.** An edible plant (unidentified).

مباحڠ **mĕmbachang.** The horse-mango, *mangifera foetida*. Also *bachang*, *machang*, *ĕmbachang* and *hĕmbachang*.

مبالو **mĕmbalau.** Solder, glue; to glue; to make fast the haft of a knife in the handle. Cf. *ĕmbalau* and *malau*.

مبر **mĕmbor.** Worthless; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

مببرڠ **mĕmbĕrang.** The otter, *lutra vulgaris*; also (Riau, Johor) *bĕrang-bĕrang* and (Kedah) *mĕmĕrang*.

مبڠ **mambang.** I. A spirit; the personification of the golden sunset clouds. *M. kuning* : id.,—when, after a rainy day the sunset seems to give a yellow tinge to everything; Ht. Abd., 154. This tinge is believed to be the work of evil spirits and to bring disease in its train.

II. A title sometimes given to a headman of Sĕmangs.

مبڠ **mambong.** Hollow; lacking in fleshy substance; empty, especially of fruit. *Tĕmpuwei mambong* : the young “tampui” fruit (*baccaurea malayana*); J. S. A. S., VIII., 132.

Orang Awa pĕrgi ka-Tanjong,

Singgah bĕli bĕras Pegu;

Tuwan laksana chĕmpĕdak mambong

Pulor sĕhaja, jĕwal ta'-laku:

you, Sir, are like the young jack-fruit which is all stone and shell and fetches nothing in the market; a type of worthlessness; Prov.

مبڠ **mumbang.** The young coco-nut; the nut in its early stages of development. *Bagai mumbang di-tĕbok tupai* : like a young coco-nut that has been tapped by a squirrel; a girl that has been robbed of her value by seduction; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 34. *Choba-choba mĕnanam mumbang, kalau hidop turus nĕgĕri* : keep trying to plant with the young nut, if it takes root it will be a pillar of the state; do not shirk an enterprise because of its difficulties, the reward, if successful may be proportionate to the difficulties overcome; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 34.

مبڠ **mumbong.** Loaded above the gunwale, of a ship. Cf. *bumbong*, *jĕrumbong*, etc.

مبو **mambu.** Jav. To smell foully.

مبولڠ **mĕmbolong.** A plant (unidentified). Also *ĕmbolong*.

مدود **mamdūd.** Arab. Stretched out, prolonged; prolonged by a diacritical mark, of an Arabic word.

مر **mĕmar.** Bruised, crushed, of a fruit.

مرڠ **mĕmĕrang.** (Kedah.) The otter, *lutra*; also *mĕmbĕrang* and (Riau, Johor) *bĕrang-bĕrang*.

مڠ **mĕmang.** To reproach; to charge with ingratitude; Kl.; v. d. W.; (Kedah) to press an unwilling person to give you something.

مڠك **mĕmpaga.** A plant (unidentified). Also *mĕpaga*.

مڠاوس **mĕmpaus.** A tree (unidentified).

مڠت **mampat.** I. Tight; close to one another; thick; densely packed.

II. *Mampat-mampat hutan* : a name given to some trees; *cratoxylon formosum* and *cratoxylon polyanthum*.

Mampat padang : a plant; *daphni-phyllum laurinum*.

مڠدل **mĕmpĕdal.** The gizzard. Also *ĕmpĕdal* and *pĕdal*.

مڠدو **mĕmpĕdu.** Gall, bile; the gall-bladder. Also *ĕmpĕdu* and *hĕmpĕdu*.

مڠس **mampus.** To die; to be wiped out completely; to perish; cf. *apus*. *Raksasa itu-pun tĕrbuntang-lah mata-nya ka-atas sapĕrti orang hĕndak mampus* : the evil spirit turned up his eyes like a man about to give up the ghost; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Makanan payah, binatang mampus* : food is hard to get and the animals are dying; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 15.

Mampus is never polite; it is either used in self-abasement or in insult or of animals. *Biyar hamba mampus* : may I die like the beasts of the field; Ht. Best. *Hĕndak mampus-kah ĕngkau ini* : do you want to be utterly wiped out; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

مڠس **mĕmpas.** Fly-fishing; a variant of *mĕpas*.

مڠڠ **mampong.** Light and spongy, as bread or as a bees' nest.

مڠلس **mĕmpĕlas.** I. A plant, *tetracera assa* : Sh. B. A. M., 12; Sh. Pant. Shl., 7, 11. Also *ĕmpĕlas* and *hĕmpĕlas*.

M. gajah : *tetracera macrophylla*.

M. hari : *alyxia stellata* and *alyxia lucida*.

M. harimau ; = *m. gajah*.

M. hari bĕtina : = *dehnia sarmentosa*.

M. puteh : = *m. hari bĕtina*.

M. tikus : = *m. hari bĕtina*.

M. wangi : *alyxia pilosa*.

II. *Sudah mĚmpĚlas* : (Penang) he has been stripped of all he has;—a slang expression used when a man sacrifices everything for a insatiable woman.

مفلساري **mĚmpĚlasari**. A climber; *alyxia stellata* and *alyxia lucida*. Also *m. hari* and *pulasari*.

مملم **mĚmpĚlam**. The mango, *mangifera indica*; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Also *ĕmpĚlam* and *hĕmpĚlam*.
M. babi : a big tree with fruits like mangoes, *terminalia affentens*.

مملي **mĚmpĚle** or **mĚmpĚlai**. Tam. The bridegroom or bride. *Naik m.* : to ascend the bridal dais; to be married; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Santap m.* : to eat the bridal feast; Sh. Sri Ben., 88. *Mandi suwatu m.* : to bathe together, —of the formal bathing of the bride and bridegroom; Sh. Bid., 12. *Ādat adab m.* : the customary ceremonial at weddings; Ht. Isk. Dz.

MĚmpĚlai has often the idea of close combination without the idea of bridal. *Mati di-panah duwa mĚmpĚle* : to be shot two on an arrow (of birds); Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 8. *MĚrapat m.* : to cuddle up close to another; Sh. Peng., 1.

ممفنج **mĚmpĚning**. A tree, *quercus hystrix*.
M. bagan : *quercus sundaica*.
M. bungkus : *quercus spiccata*.
M. jantan : *quercus eichleri*.

ممفو **mampu**. Means, resources; = *upaya*. *Tiyada m.* : to be powerless; to be at the end of one's resources.

ممفوسي **mĚmpusi**. A tree (unidentified).

ممقولر **mĚmpulor**. A plant (unidentified).

ممفي **mampai**. (Kedah.) Smooth; sharply cut; sharp.

Sĕnjata di-bawa bukan-nya choma
Gigi-nya mampai siyong-nya tajam :

the weapons he carries are not carried for nothing, his teeth are smooth and his tusks are sharp.

ممفي **mimpi**. Dreaming, a dream. *Bĕrkĕlahi di-dalam mimpi* : fighting in one's dreams; a proverbial description of wasted excitement; J. S. A. S., I., 93. *Ta'bĭr m.* : the interpretation of dreams.

Bĕrmimpi : to dream; Ht. Abd., 62.

ممفپته **mĚmpiteh**. A plant (unidentified).

ممکن **mumkin**. Arab. Possible; practicable; to be in a position to do anything; Sh. I. M. P., 8.

مملکه **mamlakat**. Arab. Kingdom, royalty.

مملوک **mamlūk**. Arab. A slave.

مند **mamanda**. Uncle, aunt; Ht. Gul Bak., 99; —a respectful form of *mamak*, q. v.

مموبج **mĚmubang**. A tree (unidentified).

مموت **mĚmota**. (Penang.) To sleep (expressed coarsely);—a colloquial variant of *mĚmbuta*, from *buta*, q. v.

ممبدي **mĚmidai**. A plant (unidentified).

من **man**. I. Arab. Who, which.

II. [Pers. and Hind.] An Indian weight; a "maund." *Tĕngah duwa rupiyah satu man* : a rupee and a half a maund; Pel. Abd., 139. *Dulapan bĕlas man bĕrat-nya* : eighteen maunds in weight; Ht. Hamz., 26.

من **min**. Arab. From, of.

منا **mĕna**. I. Calculation; = *kera*. *Sa-mĕna-mĕna* : about; more or less. *Tidak bĕr-sa-mĕna* : not to be calculated; incalculable; Sh. Ik. Trub., 1.

II. See *sĕmĕna*.

مناتو **mĕnatu**. A laundryman or "dhoby."

مناجة **munĕjat**. Arab. Secret conversation; private speech; private devotions.

منار **mĕnara**. See *manarah*.

مناره **manĕrah** or **minarah**. [Arab. *manĕrat*.] A minaret; a watch-tower, Ht. Ism. Yat., 141. *Sa-tinggi m.* : as lofty as a minaret; Bint. Timor, 16 Jan., 1895. *Tĕrlĕbeh tinggi dari m.* : loftier than a tower; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Also *mĕnara*.

منافق **munĕfik**. Arab. A hypocrite; an atheist.

منالو **mĕnalu**. A misletoe; a parasitic plant; v. *dĕdalu*.

منان **manĕn**. Arab. Good-natured; kind-hearted.

منبر **minbar**. Arab. A sort of lectern or pulpit; a raised dais on which the Reader sits or stands in a mosque. *Minbar-nya sĕmuwa-nya batu juga* : the reading-platforms were all of stone; Pel. Abd., 136. *Abu-samah pun naik-lah ka-atas minbar sĕrta mĕmbacha khuṭbah* : A. ascended the reader's dais and recited the prayer; Ht. Abus., 10.

منت **mĕnta**. Mad; rutting, of an elephant; a variant of *mĕta* q. v. *Gajah m.* : a rutting elephant; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Raja Singa tĕrlalu mĕnta* : the Lion King became very excited; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 6. *Bĕrbuwat m.* : to feign excitement or madness; Ht. Best.

- منت **menta.** Asking, applying for; cf. *pinta*. *M. ampun*: to beg pardon; Ht. Abd., 161. *M. tabek*: to beg to be excused. *Minta-minta*: a beggar; Cr. Gr., 57. *M. do'á*: to pray for anything; to call down by prayer; to invoke blessings.
Mēminta: to ask for; Ht. Abd., 3, 33, 60. *Mēmintakan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 115, 117.
Pēminta: a request; Sh. Abd. Mk., 94; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 243, 344. *Pēminta-an*: id.; Ht. Abd., 124, 397.
- منتارغ **mēntarang.** *Siput mēntarang*: (Kedah) a shell-fish (unidentified); it has a thin rough shell and is found in mud-flats.
- منتاغر **mēntangor.** (Kedah.) A name given to a number of trees of the *calophyllum* class; = (Riau, Johor) *bēntangor*, q. v.
- منتافي **mēntapai.** (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).
- منتاكي **mēntagi.** The name of a shell (unidentified).
- منتأوس **mēntaus.** (Kedah.) *Akar mēntaus*: a climbing plant (unidentified); = (Riau, Johor) *akar bēntawas*.
- منتر **mēntor.** *Balai mēntor*: a flat dais at the foot of a palace staircase, used as an informal meeting place or hall of audience; Ht. Ind. Meng. Also *balai mēntora* and *balai mēntēra*.
- منترا **mantēra or mēntēra.** I. [Skr. *mantra*.] A magical formula. *Ku bacha satu mantēra, nēsčaya tiyada-lah orang khabarkan diri-nya dan pintu rumah tērbuka dēngan mantēra-ku itu*: I shall recite a formula and the people (in the house) will certainly lose consciousness and the door will fly open before that formula of mine; Ht. Kal. Dam., 18.
Mantēra-kan: to recite a formula over; to endow with magical powers by means of the recitation of a formula. *Jampi-mantēra-kan*: id.; Ht. Best. *Ayer yang tēlah di-mantēra-kan*: water over which a magical formula has been recited; a sort of holy water; Ht. Gul. Bak., 110.
 II. *Orang mantēra*: an aboriginal race inhabiting Malacca territory. Many are to be found at *Ayer Salak* some nine miles from the town of Malacca.
 III. *Balai mēntēra*: = *balai mēntora* and *balai mēntor*; v. *mēntor*.
- منتراك **mintaraga.** The name of the grotto in which Arjuna lived in the days of his hermitage.
- منتری **mantēri, mēntēri or munteri.** [Skr. *mantri*.] A counsellor; a minister of state; a civil official in contradistinction to one of the military (*hulubalang*); the queen in chess. *Pērdana m.*: the principal minister; the prime minister. Cf. Ht. Abd., 251; Sej. Mal., 34; etc.
- منتغ **mēntang.** *Sa-mēntang*: although; granting that; admitting. *Sa-mēntang pun iya orang yang bērtuwah*: admitting that he is a man blessed with good luck; Ht. Koris.

- منتغ **mentong.** *Kulang mentong*: running by fits and starts as a man short of breath.
- منتق **montok or muntok.** Stumpy; short and thick; broad in proportion to its length, of anything, e.g., as certain snakes.
- منته **mēntēlah.** The more.
- منتوا **mēntuwa.** Father or mother-in-law; Ht. Gul. Bak., 60, 137; Ht. Ind. Nata. Also *mērtuwa*.
- منور **mēntora.** *Balai mēntora*: a variant of *balai mēntēra* or *balai mēntor*; Ht. Mas. Ed. See *mēntor*.
- منتولغ **mēntulang.** A plant.
- منته **mēntah.** Raw, uncooked. *Daging m.*: raw meat; Ht. Abd., 76. *Bawang yang m.*: raw onions; Muj., 27. *Masak m.* "the cooked and the raw," a name given to offerings to evil spirits as those offerings comprise both cooked and raw materials.
Pērut, pērut, mēngapa kau sakit?
Bagai-mana ta'-sakit, nasi mēntah.
Nasi, nasi, mēngapa kau mēntah?
Bagai-mana ta'mēntah, kayu basah:
 stomach, stomach, why are you aching?—How can I help aching when the rice is uncooked? Rice, rice, why are you so uncooked?—How can I help being uncooked when the firewood is all wet? *Masak di-luwar mēntah di-dalam*: cooked outside and raw within; deceptive; Prov.
- منته **muntah.** Vomiting. *Tērkadang-kadang muntah-lah iya sēbab banyak mēminum ayer masin itu*: sometimes he vomited for he had swallowed much salt water; Ht. Abd., 180. *Mabok m.*: drunk and vomiting; Ht. Sg. Samb.
Muntah-muntah darah: to vomit blood,—believed to be the work of an evil spirit; Ht. Abd., 62. *Muntahkan darah*: id.; Sej. Mal., 117. *Muntah kēdarah*: id.; Ht. Best. These last expressions are often confused with *kēdadak*, and are used as imprecations "may you die a miserable death."
Muntahkan: to bring up; to vomit up. *M. buweh*: to vomit froth; Sej. Mal., 30. *M. gēmala*: to vomit out a talismanic stone; Ht. Gul. Bak., 84. *Makanan yang di-makan-nya itu di-muntahkan-nya pula*: the food which he had eaten he brought up again; Ht. Ind. Nata.
- منتيك **mantega.** [Port. *manteiga*.] Butter. *Buwah m.*: the butter fruit, *diospyros discolor*.
- منتيكي **mēntigi.** A plant (*thibaudia* sp.?).
- منتين **mēntimun.** A generic name for gourds, pumpkins, passion-flowers, etc.; Ht. Abd., 310; J. S. A. S., XI., 60. Usually *timun*, q. v.

- manja.** I. Confiding, familiar; in close relations, of people; home-like, of a place; dear, loved. *Keduwanya itu terlalu-lah manja pada-ku*: both were very kindly disposed to me; Ht. Abd., 21. *Orang yang manja*: one dearly loved. *Përmanjakan*: to be very fond of; Ht. Gul Bak., 36.
- II. (Kedah.) A variant of *maja*; a name given to a number of plants (*manjakani*, *manjapahit*, etc.).
- mējangan.** Jav. A deer; Ht. Ind. Nata; = (pure Malay) *rusa*. *Urut m.*: a medicinal herb (unidentified).
- mējana.** See *sēmējana* and *sēmējana*.
- manjong.** A balcony, a projecting upper storey; Sej. Mal., 78, 79, 91. Better *anjong*, q. v.
- manjapada.** [Skr. *martya-padā*.] The earth; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Also *majapada*.
- mējak.** *Sēmējak*: since.
- manjakani.** A medicinal plant (unidentified); v. *manja* and *maja*.
- manjalawai.** A medicinal plant (unidentified); v. *manja* and *maja*.
- mējēlis.** Fair, pretty, handsome; = *mējēlis*.
- mējēlai.** A plant (unidentified); Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 42.
- munajim.** Arab. Astrological; appertaining to astrology.
- manchit.** To spout out or gush out.
- mēnchit.** To drive away a buffalo calf from its mother so as to wean the calf.
- manchang.** The horse-mango, *mangifera foetida*; Ht. Sh. Kub. Better *machang* or *ēmbachang*.
- manchong.** Sharply cut; sharply angled; clear cut, of the profile and especially of the nose. *Hidong m.*: a sharply defined nose (admired by Malays); Sh. Bid., 21; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Hidong ta'-manchong pipi tērsorong-sorong*: the cheeks being prominent when the nose is not sharply defined;—the opposite of what beauty demands; an expression used to describe advances by a woman when her lover hangs back.
- mēnching.** At full stretch, of muscles; swollen to tightness, of veins, the stomach, etc.; set full, of a sail.

- monchong** or **munchong.** Snout-shaped; coming to a point. *M. cherek*: the spout of a kettle. *M. ikan todak*: the snout of the small sword fish; Ht. Abd., 204. *Mulut-nya m.*: with pouting mouth (of a sulky girl); Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. *bonjol*, *monchol*, etc.
- mēnchak.** Fencing as a sort of war-dance; = *main pēnchak*. *Ada yang mēnchak main sēligi*: some danced about brandishing darts; Sh. Panj. Sg.
- monchol.** A knob at the end of anything. Cf. *bonjol*, *munchong*, etc.
- manchawarna.** Many coloured; = *pancharona*.
- manda.** I. Uncle, aunt; an abbreviation of *mamanda*, q. v.
- II. *Mandi-manda*: a frequentative of *mandi*, to wash; Ht. Gul Bak., 42.
- mēndarong.** A tree (unidentified).
- mēndarah.** A minaret, a watch-tower; better (Arab.) *manārah*, q. v.
- mēndapa.** A variant of *pēndapa*, q. v.
- mandab.** Arab. Tears. *Bābu'l-mandab*: the Straits of Babel Mandeb; "the Gate of Tears."
- mandor.** [Port. *mandador*.] An overseer; a "mandore;" Ht. Abd., 70, 236.
- mundor.** To retreat; to give way; = *mēngundor*, from *undor*, q. v.
- mēndēra.** I. Languid in movement. *Manis m.*: sweet languor.
- II. *Orang mēndēra*: the "Mantra" aborigines in Malacca; Ht. Abd., 267. Better *mantēra*.
- mēndēras.** [Arab. *daras*.] *Mēndēras*: to study the Koran; Ht. Raj. Sul., 22; Sh. Nas., 16. See *dēras*.
- mandarsah.** [Arab. *madrasat*.] A private shrine; a religious or educational foundation; an endowed Koran school or chapel; Ht. Kal. Dam., 429; Pel. Abd., 34. Usually (Penang) *bandarsah* and (Malacca) *surau*.
- mēndērong.** A kind of rush which is plaited into small bags and sacks.
- mēndusta.** False, sham; from *dusta*, q. v.
- mandang.** I. To see, to gaze at; Sh. Panj. Sg.; = *mēmandang*, from *pandang*, q. v.
- II. *Tēmandang*: aspect; imposing appearance. *Hebat tēmandang-mandang sikap-nya*: of terribly imposing aspect; Ht. Mar. Mah.

مندغ **mandong**. I. A cock. *Mandong pun sudah bĕrkokok ramai* : the cocks were crowing in all directions; Ht. Ind. Meng. Also *bandong*.
II. *Kĕrbau mandong* : (Kedah) a milch buffalo.

مندغ **mĕndong**. Jav. Gloomy; overcast, of the weather.

مندق **mondok**. Short and thick, stumpy; cf. *montok*. *Tikus m.* : a large field-mouse.

مندل **mandul**. Childless, unfruitful, barren. *Bini yang m.* : a barren wife; Ht. Gul Bak., 132. *Bagai mak mandul bĕharu bĕranak* : like a long barren woman when she has at last given birth to a child; a proverbial simile for joyous pride.

مندلي **mĕndĕli**. A musical instrument, Ht. Sh. Kub.;—a variant of *mudĕlli*, q. v.

مندليک **mĕndĕleka** or **manduleka**. A tree yielding a kind of bread-fruit; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Si Misk., 112.

مندم **mandam** or **mĕndam**. Dizzy, intoxicated. *m. khayali* : id.; Ht. Gul Bak., 78. *M. ganja* : intoxicated by Indian hemp; Ht. Ind. Meng. *M. sapĕrti mabok kĕpayang* : dizzy as though overcome by eating the *kĕpayang* fruit; Sh. Abd. Mk., 102. *M. laṣana mabok chĕndawan* : maddened as though intoxicated by eating poisonous fungi (a description of a love-maddened girl); Sh. Panj. Sg. *Tĕrmĕndam ka-dalam muhabbat* (Sh. Lail. Mejn., 20) or *tĕrmĕndam di-dalam pĕrchintaan* (Ht. Gul. Bak., 77) : immersed in the maddening waters of love.

مندم **mundam**. A large wash-tub of metal, glass or china (but not of wood); Ht. Ism. Yat., 31.

مندو **mĕndu**. A theatrical performance of foreign origin met with in the northern states of the Peninsula.

مندو **mundu**. A tree, *garcinia dulcis*.

مندور **mĕndora**. A Siamese theatrical performance. Better *mĕnora*, q. v.

مندي **mandai**. A tree (unidentified).

مندي **mandi**. I. Bathing; to bathe. *Mandi biyar basah* : when you bathe, get thoroughly wet; when you do anything, do it thoroughly; Prov.

M. bunting : the ceremonial washing of a pregnant woman; Ht. Raj. Don., 6.

M. darah : bathing in blood; = *mĕngarong darah*.

M. manda : all kinds of bathing, especially the ceremonial bathing after a wedding; Ht. Gul. Bak., 42. *Mandi-mandi* : id.; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Angin tĕnggara mandi : a stiff breeze from the S. W.

Batu m. : a rock just awash in a river.

Tĕmpat m. : a bath; a bathing-place.

Mandikan : to give a bath to; to bathe; Ht. Abd., 18, 132, 186. *Mĕmandikan* : id.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Sri Ben., 88.

Pĕrmandiyan : bathing; a place used for bathing; Ht. Ism. Yat., 70; Sej. Mal., 45. *Tĕmpat p.* : a bathing-place; Sh. Sri Ben., 2; Sh. Bid., 66; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 104.

II. Jav. Venomous; = *bisa*.

مندير **mĕndera**. I. I; we; your servant; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Perb. Jaya; = *hamba* or *patek*. Usually *manera*.

II. A flag. Better *bandera*, q. v.

منديك **mĕndikai**. A watermelon; Pel. Abd., 69; Ht. Berm. Sh. Also *kĕmĕndikai*, *tĕmbikai*, etc.

منديل **mandil**. Arab. A napkin; a small table-cover.

منرغ **mĕnĕrong**. A sedge used for mat-making; *scirpus grossus*.

منزل **manzil**. Arab. Place where one alights; abode; station.

منزله **manzilat**. [Arab. *manzilat*.] House, inn; abode; Sh. Peng., 20.

منسالغ **mĕnsalang**. A plant (unidentified).

منسغ **monsang**. A civet-cat; usually *musang*, q. v.

مسيره **mĕnserah**. A plant, *ilex cymosa* or *randia densiflora*.

منشي **munshi**. [Arab. and Hind.] A teacher of language. *Munshi, hĕrti-nya guru atau pĕngajar dalam bĕhasa-bĕhasa* : *munshi*, which means teacher or instructor in languages; Ht. Abd., 41.

منصور **mansūr**. Arab. Victor, conqueror; a proper name.

منطق **mantik**. Arab. Logical speech; rhetoric; logical sequence of words; syntax. *Nahū dan m.* : grammar and syntax; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 5; Sh. Abd. Mk., 37.

منطق **mintak**. Arab. Girdle, zone. *Mintaku' l-burūj* : the Zodiac.

منغ **mĕnang**. To win; to prevail; to be successful. *Aku alah ĕngkau-lah mĕnang* : I lose and you gain; Ht. Abd., 356. *Alah sabong mĕnang sorak* : losing the fight but victorious in crowing over it; Prov.

Měnanangkan : to cause to be victorious ; to give victory to. *Měmēnanangkan* : id. ; also : to prevail over ; Sh. Jur. Bud., 25 ; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Raja yang di-měnanangkan Allah daripada sěgala sětěrunya* : a prince to whom God has granted victory over all his foes ; Sej. Mal., 128.

Kēmēnangan : prevailing ; being successful. *Měnyurohkan orang mēmbēri tahu kēmēnangan kita* : to order a man to carry the news of our success ; Ht. Abus., 6.

منغ **měnong**. Sunk in thought. *Hairán-lah iya sěraya těrměnong sa-jurus sěbab mēnēngar itu* : he was astonished at what he heard and remained plunged in thought for a moment ; Ht. Abd., 219.

منكابو **měnanangkabau**. The name of an old Malay state in Sumatra. Colonies from this state at a recent period settled in Malacca and the *Něgri Sěmbilan* where they still follow the old customary law ('*adat*') of Menangkabau and speak the peculiar Sumatran dialects of Malay.

منفعة **manfa'at**. Arab. Profit, gain, success, advantage. *Měngambil m.* : to profit, to derive advantage ; Muj., 2. *Běрманfa'at* : id., Muj., 23. Often pronounced *munafa'at*.

منكر **munkar**. Arab. The name of one of the two angels who examine the souls of the dead (the other being *Nakir*) ; Sh. May., 7. *Munkaru' l-maut* : the death agony.

منكر **munkir**. Arab. To deny, to repudiate, to refuse to acknowledge, to be false to. *Munkir janji*, or *munkirkan janji* : to be false to a promise ; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 39. *Jika sudah těrmaktúb di-mana-kah dapat di-munkiri lagi* : if it is down in writing how can it be repudiated ; Ht. Gul Bak., 61.

منتو **měnantu**. Son-in-law, daughter-in-law ; Ht. Abd., 225, 245. *Běrměnantukan* : to receive as a son-in-law or daughter-in-law ; to marry a son or daughter to ; Sh. Bid., 75. *Pukul anak sindir mēnantu* : to strike one's daughter in order to annoy one's son-in-law ; to hurt a person indirectly ; Prov. *Anak baik mēnantu molek* : a good son and a pretty daughter-in-law ; a good harmonious combination ; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 90.

منور **manora** or **měnora**. A theatrical performance of Siamese origin ; it is much in vogue in the Northern states of the Peninsula ; Pel. Abd., 62. Also *měndora*.

منهاگو **měnahagu**. (Penang.) To importune, todun.

مني **maní**. Arab. Seminal fluid ; Muj., 46 ; Sh. I. M. P., 7 ; v. *mānikam*. The word is also applied to a secretion in the female ; Muj., 88.

منياگ **měniyaga**. To trade ; a variant of *běniyaga*, q. v.

منير **manera, mēnera** or **manira**. Jav. I, we, your servant. *Ada-pun manera sakaliyan ini orang gunong* : we (your servants) are all men of the mountains ; Ht. Sh. Also *měndera*.

منيرن **měniran**. Jav. A medicinal plant (unidentified). Also *akar m.* and *měmēniran*.

منغ **měninga**. A plant (unidentified).

منیکم **manikam**. A gem ; v. *mānikam*.

منیکي **měnikai**. (Kedah.) An animal (unidentified) which destroys *padi*.

منيل **měnila**. Manila, in the Philippines. *Něgěri m.* : the town of Manila. *Rantai m.* : a pattern of necklace ; Ht. Sh. *Tali m.* : a rope of good hemp (in contradistinction to one of coco-nut fibre).

منين **měnnyan**. Gum-benjamin, *styrax benzoin*. Better *kēměnnyan*, q. v.

مو **mo**. (Kedah.) True ; it is true.

مو **mu**. You ; the pronoun of the second person plural ; = *kamu*, q. v.

مو **muwa**. I. In high spirits ; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W. II. *Pandang těrmuwa* : (Kedah) to see with disgust ; to feel abhorrence at the sight of anything. Pronounced *moa*ⁿ.

موار **muwara**. The broad tidal estuary at the mouth of a Malayan river.

موافقة **muwáfakat**. Arab. Agreement ; concord ; arrangement ; conference ; consultation. *Iya tělah muwáfakat dęgan inggěris* : he had made an arrangement with the English ; Ht. Abd., 13. *Apabila di-dęgar uleh Tájul-muluk akan muwáfakat marika-itu* : when T. heard the agreement that they had come to ; Ht. Gul Bak., 47. *Tanda muwáfakat makan sama-sama* : dining together is the sign of concord ; Prov. *Putus m.* : arriving at an arrangement ; Ht. Raj. Don., 76.

Muwáfakatkan : to consult together ; to come to a common understanding ; Ht. Abd., 199. *Běrmuwáfakat* : to be in league together ; Ht. Abd., 190, 196, 199, etc.

Colloquially this word is usually contracted and corrupted to *pakat*.

موبت **mubut**. Fragile, weak. Also *mumut*.

موت **maut**. Arab. Death ; the hour of death. *Kědatangan m.* : the coming of death ; Ht. Abd., 300. *Máliku'l-maut* : the Angel of Death ; Ht. Gul Bak., 91. *Apabila ęngkau maut* : when you die ; Ht. Raj. Sul., 3.

موت **mota**. I. A coarse sail-cloth or sack-cloth ; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Kain m.* : id.

II. See *měmota*.

موت muwat. Loading; filling with cargo. *Muwatan*: cargo. *Sa-buwah përahu yang sarat muwatan*: a vessel deep laden with cargo; Ht. Abd., 273. *Kalau tuwan mēngalirkan kapal jangan di-rosakkan muwatan sēhaya*: if you launch the boat do not injure the cargo I have put into her; Sh. Peng., 5.

Muwatkan and *mēmuwatkan*: to load; Ht. Abd., 129, 283, 284. *Bērmuwat*: to be laden with; Ht. Abd., 103.

مونو mutu. I. Sad; sorrowful; silent in sorrow. *Bērhati m.*: with feelings of sorrow; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 23; Sh. Jub. Mal., 6; Sh. Lamp., 28. *Jangan-lah sangat bērmutu diri*: do not take it too much to heart; Ht. Koris.

II. Tam. A measure of the purity of gold, = 2½ carat. *Mas sa-puloh m.*: 24 carat gold; pure gold; Ht. Gul. Bak., 40; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

III. A pearl; = *mutiya* or *mutiyara*. *Ratna mutu manikam*: gems of all sorts; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41.

موجر mujor. Fortunate; lucky, in gambling or sport; good fortune; Kam. Kech., 15; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 6; Ht. Gul. Bak., 75, 77. *Kēmujoran*: luck; good fortune; Ht. Gul. Bak., 117, 142; Ht. Best. *Mujor* is used in contradistinction to *malang*, perverse luck; cf. *bujor*.

موجود maujūd. Arab. Existence; life. *Ini do'ā hēndaq maujūdkan ra'sa sudah kita makan*: this prayer is used for giving life to the quicksilver which we consume (for magical purposes); Muj., 67.

مود muda. Young, unripe; light, of colour; impure, of metal. *Anak muda-muda*: the rising generation; Ht. Abd., 47. *Rajah m.*: the heir-apparent in a Malay state; the highest official next to the actual ruler; Ht. Abd., 11. *Paq m.*: father's or mother's younger brother. *Maq m.*: mother's younger sister. *Merah m.*: light red. *Mas m.*: gold containing 20 to 40 per cent. of alloy. *Toleh tēnggala m.*: 7 or 8 a.m.

Anak kuda makan di-padang
Buwah dalima di-dalam-nya pūwan;
Banyak-lah muda sudah di-pandang
Di-mana sama bagai-mu tuwan:

I have seen many youths but where can I find one as fair as my lord; Sh. B. A. M., 4.

مودر modar. *Mati modar*: to die choked; to die a violent death;—in expressions imprecating a violent death.

مودق mudək. Up-river; travelling up-stream. *Mudək ka-Jambi*: to travel up-river to Jambi; Cr. Gr., 83. Cf. *udi*, *mudi*, etc.

مودل modal. Tam. Capital for working a business; capital, in its economic sense and not as mere wealth. *Makan m.*: to live on one's capital (owing to slackness of business); Ht. Abd., 216. *Mēnaroh m.*: to invest money in a business; Ht. Ind. Meng. *M. bēlajar*: the cost of an education (viewed as a sort of investment); Ht. Kal. Dam., 369.

مودن modin. [Arab. مودن.] A circumciser (in the Malay Peninsula); Ht. Raj. Don., 48; a muezzin (elsewhere). The muezzin or caller to prayer is called *bilāl* in British Malaya.

موده mudah. Easy, light, trivial. *Tiyada-lah pērchaya yang boleh di-pēchalikan kota itu dēngan mudah-nya*: they did not believe that the fort could be easily destroyed; Ht. Abd., 55. *Nēsčaya di-mudah Allah akan mati-nya*: God will make his death an easy one; Muj., 12.

Mudah-mudahan: perhaps; possibly; would that. *Mudah-mudahan kalau boleh sigēra iya mati*: may he soon die; Ht. Abd., 22. *Mudah-mudahan di-bēri Allah akandiya Shurga tēmpat kēdiyaman-nya*: may it come about that God gives her Heaven as her dwelling-place; Ht. Abd., 16.

Mudahkan: to render easy, painless or light; Muj., 40. *Mēmudahkan*: id.; Muj., 12, 76. *Kēmudahan*: ease; facility; being easy. *Pērmudah*: to treat as light or unimportant; to despise or depreciate. *Tidak-lah boleh di-buwat pērmudah*: it is not to be treated lightly; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 1. *Hati-ku jangan kamu pērmudah*: do not scorn my heart; do not think it is easily won; Sh. Bid., 112.

مودي mudi. The rear or stern; the rudder; cf. *udi*, *mudək*, etc. *Juru m.*: the steersman in a Malay vessel; Pel. Abd., 9; J. S. A. S., III., 64.

Kēmudi: a rudder. *K. sepaq*: a native rudder. *K. charwat*: a single rudder on European lines. *Kēlam k.*: a cross-bar with two holes in it used with the *k. sepaq*.

Kēmudiyan: behind, after, afterwards.

مودن muwadzdzin. Arab. A muezzin, a caller to prayer at a mosque; Sh. Ibl., 5. The common corrupted form of this word (*modin*) is, however, used of a circumciser.

مور mura. *Ular mura*: (Riau, Johor) a very venomous snake; *luchesis purpureo-maculatus*; cf. *bora*.

مورد murd. Pers. The myrtle.

مورس muris. A kind of cloth (unidentified.)

مورغ morang. [Port. *murao*.] The match or match-cord of a cannon; Ht. Abd., 64.

مورغ moreng. *Choreng-moreng*: streaked in all directions, vertically and otherwise; Ht. Abd., 24; v. *choreng*.

مورغ morong. I. Listless, careless, sad, gloomy, despondent. *Bērhati m.*: sad at heart; Sh. A. R. S. J., 30. *Bērmorong durja*: with a melancholy countenance; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. A variant of *morang*, q. v.

III. A kind of pot or cooking vessel with one or two handles to it.

IV. *Rumput morong* or *daun m.*: a plant used medicinally; *scirpus grossus*; Muj., 65.

مورف murup. Brilliant; fiery, of colour. *Bērpayong kartās merah murup*: with an umbrella of brilliant red paper; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Kēsumba m.*: glowing crimson. *Kartās m. mas*: paper fiery with gilding; Ht. Sh.

مورم muram. Sombre, gloomy, dark, overcast. *Jangan-lah bērmuram jamjam durja*: do not let the light of your countenances be darkened; Ht. Gul Bak., 107. *Bulan pun kēlam sērta muram*: the moon was darkened and overcast; Sh. Sri Ben., 75.

*Dari paya turun ka-bendang,
Singgah mandi dalam kolam;
Sunggoh chēhaya bulan mēngambang,
Di-lindung awan mēnjadi muram:*

the moon is glowing brightly on the face of the heavens; but should the clouds veil it, it will soon become obscured.

موره morah or murah. I. Generous, good-hearted, liberal; cheap, of goods. *Dēngan 'ādil dan morah*: with justice and generosity; Sej. Mal., 106. *Hati-nya morah ka-pada sēgala orang miskīn*: he was of a generous disposition to all who were poor; Ht. Abd., 153. *Tangan-nya morah*: he was open-handed; Ht. Abd., 371. *Juru tulis yang morah gaji-nya*: a clerk in receipt of a low salary; Ht. Abd., 186. *Lagi morah lagi di-tawar*: the more a price is reduced the more the buyer bargains; give an inch and an ell is asked for; Prov.

Maha-morah: most generous; all-generous; Ht. Hamz., 9.

Kēmoranhan: (1) generosity, kindness, liberality; Ht. Abd., 5; (2) cheapness; Sh. Lamp., 22. *Pēmorah*: a charm to cheapen what one wants to buy or render one's means of livelihood easily obtainable; Muj., 72.

II. (Singapore.) The lower fastening of a sail.

موري murai. The magpie-robin; *copsichus musicus*; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 9; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 5; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 5.

Bunyi m. or *chērita m.*: when the note of the magpie-robin is heard, i.e., about 5 a.m.; the first dawning of day; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 1.

*Murai bērtitah, nuri mēragam,
Fajar mēnyengseng, habis-lah malam:*

the robin twitters, the lory gives out its note, the dawn appears and the night is at an end; Sh. A. R. S. J., 4.

*Panjang rambut Ēnche' Julita,
Panjang mēlilit ibu kaki;
Mēnēngar murai bērcherita
Abang di-laut Tanjong Jati:*

when you hear the note of the magpie-robin (i.e., at the first streaks of daylight) I shall be at sea off Tanjong Jati.

M. batu: a bird, *glareola orientalis*?

M. gila: a fantail flycatcher.

موري muri. I. Pers. A sort of flute or clarionet of metal (in contradistinction to a bamboo-flute or *bangsi*); Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 11; Ht. Raj. Sul., 6; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mēniyup m.*: to play on this instrument; Ht. Ism. Yat., 55.

II. Moiré-cloth; Ht. Koris.

موز mauz. Arab. The banana; = (Malay) *pisang*.

موز moza. A variant of *mozah*, q. v.

موزه mozah. Pers. Shoes, boots. *Mozah-nya datang ka-mata duli*: his shoes came up to the ankle; Ht. Koris. *Mozah-nya datang ka-mata kaki*: id.; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Di-champakkan mozah-nya ka-dalam tasek itu*: he cast his shoes into the lake; Ht. Koris. Also Ht. Hamz., 24. The word is not in colloquial use.

موسخ musang. A civet; a generic name given to a number of animals of the family *viverridæ*. Also (Riau) *mongsang* or *monsang*.

M. akar: the small-toothed palm-civet; *arctogale leucotis*.

M. babi the water mongoose, *herpestes brochyrus*.

M. bulan: the white-whiskered palm-civet; *paradoxurus leucomystax*.

M. jēbat: the Indian civet; *viverra zibetha*.

M. kudil: (Kedah) a species of civet (unidentified).

M. tēnggalong: the Burmese civet; *viverra megaspila*.

Pa' Musang: a legendary personage gifted with an imprudent disposition but with an unfailing good-fortune which got him out of every difficulty. *Sapērti Pa' Musang*: a "lucky devil"; a man whose very blunders turn out well.

موسم musim. [Arab. *músim*.] Season, period, time. *M. hujan*: the rainy season. *M. kēmarau*: the dry season; a drought; Ht. Abd., 217, 278. *M. bugis datang*: the period of the year at which the Bugis ships arrive from Celebes; Ht. Abd., 267. *M. utara*: the N. E. monsoon; Ht. Abd., 190; Bint. Tim., 16 January, 1895. *M. buwah tēmpuwi masak*: the season when the *tēmpuwi* fruit (*baccaurea malayana*) is ripe; Ht. Abd., 387.

موسه musoh. A public or national foe, in contradistinction to a private enemy (*sētēru*). *Inggēris tēlah bērmusoh dēngan holanda* : the English were at war with the Dutch; Ht. Abd., 98. *Sērtā iya mēnēngar khabar musoh datang jadi bētul* : when he heard that there was truth in the report that the enemy were approaching; Sej. Mal., 115. *Musoh-musoh baik lanun atau pērompak* : enemies of all sorts whether Ilanun or other pirates; Ht. Abd., 464.

Pērmusohan : a state of public hostility; a state of war; Sej. Mal., 154.

موسى mûsa. Arab. Moses; a proper name often met with. *Nabî m.* : the Moses of Old Testament history.

موسى musi. A granular medicine (unidentified).

موغت mungut. To totter; Kl.

موغم mungam. To mutter; to grumble to oneself; to murmur (of a sulky man). Also (Kedah) *ngungam*.

موغ mopeng. (Kedah.) Pock-marked; pock-pitted. Also (Riau, Johor) *bopeng*.

موق muwak. An inclination to hiccough; a nauseating sensation; a feeling of disgust. Also *muwa* (pronounced *moa*ⁿ).

موقف maukif. Arab. A station; a stopping-place; a place from which a fine view can be obtained,—used especially of Mount 'Arafât from which the pilgrims obtain a view of the holy city of Mecca; Sh. May., 18; Ht. Kal. Dam., 423.

موک muka. The face; the countenance; the visage; the front; the proper surface or side that should face you. *Sapērti talam duwa muka* : like a tray of which either side can be used; double-faced; treacherous; Prov., J. S. A S., II., 139. *Tarek muka duwa-bēlas* : to pull a long face (literally : to pull twelve faces); Prov. *Mukahēnduknaikkēpala* : the face wishes to get to the top of the head; you wish to go too far; Prov. *M. papan* : brazen-faced; impudence. *M. manis* : a pleasant or kindly countenance; a sympathetic expression; Ht. Abd., 7, 15. *Muka-nya lebar* : his face was broad; Ht. Abd., 328. *Di-muka pintu* : before the gate; in front of the door; Ht. Abd., 58. *M. surat* : a page; Ht. Abd., 343. *Orang inggēris yang puteh muka-nya* : those of the English who had white faces (*i.e.*, faces not reddened by intoxication); Ht. Abd., 82. *Mēngadap m.* : to face.

Arang di-muka : coal smeared on the face; (by metaphor) defilement; insult; affront; Cr. Gr., 63. *Arang yang tērchonteng di-muka* : id.; Ht. Abd., 396.

Alang m. : the place in front of the captain's cabin in a Malay ship.

Ayer m. : complexion; expression. *Aku binasakan ayer muka-nya* : I shall spoil his expression for him; Ht. Hamz., 44. *Ayer muka-nya manis* : he had a kindly expression.

Chēhaya m. : the light of the countenance; the look. *Bērsēri-lah chēhaya muka-nya* : his countenance cleared; Ht. Abd., 222.

Masam m. : sulkiness of expression; sourness.

Muka-m. : airs; feigned feelings; hypocritical airs. *Ada yang mēnangis pura-pura sēbab muka-muka supaya di-kētahuwi orang iya bērsahābat dēngan raja* : some pretended to weep for the sake of appearances, in order that men might know that they were on friendly terms with the (departing) governor; Ht. Abd., 291. *Di-burwat-nya muka-muka* : to make hypocritical advances (to a hated enemy); Ht. Abd., 407. *Maka suwara hamba ini bukan-nya bērmuka-muka sa-bēnar-bēnar-nya dēngan suchi hati* : our words are not uttered in insincerity but are truly and honestly meant; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

Sēri m. : (1) the charm of the countenance; (2) a name given to a sweetmeat made of jawi flour and coco-nut milk. *Bērgērak ujong sanggul naik sēri muka* : whenever the loose end of her braided tresses trembles new charms arise in her face; Cr.

موک mukim. [Arab. *muḵim*.] A parish; v. *muḵim*.

موکن mukun. A bowl or cup; Sh. Panj. Sg.

موکه mukah. *Bērmukah* : to commit adultery or fornication; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 47; Ht. Kal. Dam., 55, 62, 202; Ht. Ism. Yat., 49.

موک moga. *Moga-moga* : an optative expression meaning "may it be," "would that." *Moga-moga di-pērtēmu-kan Allah juga aku dēngan saḥābat-ku yang baik itu* : may God unite me with that good friend of mine; Ht. Abd., 392. The expression also occurs; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Gul Bak., 45, 142.

موکه mugah. Fornication; Sh. Dag., 4. Usually *mukah*, q. v.

مول mola. Commencement; beginning; source, origin. *Apa mola-nya datang ka-mari* : what was the cause of his coming here; why did he first come here. *Mola-mola* : first of all; to begin with. *Sa-mola* : as at first.

Molai to commence; to begin; Ht. Abd., 47, 53, 182. *Mēmolai* : id.; Ht. Abd., 145, 146, 227.

Bērmola-mola : in the first place; Ht. Abd., 53.

Pērmolaan : commencement, beginning; Ht. Abd., 26, 50; Sh. Pr. Turk., 4.

مول muwal. To swell, as good rice does when boiled. *Sapērti bēras kumbah, di-juwal ta'-laku di-tanak ta'-muwal* : like wet rice which will fetch nothing when sold and will not expand when boiled; a type of worthlessness; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 36.

مولانا **maulânâ.** Arab. Our Lord. *Ayuhai maulânâ*: Oh my lord; my master; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 2.

مولى **mulut.** The mouth. *Pernyataan yang keluwar dari mulut-nya*: the words which left his mouth; Ht. Abd., 30. *Terkatup-lah mulut-nya*: their mouths were closed; they were silenced; Ht. Abd., 67. *Sēbab mulut badan binasa*: because of the mouth the body (often) perishes; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 140. *Bawa lari dari mulut buwaya, masok ka-mulut harimau*: to save it from the crocodile's mouth only to place it in the tiger's mouth; out of the frying-pan into the fire; Prov. *Mulut di-suwap pisang, buntut di-jangkit dari*: to thrust banana into our mouths and thorns into our backs; to do an ill turn under cover of a good one; Prov., cf. Ht. Abd., 255. *Pisau senjata tiyada tajam, mulut mamusiya tērlēbh tajam*: knives and weapons are not sharp, for the mouth of man is far sharper; Prov., cf. Ht. Abd., 210.

Manis m.: soft-spoken; gentle, in speech; persuasive, eloquent. *M. panjang*: loquacious, babbling. *Sēdāp m.*: pleasant-spoken.

Bawa m.: to go tale-bearing.

Simpai m.: a muzzle (e.g., for a dog).

مولد **maulid.** Arab. Time of birth; place of birth.

مولر **mulor.** Extensible, elastic. Cf. *hulor*.

مولس **molos.** *Puchok molos*: the tip or extreme point of anything; the source of a river.

مولس **mulas.** *Mulas perut*: colic; choleraic pains; gripes. Also *mēmulas perut* from *pulas*, q. v.

مولغ **molong.** *Buwah molong*: a sweetmeat, said to be identical with the *buwah mēlaka*.

مولق **molek.** Fair, pretty, handsome, charming. *Rēnchana yang molek-molek*: pretty stories; Ht. Abd., 139. *Orang muda yang molek*: a fair youth; Ht. Gul. Bak., 91.

مولود **maulūd.** Arab. Birthday. *Bulan m.*: the month containing the Prophet's birthday; the month *rabi'ul-awwal*; (by extension) any one of the four months known as *bulan empat sa-nama*; s. v. *bulan*.

مولى **mauliya.** Arab. Lord; my Lord. *Ya mauliya, ya tuhan-ku*: Oh Lord, my God! Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Allah mauliya*: Oh God, my Lord; Sh. Ul., 32.

مومت **momit** or **mumit.** The movement of the mouth in speaking or eating.

Mulut bērgērah momit-momit,

Sēndiri tahu, ta'dēngar ka-orang:

his mouth goes on moving and moving but he alone understands, no one else can hear him. Also *moḵmit*.

مومت **mumut.** The quivering of the fontanel; = *tēmut-mut*.

مومغ **momong.** A kind of gong; a variant of the word *mongmong*, q. v.

Momongkan: to announce by beat of this gong; Ht. Kal. Dam., 377; cf. *chanangkan*, from *chanang*, q. v.

مومق **mo'mok.** (Kedah.) Blunt; = *mampal*.

مومل **mumal.** A kind of muslin; Kl.

مومن **mûmin.** Arab. The Faithful; the holders of the true faith; religious; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 22. *Amīru'l-mûminin*: "Commander of the Faithful," a title taken by the Caliphs. *Khalīfatu'l-mûminin*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

مونل **munil.** *Gajah munil*: a kind of elephant (unidentified).

موهر **mohur.** The stamp on a coin. *Chap m.*: the die of the mint; Ht. Best.

موهن **mohun.** *Bērmohun*: to take one's leave; to ask leave to depart; cf. *pohun*. *Masing-masing pun bērmohun-lah lalu turun ka-sampan*: each took his leave and went to his boat; Ht. Abd., 294. *Tiyada mēmbēri tabek atau bērmohun lagi*: he gave no greeting or word of farewell; Ht. Abd., 335.

موي **muwai.** To swell, of rice; = *muwal*, q. v. The word is also used metaphorically to mean extensive, e.g., of the Queen's empire; Sh. Jub. Mal., 4.

مويغ **moyang.** Great-grandfather or great-grandmother. *Nenek m.*: ancestors generally. *Ada-pun moyang-ku laki-laki itu sa-orang* 'Arab *nēgēri-nya Yaman*: my great-grandfather was an Arab from Yemen; Ht. Abd., 7; cf. also Sej. Mal., 138. *Ādat nenek m.*: ancestral customs; Ht. Abd., 17, 398.

مويغ **moyong.** A plant (unidentified), said to be a species of *nepenthes*. *Ikan m.*: (Kedah) a fish (unidentified).

مويغدا **moyangda.** A respectful literary form of *moyang*, great-grandfather; Ht. Koris. Cf. *ayahanda, bonda, anakanda*, etc.

مويو **muyu.** *Buwah muyu*: a fruit (unidentified). It is black and sour.

موييت **monyet.** A generic name for monkeys; monkey, as a term of abuse. *Bēbērapa anjing dan monyet di-katakan-nya*: many were the times that he called me "dog" or "monkey"; Ht. Abd., 37. *Tiyada tahu mēnakal saperti monyet kera yang lain*: he was not mischievous like other monkeys; Ht. Abd., 90. *Rumah m.*: (literally) a monkey-house; a sentry-box; Ht. Abd., 58.

موبس **monyes** or **monyos**. Ashamed; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

موپه **monyeh**. *Makan monyeh*: to eat without eating one's fill; to eat much, but less than enough.

مه **moh**. No; I will not; I won't; I refuse; unwilling; = *ěmboh*.

مها **maha**. [Skr. *mahā*.] Great; very, exceedingly (in compounds). This word is never used by itself but always as modifying an adjective or adjectival noun with which it is compounded.

Maha-banyak: most numerous; countless; incalculable, of wealth; Ht. Hamz., 24.

Maha-besar: most great; most exalted; Ht. Abd., 12, 465; Cr. Gr., 64.

Maha-biru: Mahameru, the Hindu Olympus; (by extension) huge, mighty, of a mountain; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Maha-dewa: the Great God; Siva; one of the names or attributes of Siva personified as a separate divinity.

Maha-elok: most fair; most beautiful, as a complimentary description; Ht. Hamz., 32.

Maha-gěmpita: most awesome; most terrible, of the majesty of a prince; Ht. Hamz., 58.

Maha-kota: a crown; a variant (by erroneous etymology of *makota*); see also *mahkota*.

Maha-limpah: ever-flowing; freely flowing, of generosity or mercy; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 24.

Maha-luwas: most spacious, of a plain; Sej. Mal., 57; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Maha-meru: the Hindu Olympus; v. *maha-biru*.

Maha-morah: the All-liberal or All-merciful, of God; most generous, of a prince; Ht. Hamz., 9.

Maha-muliya: most illustrious; Cr. Gr., 64.

Maha-nyaring: most shrill; all-piercing, of a sound; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Maha-raja: great king; a title.

Maha-rana: a great prince or king; a variant of *maharaja*; Cr. Gr., 80.

Maha-rani: a great queen or princess; a feminine of *maharaja* or *maharana*; Sh. Jub. Mal., 5; Ht. Ism. Yat. (*putěri* Maharani Langkawi). *Bandar maharani*: a place in Muar called after the wife of the late Sultan (once *Maharaja*) of Johor.

Maha-rishi: a great sage; a deified sage; Ht. Sri Rama; Bint. Timor, 16 Jan., 1895.

Maha-rupa: most fair; most lovely; most beautiful, of a girl; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 50.

Maha-suchi: most pure; All-pure, of God; Ht. Raj. Sul., 4.

Maha-tajam: most sharp; very sharp, of a sword; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Maha-tangkas: most agile; very swift in its movements; Sej. Mal., 47.

Maha-tinggi: most exalted; Cr. Gr., 64.

مهدي **mahdi**. Arab. Rightly guided; guide; paraclete.

مهر **mahar**. [Arab. *mahr*.] The dowry (in the Muhammadan sense); the settlements on the bride which become her property if she is divorced without serious cause.

Hěndaq di-pulangkan sěgala mahar, Jangan-lah lagi měmburwat tēnar:

all your settlements will be paid back to you, only do not make this matter public; Sh. Peng.

The *mahr* is usually known by the name *ěmas kahwin*.

مهكوت **mahakota** or **mahkota**. [Skr. *makūta*.] A crown (by erroneous derivation from *maha-kota*). *M. sěgala raja-raja*: "the diadem of kings"; the name of a well-known Malay work. *Ampun tuwan-ku, mahkota něgěri*: forgive me, Sir, Ruler of the Land; Sh. Pr. Ach., 3. *M. inděra*: a royal crown; royal prince; Sh. Put. Ak., 33.

Putěra m.: a son of royalty; Sh. Panj. Sg.

مهليكي **mahaligai**. Tam. A palace. Better (etymologically) *maligai*, but *mahaligai* is the commoner form.

مهبر **mahir**. Pers. The moon.

مهيس **mahisa** or **mahesa**. [Skr. *mahisha*.] A buffalo; "buffalo," as a title of honour among the ancient Javanese. Usually *misa*, q. v.

ميت **mait**. Arab. A dead (human) body; a corpse. Usually pronounced *mayat*, q. v. Cf. *bangkai*.

ميني **mitai**. *Kuweh mitai*: a kind of cake (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 82.

ميج **meja**. [Port. *meza*.] A table; Ht. Abd., 87, 115.

ميجن **mejan**. A game played with a rough kind of dice (*buwah mejan*).

ميجه **mejah**. [Port. *meza*.] A table; a variant of *meja*.

ميدان **maidān**. See *medan*.

ميدر **midar**. To travel round; a Javanese variant of *měngidar*. *Midar sa-putar 'alam*: to travel round the earth; Sh. Panj. Sg.

ميدن **medan**. [Pers. *maidān*.] A plain; an open field; a field of battle; (by metaphor) a cockpit or ring or any place which is the scene of a combat. *M. pěpěranan*: a field of battle; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Pulau itu těrlalu baik medan-nya*: that island has a fine open and level surface; Ht. Ism. Yat., 185.

*Orang mēnjala di-dalam tēloḡ,
Dapat sa-ekor anak ikan;
Gagah tuwan jangan-lah tunjok,
Tiyada pērnah masok di-medan :*

do not boast about your courage for you have never entered the field (of battle).

میرغ mereng or **miring**. To heel over, of a sailing boat; to lean far over to one side. *Dari atas kuda jatoh tēmereng*: to fall right over on one side; Sh. Panj. Sg.

میره merah. Red. *M. tuwa*: dark red. *M. muda*: light red. *Bēsi merah-merah*: red-hot iron; Ht. Abd., 61. *Ayer anggor merah*: red wine; claret; Ht. Abd., 304. *Bēmerahkan*: to colour red; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Kēmerah-merahan*: reddish; reddening; Ht. Abd., 453. *M. padam*: lotus-red; fiery red, as the face of an angry warrior.

میره mirah. *Batu mirah*: a ruby; a carbuncle; used also (Kam. Kech., 7) as an equivalent of *ya'kāt*, a jacinth.

میس mesa. I. [Port. *meza*.] A table. Usually *meja*.

II. See *misa*.

میس misa. [Skr. *mahisha*.] A buffalo; a title of honour used in ancient Java; Ht. Sh. *Misa Pērbu Jaya* and *Misa Tandurraman*: names of old Javanese heroes. Also *mesa*.

میسغ mising. (Kedah.) Bad diarrhoea and vomiting as the result of eating crabs, shell-fish and other dangerous foods.

میس mesem. Grinning, smiling. *Maka Barat Gēm-pita itu-pun bērmesem-mesem*: B. G. grinned; Ht. Ind. Nata.

میسن misan. (Kedah.) The honey in a comb; = *manisan*?

*Lēbah bērtuwalang di-pohun kēriyang,
Baik lēkas chari pawang;
Lalai lengah nanti tērbang,
Misan ta'dapat tinggal sambang :*

the bees are swarming on the *kēriyang* tree; you will do well to fetch a *pawang* (expert) quickly; for if you are slow and slack the bees will fly away, you will not get the honey, but will be left with the dry deserted nest.

میسه misoh. Jav. To abuse, to scold. *Mēnyumpah misoh*: id.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

میسې misai. [Tam. ?] A moustache.

M. bēramus: a heavy unkempt moustache; Ht. Abd., 382.

M. bērtaring: a moustache with fiercely turned-up ends,—affected by Malay warriors.

M. lalat hinggap: a slight moustache, very faint in the middle but darker at the extremities.

M. lēbat: a drooping moustache.

میغ miyang. The fine hair-like bits of bamboo which are seen when a piece of bamboo is broken in two; the ticklish feeling or smart created by a nettle or by these minute fragments of bamboo; itchiness generally; lasciviousness. *Miyang gatal*: lustfulness, itchiness. *Mēmbuwang m.*: to move restlessly, as a spectator who would like to join in a game but may not do so.

میغت mengut. Not fitting properly; incongruous; inharmonious.

میث miyap. *Miyap-tiyap*: every, each; = *tiyap-tiyap*.

میثر meper. To reel sideways; to be driven to leeward, of a sailing boat trying to tack. Also *mēmeper*. Cf. *peper*.

میثس mipis. Thin, of paper, boards, etc.; a variant of *nipis*; Cr. Gr., 66.

میق miyak. *Chiyak-miyak*: (Onom.) the sound (Riau, Johor) of the twittering of birds, or (Kedah) of the continuous crying of young children; Sh. Lamp., 26. Cf. *chiyar*.

میک meka or **mika**. They; = *marika*. But see *mega*, II.

میکایل mikā'il. Arab. Michael; the Archangel Michael.

میک mega. I. [Skr. *megha*.] White fleecy rainless clouds; cirrus.

M. bērangkat: rising white clouds; Sej. Mal., 38.

M. bērarak: white fleecy clouds driving across the sky; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Koris.

M. bērawan: white fleecy clouds overhead; Ht. Koris.

M. dadu: a rosy-tinted sky; Sh. Panj. Sg.

M. pēngaras: clouds in long streaks or fleecy lines; a pattern; Sh. Sri Ben., 87.

II. You; = *engkau*. *Hai indong Hang Tuwah, dari sa-lama-nya mega dudok dēkat kampung kita ini*: mother of Hang Tuwah, for a very long time you have been living near our residence; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 15. The word also occurs as a second person plural in two passages in the Ht. Koris (*mari-lah mega ikut bērjalan, and jangan mega mēmakai sa-rupa ini*); also (in the form *meka* or *mika*) in the Ht. Pg. Ptg. (*apa pula di-hirau-nya meka sakaliyan ini*) and in the Ht. Best. (*pēlek pula meka ini hēndak*, etc.). According to Dutch authorities *meka* is a variant of *mareka* (they); but this seems doubtful. Colloquially it has the meaning "you" whenever understood, which is not often.

میکن megan. A sweetmeat, said to be a variety of the *kuweh dodol*.

میل mail. Eng. Mile; Ht. Abd., 66, 355. But *batu* (mile-stone) is more common.

ميل **mêl.** Eng. Mail. *Kapal m.* : a mail-steamer.

ميلر **milir.** To go down stream; a (Javanese) variant of *mêngilir*; v. *hilir*.

ميلغ **meleng.** (Kedah.) Shame; = *malu*.

ميلك **milek.** [Arab. *milk*.] Property, possession, ownership. *Siapa êmpunya milek* : whose ownership; who is the owner; Sh. Abd. Mk., 27. *Di-dalam milek tuwan* : in your possession; Ht. Gul Bak., 122. *Badan-nya boleh di-milek, hati-nya tiyada di-milek* : the body may be owned but the heart is beyond the control of others; Prov.

*Sêhaya ta'-bêrani bërjanji tégoh,
Sêhaya di-dalam milek orang :*

I cannot give a definite promise for I am in the power of another.

Gêran m. : a freehold title.

Mêmileki : to own; to rule; to govern; Sh. Abd. Mk., 49, 110.

ميلم **milam.** An old man or woman (generally the latter). *M. përbu* : id.; Sh. Si. Lemb.

ميم **mîm.** The name of the letter م.

ميمغ **memang.** Permanently; for good; as a lasting or lifelong arrangement; firm, definite. *Bawa memang adek kami ini* : we will take our sister home for good; Ht. Koris. *Ya-itu memang tahu bêhasa* : that is to know the language beyond the possibility of forgetting it; Ht. Abd., 392. *Di-pëgang-nya memang sudah jari-nya* : he seized the fingers in an iron grip; Sh. Jur. Bud., 37. *Memang hati-nya tëlalu rindu akan baginda raja itu* : her heart felt a deep and lifelong attachment for the prince; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Memang-nya datang-lah kapada zamân Shah 'âlam* : continuously on to the time of your Majesty's reign; Ht. Hamz., 53.

ميمق **memek.** Whining; grumbling, fretting. *Bërmemek-memek* or *tërmemek-memek* : grumbling or fretting continually; Sh. Abd. Mk., 24.

ميمون **maimûn.** Arab. Lucky, fortunate.

مين **mina.** I. [Skr. *mîna* : the sea.] *Gajah mina* : the "sea-elephant," or leviathan; a name given to the whale.¹

¹ Whales being of very rare occurrence the native idea of their appearance is not very accurate, and the description of the *gajah mina* would apply more closely to the walrus, which is quite unknown as an inhabitant of these seas but which may be known by the stories of travellers. The *gajah mina* is popularly believed to be tusked.

Gajah mina di-laut Aceh

Masok bëlukar patah gading-nya :

Sudah bërtëmu dëngan hëkaseh

Dalam dunya sukar banding-nya.

II. *Burong mina* : (Batav.) the "mynah" or (Malay) *tiyong*; *eulales javanensis*.

مينت **minat.** To covet; to desire what is in another's possession. *Hang ta'-minat, aku pun ta'-bisat* : you do not covet it and I am indifferent to it; six of one and half a dozen of the other; Prov.

مينت **minit.** Eng. Minute. *Sa-puloh minit* : ten minutes; Ht. Abd., 193.

مينم **minum.** To drink; drinking; the consumption by man of fluids; (by extension) smoking. *M. teh* : tea-drinking; Ht. Abd., 87. *M. madat* : opium smoking; Ht. Abd., 410. *M. chërutu* : cigar-smoking; Ht. Abd., 133.

Mëminum : to drink; Ht. Abd., 180, 209. *Minumkan* : id.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Minuman* : drinks; things drunk; liquid refreshment; Ht. Gul Bak., 68. *Pëminum* : a man given to drink; a wine-bibber or "swiller"; Sej. Mal., 125; Ht. Haiw.

مينه **minah.** A proper name of constant occurrence; an abbreviation of the Arabic *Amînah*.

ميوق **mewek.** Pouting; pursing up the mouth before crying or when feeling very sulky. *M. mënangis* : pouting and crying; sulky weeping; Sh. Panj. Sg.

ميوه **mewah.** Superfluity, excess, extreme abundance. *Lima puluh tahun dëngan këmewahan* : for fifty years of overflowing prosperity; Sh. Jub. Mal., 6.

مبيق **minyak.** Oil, fat, ointment, grease; any greasy or oily-looking liquid. *Minyak dëngan ayer, boleh-kah bërchampor* : will oil and water mix; will natural enemies be friendly; Prov. *Minyak dan ayer masakan sama* : id.; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Bërminyak biyar lechoh* : if you oil yourself, oil yourself till you shine; don't do things by halves; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 157. *Bërsikat bërminyak* : combed and oiled, of a dandy; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5. *Sudah arang-arang hëndak minyak pula* : you have done with the charcoal and now you try ointment; you have done all you can to blacken my character, and now you wish to "pour oil on the troubled waters"; Prov.

M. ayer mata duyong : a drug believed to be obtained from the tears of the dugong. Also *m. tangis duyong*.

M. babi : lard.

M. bijan : sesamum oil; Ht. Gul Bak., 131; Muj., 47.

M. chëchawan : the oily secretion in the knee-pan.

M. gas : kerosene oil.

M. ikan : fish oil; train oil.

M. jaraç : castor-oil (of local make); Muj., 48. *M. jaraç bënggala* : imported castor-oil.

M. kachang : ground-nut oil.

M. këlapa : coco-nut oil.

M. lënga : sesamum oil; Muj., 47; = *m. bijan*.

M. makan : coco-nut oil as used for culinary purposes.

M. nytor : coco-nut oil; = *m. kělapa*.

M. pasang : lamp-oil; = *m. gas*.

M. pëkat : ointment.

M. sapi : suet.

M. tanah : "earth-oil"; crude petroleum.

M. tangis duyong : an equivalent (Sh. Panj. Sg.) of *m. ayer mata duyong*.

M. wangi : perfume.

M. wijan : = *m. bijan*.

M. zaitûn : olive-oil.

Mandi m. : to grease oneself with oil, as Tamils do.

Mëlomor m. : to rub ointment on the body (medicinally).

Mëminyakkan : to oil; to anoint, Ht. Koris.

مپوارت **mënyuwarat**. A variant (Ht. Ind. Jaya) of *mushâwarat*, q. v.

ن

ن The letter *nûn*; the 29th letter of the Malay alphabet; the alphabetical symbol for the number 50 in the *abjad*, q. v.

نا **nâ**. Arab. A possessive pronominal suffix of the first person plural, masculine and feminine.

نابي **nabi**. I. See *nabi*.

II. *Nabi-nabi* : the star-fish of seven points; cf. *tapak sulaiman*, which is (properly) the 5 pointed star-fish.

نات **nata**. [Skr. *nâtha*.] Master, lord; usually in the forms *sang nata* : "our sacred lord the king"; *paduka n.* : "His Majesty the king our lord"; Ht. Sh.; *indëra n.* : "our royal lord the king"; etc.

ناتر **natar**. Even, smooth, smooth-surfaced;—used especially in describing fabrics of cloth, e.g., *chindai natar ungu* and *chindai natar hijau*, Ht. Ind. Nata; and *chindai natar kuning*, Ht. Sh. Also *datar*.

ناتغ **natang**. [Siam.: a window.] A French window; a window which opens down as far as the floor but is guarded by a railing or balustrade; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

ناتي **nati**. Fool. *Hai nati, aku-lah raja di-gunong* : fool! it is I who am king of the mountains; Ht. Sh. Kub.

ناخدا **nâkhodâ**. Pers. A ship-captain; the master of an Asiatic trading vessel other than a local *përahu* or Chinese junk; the master of an Arab, Persian or Indian ship; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Ism. Yat.; Ht. Abd., 43, 44, 102. The word is also used (metaphorically) of a husband. *Kapal satu, nâkhodâ duwa* : a ship with two captains; a woman with two paramours; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 71. *N. kasap* : a short rhyming equivalent for *modal hërta sëmurwa rësap* : capital, property, all is lost.

*Mëraḱ mas, burong di-rimba,
Turun makan chëndana muda;
Jong peraḱ, layar-nya kësumba,
Siapa chakaḱ jadi nâkhodâ :*

the ship is of silver, its sails are of purple, who is there then who dares to command her;—a metaphorical pantun suggesting a fair princess whose love is perilous to one of meaner rank.

نادر **nadar**. A vow or prayer to God; a corruption of (Arab.) *nadzar*, q. v.

نادر **nâdir**. I. Arab. Rare; out of the common.
II. *Përahu n.* : a Malacca type of boat.

نادرة **nâdirat**. Arab. A rarity; a thing of great price.

نادي **nadi**. [Skr. *nâdi*.] The arterial pulse. *Tinggal n.* : with the pulse (*i.e.*, life) only left; ruined; Prov. *kubang n.* : the hollow at the top of the sternum just above the point where the collar-bone and sternum meet.

نار **nara**. I. [Skr. *nâra* : a man.] Hero, man;—only used in titles, e.g., *nara-diraja*, *nara-wangsa*, *nara-pati*, etc.

II. *Nara-sëtu* : a fragrant herb (*andropogon muricatus* ?); usually *narawastu*, q. v.

نارغ **narong**. A plant-name; a variant of *mëndarong*, q. v.

نارک **nâraka**. [Skr. *nâraka*.] Hell. Usually pronounced *nurâka*, q. v.

ناروستو **narawastu**. [Tam. ?] A kind of spikenard (obtained from the plant *andropogon muricatus* ?). *Bau tuboh-nya sapërti bau narawastu* : his body smelt of frankincense; Sej. Mal., 68. *Turun-lah hujan narawastu tërlalu harum bau-nya* : there fell a rain of frankincense of most fragrant perfume; Ht. Sg. Samb.

ناسق **nasak**. *Ikan nasak* : a fish said (by Klinkert) to be the English "jumping Johnny."

ناسق **nasik**. *Nasik-nasik* : a name given to a number of plants; see *nasi-nasi*, a variant of this name.

ناسي nasi. Cooked rice; (by extension) food generally, a meal, dinner. *Makan n.*: to have a meal. *Di-buwangkan-nya nasi-nya*: they threw away his food; Ht. Abd., 104. *Nasi tersaji di-lutut*: one's dinner ready laid on one's lap; gain without effort; the lot of a man born "with a silver spoon in his mouth"; Prov., Ht. Abd., 96. *Gulai sēdap, nasi mēntah*; *nasi sēdap, gulai mēntah*; *sudah 'adat bagitu*: when the curry is good, the rice is insufficiently cooked; when the rice is good, the curry is insufficiently cooked; such is the way of the world; Prov. *Di-manakan tumpahku kalau tidak nasi*: where is one to pour one's gravy if not upon the rice; why rebel against natural laws or human institutions; Prov. *Lagi lauk, lagi nasi*: the more curry, the more rice; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 155. *Apa boleh buwat, nasi sudah mēnjadi bubor*; what can be done?—the rice is now reduced to gruel; it is no use crying over spilt milk; Prov.

N. adap-adap: the dish of rice placed in front of the bride and bridegroom at a wedding; it corresponds in some respects to our "wedding-cake"; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. *n. damai*.

N. angkatan: rice set before guests of a prince.

N. bēsar: = *n. adap-adap*; also used at other than wedding festivals.

N. dagang: rice served up in a leaf wrapper with a little fish.

N. damai: the rice placed before the bride and bridegroom if the bride is a widow; cf. *n. adap-adap*.

N. godak: rice cooked in a special sauce known as *godak*. It is used medicinally.

N. hadapan: = *n. adap-adap*.

N. kabuli: "Kabul" rice; rice cooked in the Afghan way; pillau-rice; Ht. Abd., 177.

N. kukus: steamed rice.

N. kuning: rice cooked with saffron.

N. lēmak: rice cooked in coco-nut milk.

N. minyak: rice cooked in oil or mutton fat, with spices and onion.

N. pēlabor: rations.

N. tambah: rice served round for people who want a second helping. *Buwat nasi tambah*: (by metaphor) to take a second wife; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 26.

N. tanak: plain boiled rice.

N. tēlor: rice mixed with pieces of egg.

N. ulam: rice cooked with minced prawns and vegetables.

Ayer n.: gruel; Muj., 63.

Bunga n.: a flower (unidentified); Ht. Si Misk., 47. The descriptive name, however, is given to a number of plants, e.g.:—

Nasi-nasi: *eugenia zeylanica*; also *kēlat nasi-nasi*. *N. n. bukit*: *adenosacme longifolia*. *Akar n. n.*: *psychotria polycarpa*.

N. rimba: *vitex vestita*.

N. sējok: (Kedah) *salacia*, sp.

ناصر nāsir. Arab. Helping; a helper.

ناصره nāširat. Arab. Nazareth.

ناطق nāṭik. Arab. Eloquence; skill in speech; (by extension) wisdom. *Naṭik-nya sapērti sabuwah muwara*: his wisdom is broad as an estuary; Bint. Timor, 16 Jan., 1895.

ناظر nāṭlir. Arab. An inspector; an overseer; a supervisor.

ناعق nangk. A trunkless palm like the *nipah*; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

ناغل nangul. A variant of *nangui*, q. v.

ناغوي nangui. Dwarf. *Anak n.*: a dwarf (in a puppet-show). *Babi n.*: a small wild-pig found in large numbers at a time. *Muntah babi n.*: an earthworm (unidentified).

نافع nāfi'. Arab. Advantageous, profitable; useful, especially spiritually useful; Sh. I. M. P., 9, 10.

نافس napas. [Arab. *nafas*.] Breath. *Bērnapas*: to breathe. See *nafas*.

ناقل napal. Marly earth; marl eaten by Malays, especially by women in labour. *Tanah n.*: id.

ناقه napoh. The small deer, *tragulus napu*; the larger of the two local varieties of dwarf-deer or chevrotins; J. S. A. S., VIII., 108; Ht. Koris; Bint. Timor, 2 Jan., 1895.

نافي napi. Inability to notice; loss of the power of observation; absentmindedness; unconsciousness of one's surroundings; forgetfulness. *Jika di-kērling-nya sa-kali uleh gēmala mahaligai itu nēschaya napi-lah dunya ini kapada yang di-kērling-nya*: if a man comes within sight of the talisman on that palace, the world will fade from the sight and memory of the man upon whom the eye of the talisman falls; Ht. Gul Bak., 122. *Tērnapi-lah sakali-yan malu dan sopan*: all modesty and all sense of shame were forgotten; Sh. Panj. Sg.

ناک naka. Alternation in singing; part-singing. *Bērpantun bērnaka-naka*: to take it in turns to sing pantuns, one singer replying to the other.

ناکل nakal. Perverseness; obstinacy in doing the wrong thing; mischievous propensities; rowdiness. *Orang mēlihat inggēris pun sapērti mēlihat harimau sēbab nakal-nya dan garang-nya*: men looked at an Englishman as they would look at a tiger because of his perverseness and fierce ways; Ht. Abd., 81. *Bērnakal and mēnakal*: to commit mischief; to injure others through sheer perverseness; Ht. Sri Rama,

Ht. Abd., 339, 487; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 18. *Tiyada tahu mēnakal sapērti monyet kēra yang lain*: he was not mischievous like other monkeys; Ht. Abd., 90. *Pērnakalkan*: to outrage, to behave grossly or coarsely to; Ht. Abd., 83.

نام **nakam**. A ruby. Also *bakam* and *batu dēlima*.

ناک **naga**. [Skr. *nāga*.] A dragon; a snake of supernatural size. *Ular n.*: id. *Chaching mēnēlan naga*: the worm has swallowed the dragon; a conquest of the great by the mean; Prov., Ht. Abd., 408. *Sa-ekor naga di-lautan china di-gonggong kumbang di-bawa-nya lari*: a dragon in the China Sea has been borne off in the jaws of a humble bee;—a similar metaphor; Ht. Abd., 409. *Chula n.*: the horn of a dragon (believed by Malays to be endowed with talismanic properties); v. *chula*. *Gēmala n.*: a talismanic stone possessing luminous properties and used by dragons to light their way at night; cf. Sej. Mal., 28; Ht. Gul. Bak., 138.

N. balun: a fabulous dragon believed to destroy its enemies by lashing at them with its tail. The name is also given to griping pains in the stomach.

N. bēraپی: a fire-breathing dragon.

N. bērjuwang: the “fighting dragons”; the name given to a pattern of ornament which is in two parts, the lines in each part running to meet the lines in the other and so suggesting dragons darting at each other.

N. bērsēru: the “calling dragons”; a similar double ornament (e.g., a clasp) the lines of which curve outwards and so suggesting dragons turning aside to roar or call assistance before commencing the attack. *Hikāyat Naga Bērsēru*: the name of a well known “Panji” tale.

N. bora: a small dragon believed to slay its enemies by spitting out its venom upon them. *Ular naga bora*: (Kedah) a name given to certain venomous snakes (*lachesis purpureomaculatus* or, perhaps, *naja sputatrix*) believed similarly to slay their foes;¹ (Riau, Johor) *ular mura*.

N. gangga: a fabulous dragon (character unknown); Ht. Koris.

N. gēntala: (1) a huge dragon believed to remain motionless throughout the year and to get possession of its prey by the suction of its breath; Ht. Pg. Ptg., 66; (2) a double ornament the lines in each part of which run parallel to those in the other and do not converge; cf. *n. bērjuwang* and *n. bērsēru*.

¹ Many venomous snakes spit out their venom when angry, and if the venom touches a bleeding spot the results may be serious. But the Malays believe this spitting to be the sole weapon of offence of the *ular naga bora* and to invariably produce terrible ulcers where it falls:

*Kēna sēmbor ular naga bora,
Lēkas mēroyak mēnjadi chaboh.*

N. jadi-jadiyan: a dragon of supernatural creation, e.g., the incarnation of some divinity and not a common animal of the forest; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

N.-naga: (sometimes) the figure-head of a Malay boat; (also) the keelson.

N. sēmpayan (Ht. Ind. Meng.) and *n. sokma* (Sh. Bid., 86): dragons mentioned in literature but of unknown character.

N. umbang: a monstrous dragon of the sea; the great sea-serpent; the dragon or serpent which the Malay dragon boats are supposed to represent; (by extension) the figure-head of a Malay dragon-boat (*kakap naga*).

Kakap n.: a “dragon-boat”; a long narrow row-boat with a large number of rowers; Ht. Abd., 220.

Mēngarak n.: to carry a dragon of tissue paper in a procession (lights being placed inside it at night) as is done by Chinese on great festivals; Sh. Jub. Mal., 7.

ناکساري **nagasari**. A tree yielding a pretty flower, *messua ferrea*; Ht. Sg. Samb.; J. I. A., II., 182.

نال **naleh**. A measure of capacity; = 16 *gantang*, or $\frac{1}{10}$ *kuncha*.

نالي **nali**. I. One's cast; one's throw; a turn to play; an “innings” in certain Malay games.
II. A variant of *naleh*, q. v.

نام **nama**. [Skr. *nāma*.] Name; appellation; reputation. *Bēruleh n.*: to win a reputation. *Nama-nya Muḥammad*: his name was Muhammad.

Namai: to name; to give a name to; Ht. Abd., 82, 163. *Namakan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 199. *Mēnamai*: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 8, 67.

Bērnaama: by name; named. *Bērnaama Muḥammad*: named Muhammad.

Kēnamaan: reputation; the possession of a great name. *Mahu k.*: to desire renown; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mashhūr k.*: widely renowned; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Raja bēsar lagi k.*: a powerful and renowned monarch; Ht. Hamz., 53. *Gagah lagi k.*: brave and famous; Sej. Mal., 59.

Tērnaama: renowned, famous; Ht. Sg. Samb.

نانر **nanar**. Giddy; silly as the result of a blow or of illness; delirious. *Bērjalan chara n.*: to walk as one dazed; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sapērti kēlakuwan orang yang nanar*: like the behaviour of a man who is out of his mind; Sh. Peng., 6.

نانس **nanas**. The pineapple, *ananassa sativa*; Ht. Abd., 215; Ht. Ind. Meng.

N. hijau: *ananassa viridis*.

N. kundai: *ananassa polycephala*.

N. surat: *ananassa scripta*.

N. tēmbaga: *ananassa rubens*.

N. tumpang: *ananassa pyramidalis*.

نانغ naning. A large wasp; cf. *aning*. *Ayam biring sangka naning*: a fighting-cock with a yellow beak and legs and other markings which are believed to be lucky and to render it invincible. *Naning* is also the name of a district (formerly a state) in Malacca territory. The 'adat *Naning* or customary law of this district contains many peculiar features, including inheritance through females instead of by male descent.

ناه nanah. Matter, pus. *Bērisi n.*: full of pus; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Lain yang bēngkak, lain yang mēnanah*: the swelling is on one person and the matter in another; things did not turn out as was expected; Prov., Ht. Koris; Ht. Si Misk., 141. *Bisul mēngangkut n.*: a boil when coming to a head, i.e., gathering pus.

ناني nanai. A name sometimes given to monkeys (e.g., *kēra dan nanai*, Ht. Sh. Kub.) especially in magical formulæ.

ناوڠ naung. Shade; shelter from the sun; (by extension) shelter generally. *Kēringkan pada naung*: to dry in the shade; Muj., 58. *Di-bawah naung kayu*: beneath the shade of a tree; Ht. Best.

Naungi: to give shelter to; to give shade to; Ht. Gul. Bak., 26. *Mēnaungi*: id.; Sej. Mal., 152; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Bērnaung: to take shelter; Ht. Abd., 467; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 23; Sh. I. M. P., 13.

ناهس nahas. See *نحس*.

ناهق nahak. *Tērmahak*: excited, of appetite, lust, or desire.

ناهو nahu. See *nahū*.

ناهي nahi. See *nahī*.

نايب nâib. Arab. Deputy. *Nâib raja*: the ruler's deputy; a viceroy.

نايك naik. Motion up or upwards; to ascend. *N. raja* or *n. kērajaan*: to ascend the throne; Sej. Mal., 12, 13. *N. ka-Naning*: to travel up-country to Naning (from Malacca); Ht. Abd., 395. *N. kuda* or *n. ka-atas kuda*: to mount a horse; Ht. Abd., 78; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Cr. Gr., 78. *N. atas kudahijau*: "to ride the green horse"; to be drunk; Ht. Abd., 82. *N. kēreta*: to get into a carriage; Ht. Abd., 78, 94. *N. ka-darat*: to go ashore (from a ship); Ht. Abd., 100. *N. pērak*: to stretch oneself. *N. haji*: to go on the pilgrimage to Mecca. *Upah-nya pun makin-lah naik*: his salary (or their wages) went on increasing; Ht. Abd., 62. *Tēngah n.*: half grown, of a person; still immature; Ht. Abd., 268.

Naikkan: to raise; to lift a thing up; to cause to ascend; Ht. Abd., 73, 193, 201. *Mēnaikkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 109; Ht. Koris.

Kēnaikan: a mount; a steed or chariot; a ship; Sej. Mal., 46, 149.

نایم nayam. The blade of a plough-share.

نايه nayah. (Kedah.) *Bērnayah-nayah*: in heaps; in quantities.

نبي nabî. Arab. A Prophet; a chosen preacher of God. *Nabî Allah*: id. *N. Muhammad*: Muhammad. *N. 'Isa*: Christ. *N. mûsa*: Moses. *N. Idris*: Enoch. *N. Sulaimân*: Solomon. *N. Daud*: David.

Nabi-nabi (a seven-pointed star-fish) may be connected with the above.

نبيه nabiya. Arab. A prophetess.

نتياس nētiyasa. [Skr. *nityasha*.] Always; at all times. Usually in the form *sa-nētiyasa* or *sēnētiyasa*.

نجاسة najâsat. Arab. Impurity; uncleanness.

نجس nējis or najis. [Arab. *najis*.] Filth; foulness; ordure; things which defile. *N. bēsar*: dung, faeces. *N. kēchil*: urine. *Tahi yang n.*: dung that pollutes; filthy faecal matter; Ht. Kal. Dam., 77. *Tērķēna n.*: to incur pollution of this sort; Muj., 39. *Kēlakuwan yang n.*: filthy habits; Ht. Abd., 410.

نجم najm. Arab. A star; cf. *nujûm*.

نجوم nujûm. [Arab.: plural of *najm*, a star.] The stars, especially considered astrologically as the ruling influences on a man's life; (by extension) astrological tables. *Ahlu' n-nujûm*: men versed in astrology; astrologers; Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Gul. Bak. *'Ilmu n.*: the science of the stars; astrology. *Mēmbukakan n.*: to open astrological tables; to work out a horoscope; Ht. P. J. P. *Di-dalam nujûm pēmandang kami*: according to what I see in your horoscope; Ht. Koris.

نحس nahas. [Arab. *nahs*.] Ill-luck; misfortune; ill-starred character. *Bulan n.*: a name given to the Muhammadan month *sa'far*. *Sa'at yang n.*: an unlucky hour; Muj., 35. *Nahas-nya itu-pun tērluput-lah*: the ill-luck that pursued him passed away; Ht. Gul. Bak., 133.

Hari juma'at hari yang nahas,
Sakaliyan binatang mēnurun bisa;
Tēmpat pēnunggu jangan buwat bebas,
Jin shaitân suka tērmasa:

Friday is an unlucky day (for working), it is the day on which venom descends to beasts; do not be too free with the haunts of evil spirits or the genii and demons will rejoice finely (over your folly).

نحو **nahû.** Arab. The science of grammar; the rules governing the formation of words from the Arabic trilateral root. *Kitâb n.:* a grammar; Ht. Abd., 142. *Bahwa bēhāsa Mēlayu itu ada nahû-nya:* the Malay language has a grammar of its own; Ht. Abd., 50.

نذر **nadzar.** Arab. A vow; a wish; a good resolution.

تراچ **naracha** or (Kedah) **nuracha.** A balance; a sensitive pair of scales. *N. timbangan:* id. *Daun n.:* the scale of a balance. *Jika bērmimpi naracha patah:* if you dream the rod of your balance is broken; Sh. Tab. Mimp.

نراک **naraka** or (Kedah) **nuraka.** [Skr. *nāraka.*] Hell. *N. loka:* the Sanskrit Hell. *N. jahannam:* the Muhammadan hell; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Api n.:* the flames of hell; Ht. Abd., 117.

نربیس **nurbisa.** An antidote to poison; a charm which if applied to a wound caused by a venomous animal is believed to suck out the poison and promote a quick recovery. Cf. *bisa.*

نردین **nardīn.** Arab. Nard; spikenard.

نرکس **nargis.** Pers. The narcissus.

نرمال **nirmala.** [Skr. *nirmāla.*] Pure, free from uncleanness. Cf. *mala.*

نرمال **normala** or **nurmala.** Faded, of a flower; scentless, cf. *mala.* *Bunga sēri gading sudah normala:* the *sēri gading* flower has faded away; Ht. Ism. Yat., 106.

Chakērāwala gēmīlang pēvēseh
Mēnyuloh unggas chandērāwangseh;
Normala-lah tarok bunga sēlaseh
Sa-laku-laku pēnyudah kaseh:

loss of fragrance by a sprig of the sweet basil is like the termination of my love; i.e., sooner will the sweet-basil lose its fragrance than I cease to love thee; a proverbial (Kedah) protestation.

نروستو **narawastu.** Tam. A fragrant drug; a sort of spikenard. Also *nārawastu*, *narwastu* and *nara-sētu.*

نس **nus.** (Kedah.) The sepia; an edible cuttlefish.

نسا **nisā.** Arab. Women. *‘Ilmu n.:* *ars amoris;* Muj., 88.

نست **nēsta** or **nista.** [Skr. *kanistha;* Jav. *nista.*] Insult, abuse; Sh. Dag., 2; Sej. Mal., 32; Ht. Gul Bak., 82. *Mēnēsta:* to use abusive language; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 6.

نستاف **nēstapa.** [Jav. *nastapa;* Skr. *manastapa.*] Sorrow, misfortune, suffering. *Mēnanggong n.:* to be sorrowful; to have misfortunes to bear; Sh. Dag., 2. *Mēnanggong duka n.:* id.; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sg. Samb.

نسچای **nēschaya** or **nischaya.** Certain, sure, inevitable; must be; must come about.

نسخه **naskhah.** Arab. The original of anything; the first text or model.

Naskhah ini hamba mēmbēli
Di-chapkan sudah duwa kali:

I have bought the original work and have had two editions of it printed; Ht. Gul. Bak., 156. Cf. also Sh. Jub. Mal., 1.

نسر **nasar.** Arab. *Burong nasar:* the vulture; Marsd. Gr., 208.

شادر **nushâdir.** Pers. Sal-ammoniac.

نشان **nishân.** [Pers.: a symbol, a token, a mark.] A gravestone or pillar (often of wood) marking a tomb. *N. batu:* a tombstone, Sej. Mal., 63. *N. bulat:* a round pillar placed over a man's grave. *N. pipēh:* a flat post placed over the grave of a woman.

Usually pronounced *nesan.*

نشید **nashîd.** Arab. Song; hymn; raising of the voice. *Bērnashîd:* to sing, to intone, to recite verses; Ht. Gh.

نص **nass.** Arab. Sentence, text; word or quotation from the Koran.

نصب **nasab.** Arab. Race, descent, origin; Sej. Mal., 29; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 7.

نصرانی **nasrânî.** Arab. Nazarene; Christian (especially a Catholic Christian); a Malacca Portuguese, Ht. Abd., 59. *Kāfir n.:* Nazarene infidels; accursed Christians (used of the Dutch); Sh. Pr. Ach., 8.

نصیب **nasîb.** Arab. Lot in life; fortune; destiny. *Āpa boleh buwat, sudah untong nasîb, dēmikiyan-lah sudah taqdîr Allah mēlakukan atas hambanya:* what can we do; it is our destiny; such is God's ordinance working on us His slaves; Marsd. Gr., 144. *N. malang* or *n. bēdēbah:* accursed bad luck; Ht. Gul Bak., 8, 15. *Mēmbawa n.:* to risk one's fortunes; to stake all one has on an undertaking or enterprise; Ht. Abd., 215; Ht. Gul Bak., 7, 13.

نصیحه **nasîhat.** Arab. Advice; the moral of a story. *Dān-lagi banyak nasîhat kēluwar daripada-nya:* besides, many a moral can be drawn from it; Ht. Abd., 164.

Mēnasîhat: to advise; Ht. Gul Bak., 82.

نضر **nadlar.** Arab. Lustre, beauty. Usually pronounced *nathar.* ¹

نظم **natlam.** Arab. Order, composition, arrangement; Sh. Rej., 1; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 1; = *karangan*.

نعام **na'am.** Arab. The ostrich.

نعم **na'am.** Arab. Yes, certainly, so it is; Ht. Sult. Ibr.

نعمة **ne'emat.** [Arab. *ni'amat*.] Anything pleasant or agreeable to the taste; a delicacy; rapture, delight. *Dunya ini sërta dëngan ne'emat-nya itu tiyada kēkal*: the world and its joys are not eternal; Ht. Abd., 231. *Ne'emat yang di-përulah ibu bapa kapada hari kiyāmat*: the raptures which my parents will experience upon the day of Judgment; Ht. Abd., 438. *Ne'emat yang dëmikiyan sēdap rasa-nya*: a delicacy of so delightful a flavour; Ht. Gul Bak., 33.

نعم **na'im.** Arab. Sweet, pleasant, entrancing. *Shurga yang n.*: Heaven of rapturous delight; Muj., 2.

نغ **nang.** Who; the relative pronoun; = *yang*, q. v. Also *nan*.

نغ **ning.** Onom. The tinkling of a bell.

نغ **nong.** I. (Riau.) A title given to princes of the lowest grade, i.e., to princes several generations removed from royalty, and whose purity of blood has been reduced by the fact that their ancestors have intermarried with women of humble rank; cf. *tēngku*, *ēngku* and *raja*. Also *ēnong*. The title is not used in Kedah, and even at Riau it is often used loosely of a man who has some royal blood in him (e.g., through his mother) but is not of direct royal descent.

II. Onom. A sound such as that of a large bell; the booming of a bell.

نغرت **ningrat.** Jav. In the land; of the land. *Jaya-ningrat*: victorious in the land. *Sangkan-ingrat*: lord of the land, king; Ht. Ism. Yat., 53.

نفس **nengsan** or **ningsan.** I. A tombstone or grave-mark; = *nishān*.

II. The honey in a comb; = *nesan*.

نفسن **ningsun.** [Jav. *ariningsun*: my younger sister; love; = *adinda*.] An abbreviation of *ariningsun*; younger sister, love, darling,—in tales of Javanese origin. *Diyam-lah ningsun abang*: remain, my love; Ht. Koris. Cf. *ingsun*.

ننگ **nangka.** The jack-fruit; *artocarpus integrifolia*. *Daripada chēmpēdaḡ baik nangka, daripada tidak baik ada*: a jack is better than a *chēmpēdaḡ* (*artocarpus polyphema*), and something is better than nothing at all; half a loaf is better than no bread; Prov.; Ht. Abd., 310. *Tanam chēmpēdaḡ tumbok nangka*: to

plant a *chēmpēdaḡ* and find a jack-fruit tree grow up; a bad son of good parents; Prov. *Orang lain makan nangka aku kēna gētah*: another eats the jack-fruit; I only get its sticky juice;—others get the halfpence, I get the kicks; Prov.

N. pipit: a tree like the jack-fruit tree; *artocarpus lanceafolia*.

N. wolanda: the soursop, *anona muricata*. Also *duriyan bēlanda*.

Kain pokoḡ n.: a cloth fabric.

Kēbal kulit n.: invulnerability due to hardness of the skin; v. *kēbal*.

نفاس **nifās.** Arab. Costly; of great value.

نفس **nafas.** Arab. Breath; respiration. *Mēnareḡ nafas panjang*: to draw a long breath; Ht. Abd., 276. *Nafasi*: to breathe on; to breathe upon; Ht. Gul Bak., 126. *Bērnafas*: to breathe; Ht. Abd., 216, 217; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Usually pronounced *napas*.

نفسو **nafsū.** Arab. Lust; passion; the promptings of the flesh. *Hawā n.*: id.; Ht. Abd., 262, 411; Ht. Kal. Dam., 146. *Mēnahan n.*: to bridle one's desires; Ht. Kal. Dam., 185. *N. ēmarah*: the passion of wrath; Ht. Ism. Yat., 167.

نفسى **nafsī.** Arab. Libidinous, carnal.

نفسیه **nafsiyah.** Arab. Human personality; bodily frame; Sh. I. M. P., 12, 13.

نفي **nafi.** Arab. Expulsion, banishment, driving out. *Nafikan*: to expel; Ht. Sh. Mard.

نفقه **nafakah.** [Arab. *nafakat*.] The necessities of life; the means of livelihood; a living. *Mēnchari n.*: to seek a livelihood; Ht. Abd., 51. *Mēndapat n.*: to obtain the necessities of life; to earn a living; Sh. Lamp., 23.

نغیری **nafiri.** [Pers. *nafir* or *nifir*.] A trumpet used as one of the appurtenances of royalty. It is still so used and is solemnly blown when the people cry "*daulat tuwanku*" at a coronation. *Di-tiyup orang-lah nafiri 'alāmat raja Iskandar bērangkat*: they blew the royal trumpet to announce the departure of King Alexander; Sej. Mal., 11. *Di-jēmpūt dëngan sa-lēngkap-nya alat kērajaan gēndang sērmai nafiri nēgara payong puteh duwa bērapit*: he was received with all the appurtenances of royalty, with drums and fifes and trumpets, with kettle-drums and the double umbrella; Sej. Mal., 93.

Jin n.; or *sangyang n.*: an evil spirit.

نغیری **napiri.** A variant of *nafiri*, q. v.

نق **nak.** (Kedah.) Will, shall; to intend; to be about to; = *hēndaḡ*, q. v.

نق **nek.** Grandmother, grandfather; = *neneḱ*, q. v.

نقطه **nukṭah.** Arab. A diacritical mark; a vowel-point; a dot. *Sapērti suwatu nukṭah juga dalam bulat dunya ini*: like a dot upon the earth's circumference; Ht. Abd., 273. *Bērsalahan nukṭah-nya sēhaja karēna dalam surat mēlayu tiyada dēmikiyan banyak nukṭah-nya*: only wrong in the diacritical marks, for in writing Malay diacritical points are infrequently used; Ht. Abd., 137.

نک **nek.** A variant of *neḱ* and *neneḱ*.

نکاح **nikāh.** Arab. Wedding; marriage ceremony. *Masām bagai nikāh ta'suka*: sully as the parties to a forced marriage; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 159. *Khutbah n.*: the marriage formula; Sej. Mal., 8. *Wakīl n.*: the parent or guardian of the bride; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 57. *Nikāhkan*: to give in marriage; to cause to be married; Ht. Abd., 416. *Mēnikāhkan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 408; Ht. Best.; Muj., 33. *Bērnikāh*: to marry; to be wedded to. *Bērnikāh maharaja bumi*: to marry the prince of the earth; to die and be buried; Prov.

نکار **nēkara.** A kettledrum. Usually *nēgara*, q. v.

نکود **nakoda.** [Pers. *nākhodā*.] A native ship-master. See *nākhodā*.

نکیر **nakīr.** Arab. The name of one of the two Angels who interrogate the souls of the dead; Sh. May., 14.

نکار **nēgara.** I. [Skr. and Jav.] City, state; a poetical form of *nēgēri*; Sh. Pr. Turk., 3; Bint. Timor, 14 March, 1895; Sh. Rej., 4.

II. [Arab. *naḱarah*.] A kettle-drum; Sej. Mal., 93, 95. It was one of the royal insignia.

نکړه **nugēraha.** [Skr. *anugrāhā*.] Favour, kindness; gift by a superior to an inferior; v. *anugēraha*.

نکري **nēgēri.** [Skr. *nāgari*.] A city; a state; town as opposed to country. *Sa-buwah n.*: a town; Ht. Gul Bak., 53. *Kata-nya Singapura tiyada boleh jadi nēgēri*: they said Singapore could never become a town; Ht. Abd., 217. *Mēmbuka n.* or *mēmbuwat n.*: to found a city. *Isi n.*: citizens; the inhabitants of a city. *Bērkeliling n.*: round the town. *Hujan mas perak, di-nēgēri orang*; *hujan kēris lēmbing, di-nēgēri sēndiri*: it may rain gold and silver but it is the land of others; it may rain swords and spears but it is our home; better poverty at home than wealth abroad; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., III., 19. See also *nēgara*.

نکساري **nagasari.** A flower; v. نکساري

نل **nal.** [Dutch: *knal*.] The wad of a gun; (sometimes) the muzzle tampon.

نلاین **nēlayan, nalayan** or **nilayan.** [Tam.; from Skr. *narayana*.] A fisherman. *Hamba ini sa-orang nēlayan bērjuwal ikan*: I am a poor fisherman and sell fish; Sej. Mal., 103.

نمبر **nambar** or **nēmbar.** (Straits Settlements.) Eng. Number, in expressions such as "number 5," "number 20." *N. satu*: "number one," A. I.; excellent.

نمبغ **nimbang.** *Ikan nimbang*: a fish (unidentified); Kam. Kech., 5.

نمبي **nambi.** An ulcerating disease of the feet.

نمچف **namchup.** (Kedah.) A dish of vegetables.¹

نمرود **namrūd.** Arab. Nimrod; Nineveh.

نمٹغ **nampang.** Now, at once, at this very moment.

نمٹق **nampak.** To see; to be visible. Cf. *tampak*. *Nampak* is more common than *tampak* in the colloquial of Penang but *tampak* is literary.

نمٹل **nampal.** Marl; marly earth. Usually *napal*, q. v.

نم **namnam.** A fruit tree, *cynometra cauliflora*.

نن **nan.** Who, which, that; a relative pronoun; a poetic equivalent of *yang*. It is often used to fill up a foot of a line of poetry and has very little meaning in such cases.²

نن **nin.** This; = *inin*, a poetical variant of *ini*. *Aku nin*: I here.

نن **nun.** See *nūn*.

ننالو **nēnalu.** A misletoe; a parasitic vegetable growth; a variant of *kēmēndalu*, *bēndalu*, *dēdalu*, etc.

ننتي **nanti.** Awaiting; to await. In "Bazaar" Malay the word is often used as an auxiliary for forming the future, e.g., *sēhaya nanti pērgi*: I shall go.

Nantikan: to await, to wait for. *Mēnantikan*: id. *Nanti-nantikan* and *mēnanti-nantikan*: to keep waiting for. *Mēnantikan fajar*: to wait for dawn. *Sēhaya mēnantikan tuwan dari pagi*: I have been waiting for you, Sir, since the morning; Ht. Abd., 45.

¹ Cf. the pantun:

*Buwah kēlubi, asam paya,
Mari, orang, buwat namchup;
Tērsilu gēli di-hati sēhaya
Bunga kēmbang bērbalek kēnchup.*

² E.g.:—

*Tuwan nan lautan sudah-lah tēntu
Dapat mēnghapus dēhaga nan itu.
Ht. Gul. Bak., 76.*

Mĕnanti : to lie in wait. *Harimau sudah m.* : a tiger was lying in wait; Ht. Abd., 78.

Tĕrnan-tanti : waiting and waiting on. *Tĕrnan-tanti bagai bĕrlakikan raja* : waiting and waiting as at a prince's wedding,—Malay princes making a point of being unpunctual; Prov.

نتياس **nĕntiyasa**. *Sa-nĕntiyasa* or *sĕnĕntiyasa* : always; v. *nĕtiyasa*.

نچنج **nanchong**. *Nanchong bĕsi* : a climbing screw-pine, *freycinetia angustifolia*.

نندا **nanda**. Son; daughter; child; a variant of *anakanda*, q. v.

نندا **nenda**. Grandfather; grandmother; Sej. Mal., 12;—a variant of *nenenda*, from *nenek*.

ندغ **nandong**. I. (Kedah.) A fish resembling the *sĕlangat*. It is salted and preserved.

II. *Tupai n.* : a very large squirrel.

ننس **nĕnas**. The pineapple. Better *nanas*, q. v.

نو **nau**. A palm, *arenga saccharifera*. Also *ĕnau*.

نو **nu**. (Kedah.) Yonder, there. *Nu diya* : there he is.

نواب **nawāb**. Arab. A viceroy; a title held by the hereditary "viceroys" of the Great Mogul in India, these "viceroys" often being *de facto* sovereigns themselves. Cf. Ht. Abd., 108,—the *nawāb* in this case, however, being the Great Mogul himself.

نوبت **nobat**. Pers. A large hemispherical kettle-drum. This drum, which is a royal appurtenance, is beaten on state occasions such as the coronation, marriage or death of the sovereign, and is borne before him in processions. *Nobat di-palu* : the state drum was beaten; Cr. Gr., 44; Sej. Mal., 34. *Tĕrtitir n.* : id.; Ht. Best.

Nobatkan : to proclaim a *raja* by beat of the royal drum; to raise a prince to the throne; Ht. Ism. Yat., 125; Sh. Bid., 127. *Mĕnobatkan* : id.; Ht. Bakht., 63.

Bĕrnobat : possessed of the *nobat*, i.e., genuine kings. *Raja bĕrnobat* : an established ruler; Sh. Abd. Mk., 61. *Turun tĕmurun asal bĕrnobat* : descended from ancestors who were royal from the first; Sh. A. R. S. J., 6.

نوبس **nubas**. *Burong nubas* : a bird (unidentified); Ht. Hamz., 33.

نوبي **nūbī**. Arab. Nubian. *Budaḡ nūbī yang hitam* : a black Nubian boy; Sh. Abd. Mk., 60.

نوج **noja**. A servant or caretaker in a mosque. *Daun n.* : a herb used in dyeing, *peristrophe montana*.

نوح **nūh** or **nōh**. [Arab. *nūh*.] *Nabī Nōh* : Noah.

نور **nūr**. Arab. Light; brilliancy; glory. *Nūr hayāti* : the light of life; Sh. I. M. P., 4. *Nūru'l-'aīn* : light of my eyes; a term of endearment; Ht. Gul. Bak., 117.

نورانی **nūrānī**. [Pers.; derivative from Arab. *nūr*.] Brilliant; shining; connected with light or (by metaphor) with the light of the True Faith. *Hati n.* : a heart full of the light (of faith); Sh. May., 22. *Wajah n.* : glowing face; a face shining with beauty; Ht. Gul. Bak., 76. *Bintang n.* : a star of great lustre.

نورغ **no'reng**. (Kedah.) A vulture. Also *ĕveng*.

نوروز **naurōz**. Pers. New Year's day.

نوري **nuri**. A lory; a parrot. This bird, like the *bayan*, plays a great part in Malay romances.

نوس **nusa**. Jav. An island; = *pulau*.

نوشادر **nushādir**. Pers. Sal-ammoniac. Also نشادر.

نوسروان **nushirwān**. Pers. Nushirvan, a Persian prince famous for his justice and mentioned in many old romances, e.g., Ht. Hamz., Sej. Mal., etc. *N. 'ādil* : id.

نوفن **nupin**. The name of a fresh-water fish (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

نوك **noga**. A shell; *turbinella conigera*.

نومه **nomah**. *Pĕnomah* : a present from one prince to another; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also *pĕndomah*.

نون **nūn**. I. The name of the letter ن.
II. Arab. The fish that swallowed Jonah.

نون **nona**. A variant of *nonah*, q. v.

نونغ **nonong**. *Mĕnonong* : to walk with the body erect but with the legs staggering, as a drunken man.

نوم **nonam** or (Kedah) **nunam**. A shell; *murex*, sp. Cf. *unam*.

نوعنو **no'no'**. The female organs in a very young girl; a term used in speaking to very young children.

نونه **nonah**. (Java.) The unmarried daughter of a European or Chinese; Ht. Ind. Nata.; Sh. Lamp., 36; (in Singapore) a name given to the recognized mistress of a European.

Buwah n. : the custard-apple, *anona squamosa*. *N. kapri* : the "bullock-heart" fruit; *anona reticulata*.

Also *nona*.

نه **nah.** There!—an interjection.

نهى **nahî.** Arab. The forbidden. *Amar dan nahî*: the commanded and the forbidden; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Md. Hanaf.; Sh. I. M. P., 2. *N. Allah*: what God has forbidden; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 13.

ني **ni.** This; an abbreviated form of *ini*.

نياك **niyaga.** *Bèrniyaga*: to trade, Ht. Abd., 172; a variant (by erroneous etymology) of *bèniyaga* = Skr. *banijya*. *Pèrniyagaan*: trading; trade; Ht. Abd., 429, 465; Marsd. Gr., 141. See *bèniyaga*.

نياي **niyaya.** [Skr. *anyāya*.] Oppression, tyranny; Sh. Ibl., 15; —a variant of *aniyaya*, q. v.

نيبغ **nibong.** A well-known palm used in house-building, *oncosperma tigillaria*; Ht. Abd., 76. *N. padi*: *oncosperma* sp. *N. ibul*: *orania macrocladus*.

نيبق **nibak.** A Malay cake; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

نيت **niyat.** [Arab. *niyat*.] Desire, wish, heartfelt longing or aspiration. *N. hati*: id. *Niyat-nya hēndak*: in the hope of. *Niyat ta'-sampai*: a hope that falls short of realization; Ht. Koris. *Makin banyak orang makin banyak niyat*: the more men the more aspirations; a multitude of councillors means a divided council; Prov.

Sayang pèrigi bèrnama tēlaga
Tēmpat mandi bidadari;
Niyat-ku tidak bèrduwa tiga,
Tuwan tērpaku di-dalam hati:

my desires are undivided, you alone are fixed in my heart.

Niyatkan: to will; Muj., 64, 94.

نيدرا **nidēra.** Sleepy; sound, of sleep; = *chēndēra*, II., and *nyēdar*.

نير **niyor.** The coco-nut, *cocos nucifera*. Better *nyior*, q. v.

نير **nira.** A name given to the fresh juice (intended for fermentation) of various palms. This juice is obtained by cutting off the young sheathed blossom (*mayang*) of the palm. This *nira* is obtained from the *kabong* (*arenga saccharifera*), from the *nipah* (*nipa fruticans*), and from the coco-nut palms.

نيرو **niru.** A sieve; = *nyiru*, q. v.

نيري **nirai.** (Kedah.) A row; in a row, in order.

نيسن **nisan or nesan.** I. [Pers. *nishān*.] A tomb-stone; a mark on a grave; Sh. May., 6. *Kain tutup n.*: a shroud for a dead body.

II. Sweets, honey, candy; = *manisan*.

نيس **nipis.** Thin or tenuous. *Bibir-nya n.*: his lips were thin; Ht. Abd., 86. *Limau n.* the common lime, *citrus acida*.

نيقه **nipah.** A well-known trunkless palm growing in swampy ground; *nipa fruticans*.

نيك **neka or nika.** [Skr. *anēka*.] Kinds, species. *Bunga bèrneka*: flowers of various kinds; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *nega* and *aneka*.

نيك **nega.** [Skr. *anēka*.] Kinds, sorts, species. *Sērba n.*: all kinds, various kinds; Ht. Gul Bak., 55. *Nega-nega*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Bèrnega warna*: of various colours; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. also Sh. Bur. Pung., 7; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 51.

Also *neka*, *aneka* and *anega*.

نيل **nila.** [Skr. *nīla*.] Deep blue; indigo (*indigofera tinctoria*); sapphire. *Sēbab nila sa-titek rosak susu sa-bēlanga*: by a single drop of indigo a whole jug of milk is spoilt; a little evil goes a long way; Prov., Ht. Abd., 132. *Chēlupan n.*: things dyed with indigo. *Pèrahu bèrisi n.*: a vessel laden with indigo; Sh. B. A. M., 10. *Pèrmata n.*: the sapphire; Cr. Gr., 83. *Nila-kēndi*: id.

نيل **nīl.** Arab. *Sungai nīl*: the Nile.

نيلر **nilor.** A long oval ornamented shield. *Pèrisai n.*: id.; Ht. Koris.

نيلكند **nilakanda.** [Skr. *nīla-kānta*.] The sapphire. Usually in the form *nilakēndi*.

نيلكندي **nilakēndi.** [Skr. *nīla* (blue) and *kānta* (precious stone).] The sapphire; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Bur. Pung., 5; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 7.

نيلم **nilam.** I. The patchouli plant, *pogostemon patchouli*. *N. bukit*: a plant, *pogostemon heyneanum*. *N. jantan*: *hemigraphis confinis*.

II. Tam. A sapphire; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Cr. Gr., 42.

نيلو **nilau.** A plant, *cupania pallidula*. *N. paya*: *commersonia echinata*.

نيلو **nilu.** The sensation of setting one's teeth on edge; better *ngilu*.

نيلي **nilai.** Assessment, valuation.

Nilai-nya tinggi: its value is great; Bint. Timor, 2 Jan., 1895. *Nilaikan*: to fix or estimate the value of anything; Sej. Mal., 99. *Mēnilai*: id.; Sh. Jur. Bud., 3. *Ma'nikam yang tiyada dapat tērnilaikan hērga-nya*: a gem whose value was beyond all calculation; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41.

Anak ēnggang tērbang-nya rēndah,
Di-panah uleh dewa mēmpēlai;
Dagang-nya elok, tērlalu endah,
Mēngapa tidak mahu di-nilai:

the goods are fair and valuable why then do you refuse to say what they are worth (bid for them); Ht. Ind. Meng.

ننيس **nenes.** (Riau, Johor.) *Bĕrnenes*: to ooze out, as matter from a boil; to keep running, of a running sore. *Mĕnenes*: id. Also (Kedah) *mĕneneh*.

نينق **nenek.** Grandfather, grandmother. *Sa-orang n.*: an old granny. *Datoġ n.*: ancestors; Sej. Mal., 9. *N. moyang*: id.; Ht. Abd., 398.

N. kĕbayan: an old fairy-godmother often mentioned in romances as assisting princes and princesses to meet.

نيند **nenenda.** Grandfather; a respectful variant of *neneġ*; Ht. Gul Bak., 17; Ht. Sg. Samb.

نينه **neneh.** *Mĕneneh*: (Kedah) to ooze out, as matter from an open sore; = (Riau, Johor) *bĕrnenes*.

و

و The letter *wau*; the 30th letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent for the number 6 in the *abjad*, q. v.

و **wa.** Arab. And.

واب **wāba.** [Arab. *wabā*.] Plague; pestilence.

واتس **watas.** Jav. A boundary; = *batas*.

واتخ **watang.** Jav. A tree-trunk; = *batang*.

واتو **watu.** Jav. A stone; = *batu*. Cf. *surwatu* (= *sa-watu*).

واتي **wati.** [Skr. *wāti*: air, wind.] The firmament; the world. The word is often used in compound Sanskrit names, such as *Januwati*, *Darawati*, *Angsoka-wati*, etc.

واج **waja.** Jav. Steel; tempering; manuring; = *baja*.

واجب **wājib.** Arab. Pledged to; bound to.

واجق **wajek.** A sweetmeat made of *pulut* rice and white sugar.

واجه **wajah.** [Arab. *وجه*.] Countenance; face.

وادغ **wadong.** Jav. A battle-axe.

وادل **wadal.** A portion of the *pudendum muliebre*. *Tahi w.*: an ingredient in a filthy kind of love-philtre.

وادن **wadon.** Jav. A woman. *Mĕmbĕri edan kĕs-maran lanang dan wadon mĕlihat diya*: maddening with love all men and women who saw him; Ht. Sh.

وادي **wadi.** See ودي.

واوٹ **wārith.** Arab. Heir; inheritor. See *waris*.

وارس **waras.** Jav. Improvement in health; cure; convalescence. *Warasan*: id. *Warip-waras*: alive and well; Ht. Mas Ed.; Ht. Sh. *Supaya sigĕra iya waras*: that he might soon recover; Ht. Sh. *Pergi-lah tuwan warasan juga tuwan bĕruleh sĕlamat*: go, Sir, you are healed and will be safe; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Sakit tuwan hingga waras-nya*: your illness is now in the stage of convalescence; Sh. Panj. Sg.

وارس **waris.** [Arab. *wārith*.] Heir, inheritor. *Ahli w.*: the heirs. *Haġġ w.*: the inheritance. *Waris* is also used in the Menangkabau states of tribal officials who control the law of succession.

وارغ **warang.** *Warangan*: ratsbane; arsenic.

وارغ **warong.** Jav. A booth or stall; = *barong*. *Pĕnoh sĕsak pasar dan warong*: the markets and booths were crowded with people; Sh. Panj. Sg.

وارف **warip.** Alive; = *urip*. *W. waras*: alive and well; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mas Ed.

وارو **waru.** Jav. A tree, *hibiscus tiliaceus*. See *baru*.

واسر **wasir.** [Arab. *bawāsir*.] Hæmorrhoids; piles. *W. kĕluwar darah*: bleeding piles.

واسط **wāsīt.** Arab. Midmost, middle.

واسطه **wāsitah.** Arab. A female go-between; Ht. Kal. Dam., 357.

واصل **wāsil.** Arab. Joining anything; adjoining; united to. *Wāsilkan*: to credit, to note down a payment in the account book.

واضح **wādlih.** Arab. Clear, plain; settled, put beyond all question. *Supaya boleh wādlih dan sĕlĕsai pĕrkhabaran kita*: that our statements may be confirmed and all doubts set at rest; Ht. Raj. Sul., 3.

واغي **wangi.** Jav. Fragrant, perfumed, sweet-smelling; = *harum*.

واكث **wakap.** I. *Burong wakap*: a bird (unidentified); it has a yellow neck; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. *Tanah wakap*: mosque-land; see وقف

واكل **wakil.** Better *wakil*, q. v.

والغ **walang.** Sad, sorrowful. *W. di-hati*: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Bērhati w.*: id.; Sh. Bid., 48. *Mēnaroh w.*: to be sorrowful; to brood over sorrows; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5.

والله **wallah** or **wallahi.** Arab. By God.

والمان **walimana.** See ولان.

والي **wali.** I. [Arab. *wālī*.] Governor; prince; lord; ruler; a saint, cf. *auliyyā*. *Siapa wali mēnikdḥkan diya*: who has authority to give her in marriage; Ht. Best.

II. A small square piece of cloth hung over the shoulder. *W. kēkuningan*: id., of yellow cloth, worn as a token of respect in a prince's presence; Ht. Koris; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Mēnyampai w.*: to wear this cloth; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10. *Mēnyēlampai w.*: id.; Ht. Koris. *Mēnyandang w.*: id.; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

III. *Pisau wali*: a small lancet-like knife; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 16. *W. potong lilin*: a brazier's mould-scraper. *W. teboḥ bunga*: a brazier's engraving knife.

IV. A bird (in compounds). *Raja-wali*: the king of birds; the eagle or falcon. *Wali-mana*: a harpy.

V. *Akar putar wali*: a plant (unidentified).

وau. I. The name of the letter و.

II. A paper kite; cf. *layang-layang*. *W. bulan*, *w. chēnchamar*, *w. jala bodi*, *w. kapal*, *w. orang*, *w. Pēlembang*, *w. sipahi*: patterns of kites so called after their shape. *Laḡsana wau mēlawan angin*: like a kite trying to travel against the wind; an impossible task; Prov.

وايغ **wayang.** [Jav.: a shadow; = *bayang*, q. v.] A shadow-play or puppet-show; a theatrical performance generally. *W. wong*: (in Java) plays in which living actors and not puppets take part; Sh. Panj. Sg. *W. kulit*: puppet-plays; Ht. Koris. *Panggong w.*: the stage or platform on which these performances are held; Ht. Mas Ed. *Bērwayang*: to hold a performance of this sort; to perform a play; Ht. Mas Ed., Ht. Koris. *Bahu w.*: shoulders like those in an actor's make up; very sloping shoulders (admired in women); Ht. Gh., Ht. Koris.

Kērengseng w. or *gērengseng w.*: a pattern impressed upon *bateḥ* sarongs; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Bid., 6.

وبعد **wa-ba'ada.** Arab. And after, next.

وبعد **wa-ba'ada-hu.** Arab. And after it; and afterwards; next; = *maka kēmudiyan daripada itu*.

وت **wat.** Siam. A "watt" or Buddhist temple.

Orang Bērma masoḥ di-wat,
Sēmbah bērhala angkat tangan:

the Burmese enter a temple and pray with outstretched hands to an idol.

وجاي **wijaya.** Victorious; better *jaya*, q. v. *Bunga wijaya mala*: the name of a flower which had the power of bringing to life any dead body that it touched, Ht. Sg. Samb.;—whence it has become a favourite simile for the reviving influence of a lover's presence upon his desponding beloved. *Kērma w.*: the victorious God of Love; better *Kama jaya*.

وجود **wujūd.** Arab. Existence, being, entity. Usually corrupted to *ujud*, q. v.

وجه **wajah.** Arab. Countenance, face; = *muka*, in refined language.

وحيد **wahid.** Arab. Sole, single.

ودار **widara.** [Skr. *badara*.] A generic name given to several trees with plum-like fruits. Usually *bēdara*, q. v.

ودان **wēdana.** Jav. A district headman.

ودي **wadī.** Arab. A vital element in the seminal flow; v. *ma'nikam*.

ور **war.** See *uwar*.

وراغن **warangan.** Jav. Ratsbane; realgar. Cf. *bērangan* and *warang*.

ورت **warta.** Tidings, news, report. *Warta-nya*: the report was; Ht. Hamz., 12. *Maka di-wartakan orang-lah yang baginda itu sudah datang*: people reported that the king had come; Ht. Ind. Nata.

ورد **wirid.** [Pers. *wird*.] Pupil; disciple.

ورع **wari'.** Arab. Abstinence, self-restraint.

ورقة **warkat.** Arab. Letter. *Warkatu'l-ikhhlās*: this letter is a sincere one,—a common beginning to a Malay epistle.

ورگ **warga.** Jav. Distant relatives; attendants on a prince. *W. dalam*: court attendants; Ht. Mas Ed., Sh. Panj. Sg. *Kula-warga*: circle of relationship; family in the widest sense; usually pronounced *kēluwarga*.

ورن **warna, wērna, or warēna.** [Skr. *warna*.] Colour: shade of colour; (by extension) kind, species. *Bērbagai-bagai warna-nya panji-panji itu*: the pennons were of many colours. *Warna-nya hitam*: it was black. Cf. *rona*.

ورور **warwar.** See *uwar*.

ورون **waruna.** [Skr. *warūna*.] The Hindoo Varuna, the God of the Sea.

- وريت **warita**. News; Ht. Isk. Dz. Usually *warta*, q. v.
- وزير **wazîr**. Arab. A vizier; a minister. *Sembah wazîr-nya itu*: the vizier said; Ht. Gh. *Wazîr mēmangku nĕgĕri*: a vizier to look after the state; Sh. Abd. Mk., 31.
- وسان **wasana**. [Skr. *wasana*.] A place of abode; Kl., Pijn.
- وستو **wisĕtu**. A variant of *sĕtu*, q. v.; Sh. Panj. Sg.
- وسغك **wasangka**. Doubt, uncertainty, worry, care.
- وسواس **waswâs**. Arab. Possessed of a devil; worried with evil thoughts; care, worry, anxiety; Ht. Hamz., 38.
- وصلة **waslat**. Arab. Union, connection.
- وصي **wasî**. Arab. An executor of a will; Ht. Isk. Dz.
- وصية **wasiyat**. Arab. Last will or testament; testamentary dispositions; deathbed counsels; Sh. Abd. Mk., 16; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 18.
- وعد **wa'ad**. Arab. Bond, contract; Ht. Ism. Yat., 52; = *janji*.
- وغ **wang**. Money; a small coin, = (about) 2½ cents. *Sa-tali tiga wang juga*: a *tali* is three *wang* always; six of one, half-a-dozen of the other; Prov., v. *tali*. *Sakaliyan Boyan bĕrwang*: all the Boyanese who had money; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 6.
- وغ **wong**. Sund. A man, a person; = *orang*. *Wayang w.*: a play acted by living men (in contradistinction to a puppet-show); Sh. Panj. Sg. *W. kĕyangan*: an inhabitant of heaven; Ht. Sh. *W. manjapada*: an inhabitant of earth; Ht. Perb. Jaya.
- وغس **wangsa**. I. Youthful; = *tĕrona*. *Muda-wangsa*: id.; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.
II. [Skr. *wansa*.] Race (only in compound expressions), e.g., *Marong Maha-wangsa*, the first ruler of Kedah. Cf. *bangsa*.
- وغكغ **wangkang**. A Chinese junk with a peculiar double figure-head.
Dari-mana mari wangkang?
Dari hulu nĕgĕri China:
whence comes the wangkang?—from a distant part of China.
- وفاة **wafât**. Arab. To die, to perish (politely expressed). *Antara lima tahun nabî Allah wafât*: about five years after the death of the Prophet of God; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Wafât-lah suri*: the Queen is dead; Sh. Panj. Sg.
- وف **wap**. See *uwap*.

- وقت **waktu**. Arab. Time, hour, occupation, opportunity. *Pada waktu itu*: at that time. *Pada tiyap-tiyap waktu*: at all times; = *pada tiyap-tiyap masa dan kĕtika*. *Lamun bĕrwaktu*: but only at the proper time; when occasion arises or the chance presents itself.
Bunga w. bĕsar: *hibiscus mutabilis*; Marsd. *Bunga w. kĕchil*: *mirabilis jalapa*; Marsd.
- وكالة **wikâlat**. Arab. Tutorship; tutelage.
- وكوس **wakusa**. A bird (unidentified); Sh. Sri Ben., 85.
- وكيل **wakil**. Arab. An agent; a tutor; an attorney. *W. darya*: the lord of the waters; a tidal wave; Ht. Kal. Dam., 109. *W. nikâh*: the bride's guardians, at a wedding; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 57.
- ولاد **wilada**. *Mandi wilada*: the ceremonial washing of the lower abdomen in pregnancy.
- ولاسن **walasan**. The lever for working the bellows in a brazier's foundry; (also) the lever for working the turning lathe.
- ولاہر **wilahar**. A lake; a pool; a mere; = (Kedah) *lahar*. *Maka bĕrtĕmu-lah dĕngan wilahar tĕrlalu bĕsar-nya*; *maka Putĕra Jaya Pati pun singgah mĕngambil ikan pada tĕmpat itu*: they came across a very large mere and the Prince Jaya Pati stopped to catch fish in it; Ht. P. J. P. *Tasek dan w.*: lakes and meres; Ht. Mar. Mah. *W. dan kubang*: meres and pools; Ht. Mar. Mah.
- ولاکن **walâkin**. Arab. And yet; but; from *wa* and *lakin*.
- ولان **walimana** or **wilmana**. [Skr. ?] A harpy; a fabulous flying monster mentioned (Ht. Sg. Samb.) as the steed of Boma and as being able to speak, and sometimes represented as having a human head and the body of a bird. Cf. *wali* (in *raja-wali*). *Burong w.*: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Sri Ben., 86. *W. tĕrbang*: id.; Ht. Sh. Mard.
- ولند **wolanda** or **wilanda**. Hollander, Dutch; Sh. Pant. Shl., 2. *Ayam w.*: a turkey; Ht. Si Misk., 45. Usually *holanda* and *bĕlanda*.
- ولو **wa-lau**. Arab. And yet; although.
- ولي **wali**. Arab. Trusty friend; Friend of God; a saint. See *wâli*.
- ون **wan**. A title in common use in the Northern Malay states; v. *uwan*. *To' wan*: (Kedah) grandfather.
- ون **win**. (Kedah.) A vigorous effort such as that made by a wrestler in trying to throw his opponent.

ونت **wanta.** *Dalima wanta* : a name sometimes given to the *nyireh* fruit (*carapa moluccana*).

وه **wah.** An interjection of sorrowful surprise ; oh, alas ; Ht. Ism. Yat., 46.

وه **weh.** An interjection of address. *Siti weh ! jangan berbawat chura* : lady, oh ! do not make a jest of it.

وهم **waham.** Arab. Opinion, surmise, idea, conjecture.

وهي **wahai.** An interjection compounded of *wah* and *hai* ; oh there ; hey there.

ويتن **wetan.** Jav. East ; = (Malay) *timor*. *Tuan-lah yang mengalahkan kidol dan wetan* : you who have conquered the South and the East ; Ht. Sh.

ويج **wijong.** Jav. A small animal of the squirrel class ; Ht. Sh.

ويجل **wijil.** Jav. A sort of gallery ; v. *bijil*. *Wijil pasiban* and *wijil pendawa* : different passages ; Ht. Perb. Jaya, Ht. Mas Ed.

ويجن **wijan.** Jav. Sesamum ;—*bijan*.

ويدم **wedam.** [Skr., and Tamil.] Prayer ; the Vedas.

وير **wira.** [Skr. *wīra*.] A man ; a hero. *Pēr-wira* : id.

وبرغ **werong.** Jav. *Main pa'-werong* : a theatrical performance ; Sh. Panj. Sg.

ويل **wila.** An aboriginal tribe in the Malay Peninsula ; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also *bila*.

ويغ **willis.** I. Green ; dark green. *Kartās w.* : dark green paper ; Ht. Sh. Kub.
II. Elegant, graceful, delicate.

ويلس **wilang.** Jav. Madness. *Latah wilangan* : id. ; Ht. Mas Ed., Ht. Perb. Jaya.



ه The letter *há*, the thirty-first letter of the Malay alphabet ; the equivalent of the number 5 in the *abjad*, q. v.

ه **hu.** Arab. The possessive pronoun third singular masculine (his) in its genitive and accusative forms.

ها **hâ.** I. The name of the letter ه ; Sh. I. M. P., 7.

II. Arab. The possessive pronoun third singular feminine (her) in its genitive and accusative form.

هاب **haba.** Glow, warmth, temperature of the body : Also *aba* and (Kedah) *bēhaba*.

هابت **habat.** Manner ; way ; kind of person ; sort of person, especially a bad sort. *Jangan sabarang habat* : not in any way ; not carelessly or confusedly ; = *jangan ta'-kētahuwan*.

هابس **habis.** Done, finished, exhausted ; the end of ; entirely. *Belum h.* : not yet finished. *Badan pun habis-lah luka* : his body was covered with wounds ; Ht. Gul Bak., 30. *Sa-hingga habis-lah pohon-pohon nyior marika-itu sakaliyan di-tēbang-nya* : until he had felled every single one of their coco-nut trees. *Sa-habis-habis* : to the very end ; to the very last. *Dengan sa-habis-nya* : utterly.

Habisi : to terminate ; to come to an end of ; to exhaust ; Sh. Ik. Ter., 19. *Habiskan* : to put an end to ; to finish ; to settle ; to exhaust. *Mēnghabiskan* : id. *Ku habiskan anak chuchu dan kaum kēluwarga-mu* : I will put an end to your family and your descendants ; Ht. Gul Bak., 39. *Habiskan-lah kuwat ēngkau, hai Maharaja Gangga Sura* : put forth your utmost strength, oh Maharaja Gangga Sura ; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mēnghabiskan sēgala bichara dan pērgadohan itu* : to settle all cases and disputes ; Ht. Abd., 68 ; cf. also Ht. Abd., 34.

Kēhabisan and *pēnghabisan* : end, termination. *Sēnjata yang k.* : weapons that have been destroyed ; Ht. P. J. P. *Jika tiyada kēhabisan bēkal* : if our stores are not exhausted ; Sh. Ik. Ter., 5. *Pēnghabisan dunya* : the end of the world ; Ht. Ind. Nata ; Sh. Jub. Mal., 14.

هابس **habus.** Better *abus*, q. v.

هابق **habok.** Dust, chaff, powder ; cf. *abu* and *dēbu*. *Ēmpama habok di-badan* : like dust on the body (which the wind bears away) ; transient existence ; impermanence ; Prov.

هابلر **habēlor.** [Pers. بلور.] Crystal ; clear white, of the eyes ; (Kedah) piebald, of a horse. *Bukit h.* : a hill of crystal ; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Sapērti habēlor rupa-nya bērkilat* : shining like crystal ; Ht. Sh. Kub.

هابو **habu.** Ash ; cinders ; better *abu*, q. v.

هَابِيل **hâbîl.** Arab. Abel (of Old Testament history); Sh. Rej., 6.

هَاتِر **hatur.** Putting or setting in order. Usually *atur*, q. v.

هَاتِف **hatap.** A roof; "atap"; v. *atap*. The form *hatap* occurs: Ht. Abd., 197, 208.

هَاتَم **hatam.** A variant of *ختم*, q. v.

هَاتِي **hati.** The liver and heart; the seat of the feelings; the core or heart of anything. *Hatinya bërlobang-lobang sapèrti sarang lèbah*: his liver was perforated like a bees' nest; Ht. Abd., 180. *H. kaki*: the hollow of the sole of the foot. *H. tangan*: the hollow at the centre of the palm of the hand. *Jantung h.*: the heart (anatomically). *Ulu h.*: the corner at the end of the sternum. *Sakit ulu h.*: shooting pains in the liver. *Tulang ulu h.* or *tulang sudu h.*: the xiphoid process.

In its metaphorical sense as the seat of sensation and of the passions, *hati* is extremely common. *Ikut hati mati, ikut rasa binasa*: to give rein to one's passions means death, to give rein to one's lusts is destruction; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 90. *Mënurutkan hati mati, mënurutkan rasa binasa*: id. *Tèrbakar kampong kèlihatan asap, tèrbakar hati siapa akan tahu*: when a homestead is burnt the smoke may be seen; but when the heart is aflame with feelings how can other people guess it; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 28. *Padang pèrahu di-lautan, padang hati di-pikiran*: the sea is a ship's plane of action, the thoughts are where the feelings have full play; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 148. *Bèlah dada lihat hati*: open my breast and look at my heart,—a jesting suggestion to a lover who disbelieves his beloved's protestations.

Ambil di-hati: to store up a grudge against a person; Ht. Berm. Sh. *Ambil pada h.*: id.; Cr. Gr., 14. See also *mëngambil h.*

Bacha di-dalam h.: to read to oneself; to read silently or mentally; to mentally recite; Ht. Gul Bak., 143.

Bakar h.: passionate wrath or hostility; Ht. Abd., 213; strong feeling generally, Ht. Abd., 287.

Bèlas h.: compassion; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bèrahi h.: to feel a passion for any person or enjoyment or occupation; Ht. Abd., 213.

Bèrbalek h.: to change one's mind; to experience a revulsion of feeling; Ht. Abd., 279, 289.

Bèrbulu h.: gathering wrath; rising wrath.

Bèrdèbar h.: to be excited with fear or exercise or surprise; to quiver with apprehension or excitement; Ht. Abd., 282, 297.

Bèrkata di-dalam h.: to say to oneself.

Bèsar h.: presumption, pride; Cr. Gr., 63; Ht. Abd., 39.

Buboh h.: to set one's heart on anything; Ht. Abd., 349.

Busok h.: foul disposition; foul or unworthy thoughts.

Buwah h.: heart, as a term of endearment; Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Sg. Samb.

Chondèrong h. or *chondong h.*: well-disposed to; feeling an inclination or weakness for; Ht. Isk. Dz., Ht. Sh. Kub.

Gèrak h.: stirring the feelings; emotion of any kind.

Hanchor h.: crushed, despondent, heart-broken, heart-oppressed.

Hiri h. or *iri h.*: spite, malice; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 35.

Jauh h.: alienation of feelings; loss of love or interest.

Karat h.: malice. *Karatan h.*: id.; Cr. Gr., 63.

Kèchil h.: spite; a grudge; Ht. Abd., 243; Cr. Gr., 63; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Kal. Dam., 433.

Kèras h.: obstinacy; Ht. Abd., 480.

Korang h.: spiritless; Cr. Gr., 64.

Lèmbut h.: softening of the heart; pacification; quieting down.

Makan h.: to eat one's heart out; to brood over any thought; J. I. A., I., 150.

Mata h.: perception mentally; Ht. Abd., 25.

Mëmbawa h.: to betake oneself in wrath to any place; to carry one's angry feelings anywhere.

Mëmèliharakan h.: to retain popularity; to preserve the love of others.

Mëngambil h.: to captivate; Ht. Abd., 91.

Mëngkèlan h.: rising feelings of wrath or disgust.

Panas h.: zeal; eagerness; impetuous feelings; Sh. Pr. Turk., 12.

Pilu h.: melancholy; Ht. Abd., 424.

Puteh h.: sincerity; Cr. Gr., 63.

Putus h.: heartbreaking longing; heartbreak.

Puwas h.: satisfaction; being appeased; Ht. Abd., 433.

Rawan h.: rapture.

Sakit h.: anger with a person; angry feelings; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 279.

Sangkut h.: loving attachment; Ht. Abd., 292.

Sayup h.: melancholy; feelings, as on hearing plaintive music; Ht. Abd., 193.

Sèbal h.: patience; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Sèdap h.: satisfaction, contentment; Cr. Gr., 63.

Sèjoik h.: contentment, pleasure; Ht. Abd., 79.

Suchi h.: sincerity; purity of motive; Ht. Abd., 285.

Susah h. : sorrow ; regret.

Tangkai h. : a term of endearment ; v. *tangkai*.

Tawar h. : disinclination ; Ht. Abd., 50.
Membëri tawar h. : to appease.

Tërang h. : clear-headedness ; calmness ; judgment ; Ht. Abd., 338, 340.

Tinggi h. : proud elation ; Ht. Abd., 408.

Was-wäs h. : worry ; annoyance ; Ht. Abd., 408.

Përhatiyan : mental assimilation ; Ht. Abd., 338, 371. *Përhatikan* or *mëmpërhatikan* : to realize.

هاجت **hajat.** Wish, desire, intention ; better (Arab.) *hâjat*, q. v.

هاجي **haji.** See *hâji*.

هاجم **hachum.** To stir up to enmity or hostility ; Ht. Mar. Mah. Usually *achum*, q. v.

هادر **hadar.** See *hadr*.

هادر **hadap.** Position before or in front of. Also *adap*. *Nasi hadap-hadap* or *nasi adap-adap* : rice set before a bride and bridegroom ; Ht. P. J. P.

Hadapan : the front or portion in front of anything. *Pënghadapän* : id. *Di-hadapan ënche'* : before you, Sir ; Ht. Abd., 44. *Baris di-hadapan* : the vowel point *dlaammah* ; Ht. Abd., 145. *Ka-hadapan* : forwards ; in a forward direction ; in front ; Ht. Abd., 86. *Balai pënghadapän* : the front hall of audience ; Cr. Gr., 42 ; Sh. Bid., 84.

Hadapi and *mënghadapì* : to face ; to be in front of ; to stand in the presence of. *Di-hadapi uleh Nür Mala* : with Nur Mala in front ; facing Nur Mala ; Ht. Gul Bak., 134. *Sëmuwa malaikat mënghadapì-nya* : with all the Angels facing Him ; Sh. May., 14. *Iya pun bërhentì sëraya mënghadapì sègala anak raja-raja* : he stopped and faced the princes ; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Hadapkan and *mënghadapkan* : to set in front, to place in front ; Ht. Abd., 316.

Mëngadap or *mënghadap* : to be in the presence of ; to be in front of ;—used especially of being “in the presence,” of a king. *Masok m.* : to be admitted to audience.

هار **hara.** *Haru-hara* or *hiru-hara* : all sorts of disturbance ; uproar. *Burong haru-hara* : a bird (unidentified) ; Ht. Hamz., 3. See *haru*.

هارس **haras.** See *aras*, I. and II.

هارس **haris.** A husbandman. Better (Arab.) *hârith*.

هارس **harus.** I. Stream, current, freshet. *Aku di-bawa uleh harus ka-tëngah laut* : I was borne by the current to mid-ocean ; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Ayer pasang harus-nya tërlalu dëras* : the tide was rising and the current was running very strong ; Pel. Abd., 11. *Bagai galah di-tëngah harus* : like a boat-pole in mid-stream (shaking from end to end) ; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 97. *Songsong h.* : the name of a shell, *murex ternispina*.

II. Fitting, proper, right. *Anak yang dë-mikiyan itu tiyada harus sa-kali-kali iya diyam di-dalam nëgëri-ku* : it is not right that such a son should go on living in my kingdom ; Ht. Gul Bak., 5. *Bahwa sa-harus-nya-lah barang-dimana suwami-nya di-situ-lah istëri-nya* : it is most fitting that where the husband is, there should the wife be also.

هارغ **harang.** Charcoal, charcoal-dust ; better *arang*, q. v.

هارغ **harong.** Wading, traversing (water) ; better *arong*, q. v.

هارف **harap.** Hoping, confiding, trusting. *Harap ada, përchaya tidak* : hoping but not expecting ; Prov. *Harap-lah ëngkau kapada Allah* : put your trust in God ; Ht. Abd., 192.

Bërafa tinggi pokok pinang,

Tinggi lagi asap api ;

Bërafa tinggi Gunong Ledang,

Tinggi lagi harap hati :

high though the areca palm may be, the smoke of a fire will rise above it ; and great though the height of Mount Ophir may be, human ambition will rise still higher.

Harapan : trust ; trusted. *Harapi* : to trust.

هارف **harip.** Sleepy ; Sh. Bid., 87 ; Ht. Sg. Samb. Also *arip*.

هارق **harok.** See *haru*.

هارم **haram.** See *harâm*.

هارم **harum.** Aroma, perfume, fragrance. *Bunga yang amat harum itu* : that very fragrant flower ; Ht. Abd., 79. *Bau yang h.* : a fragrant odour ; Ht. Gul Bak., 138. *Këharuman* : fragrance ; Bint. Timor, 16 Jan., 1895.

هار **harau.** I. To pull in hand over hand as one pulls in a fishing-line.

II. See *haru*.

هارو **haru.** I. Confusion, uproar, disturbance ; the creation of a disturbance ; putting into confusion or upsetting ; plaguing or annoying.

Haru hara : a noisy disturbance ; an uproar, a clamour ; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Mënjadi haru hara sa-isi 'alam* : there rose an uproar all over the world ; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Kita di-dalam haru dan hara* : we are all in confusion ; Sh. Bur. Pungg. *Haru-biru* : uproar ; Ht. Abd., 248. *Tutor dan kata haru-biru* : confused or noisy language ; more noise than sense in speech ; Sh. Nas., 9. *Orang haru-biru* : a rowdy ; Ht. Best. The form *huru hara* also occurs.

In the sense of annoyance the forms *harok* and *harau* also occur. *Di-haru shaitân* or *di-harau shaitân* : plagued by an evil spirit ; Muj., 82. *Bahwa Shaitân-lah mëngharu raja* : it is a demon who is afflicting the prince ; Sej. Mal., 89.

II. *Ikan haruwan* : a small fresh-water fish ; *ophiocephalus punctatus*. From *haru*, I.?

هاري hari. A day (either of twelve daylight hours or of twenty-four in all). *Maka hari-pun malam-lah* : it was night-time ; Gr. Cr., 80. *Sa-hari sa-malam lama-nya di-laut* : he was a day and a night at sea ; Ht. Abd., 219. *Siyang h.* : daytime. *Malam h.* : night-time. *Sa-telah hari siyang* : when it was daylight. *Sa-panjang h.* : all day ; the whole day. *Hari ahad* : Sunday. *Tengah h.* : midday. *Petang h.* : evening. *Telah h. lingsir* : when the day was closing ; Ht. Perb. Jaya. *Dini-hari* : the dawn. *Mata-hari* : the sun. *Keesokan h.* : the morrow.

Hari raya : a holiday, a festival day. *H. raya besar* : the great festival immediately after the fasting month. *H. raya kecil* or *h. raya haji* : a festival of minor importance when all those who have performed the pilgrimage to Mecca appear in Arab dress. *Bèrhari-raya* : to make a festival of anything ; to hold high festival.

H. bulan : the day of the month. *Sa-hari bulan* : the first day of the month (especially of the lunar month). *Laksana bulan empat belas hari* : like the fourteen-day-old moon—glowing with beauty. *Sa-hari bulan dahi-nya itu* : with brows like the one-day-old moon. *Tiga hari bulan September* : the third day of the month of September.

Sa-hari : a day. *Sa-hari-hari* : every day. *Sa-hari-hariyan* : id. ; Sh. Kumb. Chumb. ; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 13. *Bèrhari-hariyan* : in the daytime ; Pel. Abd., 42. *Lat sa-hari* or *selang sa-hari* : every other day ; every alternate day.

هاست hasut. See *asut*.

هاشم hâshim. Arab. A proper name.

هاغت hangat. Hot ; warmth, whether of fire or water ; the glow of metal. *Habu h.* : hot ashes, cinders ; Ht. Abd., 386. *Jangan di-genggam bara, rasa hangat di-lèpaskan* : do not grasp burning embers, you will drop them on feeling the heat ; Prov., Marsd. Gr., 210.

هاغت hangit. Scorching, singeing. *Bau h.* : the smell of burning ; Ht. Abd., 61 ; Sh. Lamp., 7.

هاغس hangus. Burning ; being on fire ; being consumed by fire. *Bèrhala sakaliyan hangus* : all the idols were burnt ; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Sa-telah di-bakar hangus menjadi habu* : when she had been burnt to ashes ; Ht. Gul Bak., 109.

Hanguskan : to burn up ; to consume or destroy by fire ; Ht. Abd., 477. *Menghanguskan* : id. ; Ht. Gul Bak., 126.

هاقت hapit. Pressure between two surfaces. Usually *apit*, q. v.

هافس hapus. Expunging ; wiping out. See *apus*.

هاق hapak. Foul or rank in smell. Also *apak*.

هاق hapak. Neat, spruce ; Ht. Nakh. Muda, 36. Also *apek*.

هاقل hapal. A colloquial variant of *حفظ*, q. v.

هال hala. Direction, tendency. *Ta'tentu h.* : in no particular direction ; aimless, of speech. *Mènuju ka-pulau Langkapuri hala-nya itu* : their course was bent for the island Langkapuri ; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Tanah yang bèrhala ka-kota* : the land lying in the direction of the fort ; Ht. Mar. Mah.

هالت halit. Smearing the eyelids with cosmetics ; v. *alit*.

هالر halir. Flowing ; v. *alir*.

هالو halor. A variant of *alor*, q. v.

هالس halus. Fineness ; delicacy of texture. *Pisau h.* : a lancet-like knife ; Ht. Abd., 300. *Ku rasai halus-nya kulit tangan-nya itu saperti tangan kanak-kanak lembut-nya* : I felt the delicacy of his hand to be like that of the hand of a child in the softness of the skin ; Ht. Abd., 119. *Bèhasa h.* : refined language. *Pisau pènyukor h.* : a sharp razor ; see also *pisau*.

Haluskan : to render delicate ; to refine (of refinement of language) ; Ht. Abd., 485.

هالن halun. I. Ground-swell ; v. *alun*.

II. (Penang.) To strike ; cf. *balun*.

هالو halau. Driving out ; expulsion. *Pipit tuli makan bèrhujan* ; *ta'-halau, padi habis* ; *hèndak halau, kain basah* : the deaf sparrow is eating (your *padi*) in the rain ; if you do not drive him away your rice will be all eaten up ; if you try to drive him away your clothes will get wet ;—a choice of evils ; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 147. *Galah pènghalau lembu* : a long pole for driving away straying oxen ; Ht. Koris.

هالو halu. See *haluwan*.

هالي halai. Confusing. *Halai-balai* : utterly confused or tangled up ; vague self-contradictory ideas ; Sh. Ung. Bers., 2 ; Sh. Nas., 6 ; Sh. May., 10.

Dalam dunya engkau yang lalai,
'Ashik dengan nasi dan gulai,
'Ilmu akhirat di-halai-balai,
Dalam nuraka badan tersalai :

on earth you were idle and careless, overcome by the joys of curry and of rice ; you were confusedly careless about your own salvation, and your body will therefore be roasted in Hell. See also *balai*.

هام hama. (Kedah.) A very small insect ; Sh. Nas., 6. *H. melayang* : a gnat. See *ama*.

هامس **hamis**. Fish-scented; malodorous; that can be smelt from a distance, like *bělachan* or like fish-manure.

هامق **hamak**. Unobliging; unwilling to do the least thing to help another; gruff and ill-tempered; unpleasant to deal with generally.

هامن **hamun**. Indiscriminate abuse; the action of a person who stands outside an enemy's house and abuses the inmates; reviling. *Maki dan hamun*: insult and reviling; Ht. Ind. Meng.

هاو **hawa**. [Arab. هواء.] Breath, air; affection, lust, desire. *Hawa nafsu*: sensual desires, passions, carnal lusts. *Mēmurut hawa nafsu*: to follow one's fleshly lusts. *Tiyada mahu mēmbunoh Daminah itu dengan hawa nafsu-ku*: I did not wish to slay Daminah solely in my wrath; Ht. Kal. Dam., 146. *Mēngēraskan hawa nafsu*: to intensify one's passions; to harden one's heart against the voice of conscience; Ht. Abd., 262. *Hawa api*: the hot breath of a fire; the fumes from an eruption; Sh. Lamp., 25.

هاور **hawar**. (Kedah.) A pestilence; an epidemic; a murrain.

هاوس **haus**. I. Lessening by wear; being consumed by constant friction or by rust; Sej. Mal., 20; Ht. Abd., 35. Also *aus*, q. v. The word is also used (Ht. Si Misk., 65) of eyesight being ruined by strain.
II. Thirst.

هاي **haya**. *Haya-haya*: swaying from side to side, of the body.

هايت **hayat**. Life. Better (Arab.) *ḥayāt*, q. v.

هايق **hayak**. Sifting, passing through a sieve. Usually *ayak*, q. v.

هام **hayam**. A fowl. Usually *ayam*, q. v.

هاين **hayun**. Swaying, swinging, rocking. Usually *ayun*, q. v.

هان **hanya**. Excepting; saving; unless; only; but only; howbeit; yet; but if. *Karēna anak-ku hanya-lah sa-orang*: for my child is my only child. *Kita hanya-lah duwa orang*: we are only two; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Sēmuwa-nya lumpor kētam hanya di-bukit bukit-sēhaja*: all was crab-holed mud (mangrove swamp) except on the hills; Ht. Abd., 204. *Yang mēngētahuwi hanya-lah Allah*: who know that there is but one God; Sh. Abd. Mk., 73. *Hanya-lah tinggal lombong-nya satu*: there only remained a huge hollow (of a crater); Sh. Lamp., 41.

هاپت **hanyut**. Drifting along with the current or wherever the winds and waves may carry you; adrift, afloat. *Malu bērkayoh pērahu hanyut*: if you are ashamed to use your paddle, the boat will drift (downstream); false pride is an

impediment; Prov. *Malu bērdayong pērahu hanyut*: a similar proverb; J. S. A. S., II., 157. *Hanyut buweh dari hulu sungai Pēlembang itu tērlalu bēsar*: a huge mass of froth came drifting down from the upper waters of the Palembang River; Sej. Mal., 35. *Iya mēndapat sa-orang budak hanyut bērpēgang pada sa-kēping papan*: he came across a boy adrift in the water, clinging to a single plank; Sej. Mal., 131.

Hanyutkan: to set adrift; Muj., 73. *Bērhanyut*: to be adrift; to drift; Ht. Abd., 415. *Bērhanyutan*: adrift; Ht. Abd., 133. *Bērhanyut-hanyut*: to keep drifting about as a ship that is becalmed; Pel. Abd., 8.

هاپر **hanyir**. Fishy; foul-smelling; musty, as old clothes.

هابي **hubaya**. By all means; on every account; in every way; Ht. Sh. Kub., Sh. Bid., 27. *Hubaya-hubaya*: id.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 237.

هبشي **habshî**. Arab. Abyssinian; (by extension) negro; Ht. Gul Bak., 14, 89; Ht. Hamz., 5.

هبلر **habēlor**. [Pers. بلور.] Crystal; also (Penang) piebald; v. هابلر and *abēlor*.

هبوب **hubûb**. Arab. To blow. *Hubûban*: bellows.

هت **hat**. (Penang.) As far as; up to.

هت **hit**. (Penang.) *Mēnchari hit*: to seek a quarrel.

هجا **hijâ'**. Arab. Spelling. Usually pronounced *eja*, q. v.

هجرة **hajrat** or **hijrat**. [Arab. *hajrat*.] The Flight of Muhammad from Mecca; the Hegira, A. D. 622; Ht. Abd., 3.

هدايه **hidâyah**. [Arab. *hidâyat*.] Right guidance; right counsel; leading along the right way; Ht. Kal. Dam., 374. *Dapat h.*: to be warned in a dream.

هدر **hadr**. Arab. Idle, vain, useless. *Mati h.*: to die without obvious cause; (by extension) to be murdered without justice being done on the murderer. Usually *hadar*.

هدهد **hudhud**. Arab. *Burong hudhud*: the hoopoe, a bird which plays an important part in Arab tales.

هديه **hadiyah**. [Arab. *hadiyat*.] A gift, a present; a gift from an inferior to a superior (according to Marsden) but often used loosely of any gift. *Tiyap-tiyap surat yang di-kirinkan itu ada-lah dēngan hadiyah-nya*: every letter that was sent was accompanied by a present, Ht. Abd., 91. *Wang h.*: money gifts; Ht. Abd., 35. *Ada-pun hadiyah-nya itu rotan dan puji-pujiyan-nya itu maki*: his gifts were rattan-blows and his praise was abuse; Ht. Abd., 35.

- هربات **hērbata.** Noise, disturbance, uproar; Sh. Panj. Sg.
- هربب **hērbab** or **harbab.** A viol; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Raj. Sul., 6; Ht. P. J. P. Usually *rēbab*.
- هرت **hērta** or **harta.** [Skr. *artha*.] Property, wealth. *Hērta-nya banyak*: he had much property; his wealth was great.
*Hērta dunya jangan tamā',
 Kalau mati tidak di-ikut*:
 covet not the riches of this world which do not attend you if you die.
- هرت **hērat.** Constriction,—e. g., of the constriction of the waist by a belt, Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. *rat*.
- هرتاوان **hērtawan.** [Adjectival form of *hērta*, q. v.] Wealthy; possessed of property. Also *artawan*.
- هرتل **hertal.** A kind of yellow face-powder applied in order to improve the complexion and washed off shortly after application.
- هردق **hērdek.** Strong reproof; censure; punishment by reproving words,—used of a teacher's censure of an idle boy, Ht. Abd., 24.
- هرغ **hēreng.** The vulture. Also *no'reng*, *reng* and *ēreng*.
- هرق **hērek.** *Mēnghērek*: to shriek, to cry out with pain.
- هرقل **harkal.** Arab. The Byzantine Emperor Heraclius. *Hikāyat perang raja H.*: the story of the war with the Emperor Heraclius; a Malay version of an old Arabic or Persian tale.
- هرکول **hērkula.** A tree (unidentified); Ht. Sh.
- هرک **hērga** or **harga.** [Skr. *argha*.] Price, monetary value. *Sēgala benda masing-masing ada-lah dēngan hērga-nya*: everything was priced; Ht. Abd., 23. *Mēmbēri hadiah sēhaja dēngan tiyada bērhērga*: to give as a present and not at a price; Ht. Abd., 12. *Hērgakan*: to appraise; to price; Ht. Mash., 25.
- هرلغ **harēlong.** An "orlong," a measure = 80 yards linear measure or 6,400 square yards superficial measure. Also *orlong* and *rēlong*.
- هرم **hēram.** Sitting on eggs, of a fowl. See *ēram*.
- هرمز **hurmuz.** Pers. Ormus, in the Persian Gulf.
- هرموزي **hurmuzi.** Pers. Appertaining to Ormus; of Ormus. *Bēnuwa h.*: the land of Ormus; Ht. Kal. Dam., 339.
- هرون **haruwan.** *Ikan haruwan*: a small fresh-water fish, *ophiocephalus punctatus*. *H. tasek*: a salt-water fish, *elacate nigra*.

هرمو **harimau.** A generic name for wild felidæ; a tiger, leopard, or large wild-cat; a type of the strong and ferocious in proverb or fable. *H. bēranak muda*: a tiger with young cubs; a particularly savage character; Prov. *H. sēm-bunyikan kuku*: the tiger is hiding his claws; the velvet glove covers a hand of iron; Prov. *H. bērtēmpek ta'-makan orang*: a tiger that dashes forward but eats nobody; a man whose bark is worse than his bite; Prov. *Anak harimau mēnjadi kuching*: a tiger's cub becoming a cat; a great man's son taking to ignoble occupations; Prov. *Kēchil-kēchil anak harimau*: very small but a tiger's cub for all that; young, but showing signs of future greatness; Prov. *Ta'-akan harimau makan anak-nya*: a tiger does not prey on his young; a plunderer respects the property of other plunderers; Prov. *Harimau mati tinggal bēlang-nya*: when a tiger dies his striped skin remains; the evil that men do lives after them; Prov. *Sudah masok ka-dalam mulut harimau*: he has entered the tiger's mouth (and is not likely to get away); he has gone to certain death or ruin; Prov. *Sapērti kambing dēngan harimau*: like the goat and the tiger; like the wolf and the lamb; Prov., Ht. Abd., 277. *Mēmakai kulit harimau*: to put on a tiger's skin; to bluff; Prov. *Harimau di-takuti ulah sēbab gigi-nya*: the tiger is feared because of his fangs; a disarmed man is harmless; Prov.

H. akar: a large tiger-cat with yellow and black markings; Ht. Abd., 77.

H. 'alam: "Tiger of the World," a title for a distinguished warrior; Ht. Sh. Mard.

H. Allah: "Tiger of God," a title given to Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 76. Cf. *asad*.

H. bēlang rintek: a tiger-cat with small circular spots.

H. bēlang chēchaḥ: the common greyish tiger cat with black spots.

H. bēlang kasau: (Riau, Johor) the common tiger, the striped tiger, *felis tigris*.

H. bēlang tēbuwan: a leopard with ring-like markings; the "yellow panther;" *felis pardus*. Also *h. bintang*.

H. bintang: v. *supra*.

H. buloh: a panther; Marsd.

H. dahan: a large tiger-cat or small tree-leopard; *leopardus macrocedus*.

H. jadi-jadiyan: a were-tiger; a man in tiger's form.

H. kumbang: the black panther; *felis pardus*, var. *niger*.

H. lalat: a peculiar jumping spider.

H. tarum: a large black panther.

H. tēlap: a spotted tree-leopard (unidentified).

H. tērong kasau or *h. torang kasau*: (Kedah) the royal tiger; *felis tigris*.

Tulang harimau mēnangis: the manubrium.

Uban tahi h.: the colour of the hair when just getting grey or when nearly white.

Mërimau : to behave naughtily, of a child.
Also *rimau*.

هس **his**. An interjection ; = fye, for shame.

هست **hasta** or **hësta**. [Skr. *hasta*.] A Malay cubit ; the length of the forearm from elbow to finger-tip. *Chakapan sa-jëngkal di-barwa satu hësta* : give him three inches of words and he will carry off a cubit ; give him the least opening for criticism and he will take your whole character away ; Prov.

هغ **hang**. I. (Kedah.) You ; the pronoun of the second person singular, = (Riau, Johor) *ëngkau* or *kau* ; and (Mënangkabau) *ang*.

Hang pa : you (plural) ; you all. In literature *hang* occurs : Ht. Mar. Mah.

II. An ancient titular prefix to the names of men of some distinction, e.g., *Hang Tuwah*, *Hang Jëbat*.

III. (Onom.) A deep breath.

IV. A matchan or platform for tiger-hunters in the branches of a tree.

هغ **hong**. I. The Sanskrit and Buddhist *Om*, a word of mysterious import sometimes used by Malay witchdoctors (pawangs) in their incantations.

II. *Tikam kaki hong* : to draw a Wah-weh lottery.

هغ **heng**. A cry directing an elephant to turn.

هغك **hongkong**. Hongkong. *Këreta h.* : (Singapore) a jinrikisha.

هغك **hingga**. Limit, boundary ; as far as, until, up to. *H. pada masa ini* : up to the present time. *Dari atas hingga ka-bawah* : from the top to the bottom. *Hingga ka-dalam taman putëri* : even into the princess's garden.

Sa-hingga : until. *Sa-hingga pukul ënam pëtang* : until six in the evening. *Sa-hingga merah-lah këduwa pipi-nya* : until both her cheeks were red.

Përhinggaan : boundary, limit ; Ht. Gul Bak., 144. *Tiyada përhinggaan* : limitless, boundless. *Tiyada tërhingga* : id. ; Sh. Rej., 17 ; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 8. Cf. also *përenggan*.

هغك **hinggut**. (Kedah.) Swaying backwards and forwards, as a rower at the oar ; swaying from side to side as a tree. *Laksana buwah masak lum, di-hinggut përdü luroh sëndiri* : like a fully-ripe fruit which falls when the stem is shaken ; just of the right age or in the right state ; Prov. *Ta'-usah gonchang, ta'-usah hinggut, tiyada tërchabut* : it is no use shaking the trunk from below or the branches from above, the tree is not to be uprooted ; Prov. *Gonchang* is used of shaking a tree-trunk and so shaking down the fruit, *hinggut* of a boy who gets up into the branches of a tree and shakes them so that the fruit falls.

Tërhinggut-hinggut : swaying from side to side ; rocking ; a consequential swagger or strut.

هغك **hinggap**. Perching, settling ; alighting, of a bird. *Maka burung pipit hinggap di-atas chula naga Antaboga* : the sparrow settled on the horn of the dragon Antaboga ; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Akhir-nya iya hinggap di-bëlakang kërbau juga* : it (the *bangau* bird) always settles in the end on the buffalo's back ; a plebeian may rise very high but he will at times betray his plebeian origin ; Prov., Ht. Abd., 115.

هغكو **hanggok**. A variant of *anggok*, q. v.

هغكو **hinggu**. [Skr., id.] *Asafëtida*. Often *inggu*, q. v.

هف **hap**. (Onom.) A dry cough ; the sound made by a man who tries to cough up something that is tickling his throat. *Hap-hap* : id., frequentative.

هفسل **hapsel**. A shell imported from Celebes ; *harpa conoidalis* ; = (English) harp shell ?

هق **hak**. *Hok-hak* : speaking inconsequently and at random.

هق **hok**. I. (Chin.?) *Bunga hok* : a peculiar pattern in cloth ; Kl., v. d. W.
II. See *hak*.

هلامع **halamang**. A heavy broadsword ; also *lamang*.

هالمن **halaman**. A lawn or open space in front of a house or palace ; Ht. Sg. Samb. ; Ht. Ind. Meng. ; Ht. Abd., 171, 415. Also *alaman* and *laman*.

هلب **halba**. [Arab. *حلب*] An aromatic plant ; *fœnum græcum* ; Muj., 48.

هلبالغ **hulubalang**. A military officer ; a leading warrior or champion. *Pakaiyan h.* : uniform ; Ht. Abd., 223. *Mëntëri h.* : civil and military officers. See *hulu*.

هلبغس **hulubangsa**. Original ; the original home of a tribe or nation.

هلبن **halban** or **halëban**. *Kayu halëban* : a tree with light blue flowers, *vitex pubescens*. Also *lëban*.

هلت **hëlat**. Alternate, intervening. Also *ëlat* and *lat*.

هلغ **hëlang**. A hawk or kite ; usually *lang*, q. v.

هلكه **halkah**. A horse-collar.

هلكم **halkum**. [Arab. *هَلْكَأَم*.] Throat, gullet.

هليلتر **halilintar.** A thunderbolt; a flash of lightning. Usually *halintar*.

هليلتر **halintar.** A thunderbolt; a flash of lightning; Sej. Mal., 15. *Bagai halintar mēmbēlah bumi bunyi-nya*: in sound as when the earth is riven by a thunderbolt; Ht. Gul. Bak., 94. *Panah h.*: a thunderbolt; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Batu h.*: fossil stone implements, believed by Malays to be portions of a thunderbolt.

هليلته **halintah.** A horse-leech. Usually *lintah*, q. v.

هلند **holanda.** Dutch, Hollander. *Pēranakkan h.*: of Dutch birth. *Sa-buwah pērahu h.*: a Dutch ship; Ht. Abd., 12.

هلوا **halwa.** [Arab. حلوا.] A generic name given to fruits preserved in sugar, to jams, jellies and confectionery in general; Ht. Abd., 177, 292, 303; Ht. Jay. Lengg. *H. agar-agar*: sea-weed jelly. *H. pala*: nutmegs preserved in syrup.

هلوب **haloba.** Greed, covetousness; to covet. *Dēngan haloba tamā'-nya*: through his covetousness and greed; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Tamā' hilang malu, haloba dapat kēbinasaan*: greed is shameless; covetousness brings ruin; Prov.

هلون **haluwan.** The bows of a boat; the forepart of anything; the course of a ship; the line of fire of guns. *Turun-lah kami ka-sampan, dudok-lah aku di-haluwan*: we all embarked on the boat and I took my seat in the bows; Ht. Abd., 455. *Aleh haluwan ka-laut*: to turn the boat's head out to sea.

H. kēpala biyola: fiddle bows.

H. tēgak: straight bows.

Haluwan is also used of a subject's present when brought to a prince.

هلي **hēlai.** A classifier or numeral coefficient used with words which are the names of thin tenuous objects such as sheets of paper, blades of grass, garments, etc. *Basu sa-hēlai*: a coat; Ht. Abd., 397. *Sa-hēlai sēluwar*: a pair of trousers; Ht. Abd., 314. *Dalam sa-puloh hēlai di-bacha-nya tiga atau ēmpat*: out of some ten pages he read three or four; Ht. Abd., 87. *Bērgantong rambut sa-hēlai*: hanging from a single hair; a precarious or dangerous position; Prov., Ht. Abd., 15. *Tinggal sa-hēlai sa-pinggang*: to have one garment left for one waist; to be left with nothing but the clothes one is standing in; Prov., Ht. Abd., 288, 365.

هليا **haliya.** Ginger, *zingiber officinalis*. *Haliya tiyada tumbuh*: the ginger (when planted) does not grow,—a rhyming equivalent for *sētiya tiyada tēgoh*: her troth (when plighted) is insecure; Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Ind. Nata, Ht. Sh. Kub. *Ayer h.*: ginger syrup; Muj., 51.

H. hutan: a plant, *globba* sp. *H. bara* or *h. padi*, and *h. nasi* or *h. china*: varieties of ginger.

هليج **haleja.** A kind of cloth.

هليشن **halipan.** A generic name for centipedes; Ht. Abd., 88, 208, 284. In colloquial language usually *lipan*.

H. bara: a centipede with a very dark back and light coloured stomach and legs; it is reputed very venomous; Ht. Abd., 208.

H. laut: a sea centipede: a *nereis*.

H. paban: the common house-centipede.

H. pēsan-pēsan: a very venomous centipede (according to Marsden); in Riau *pēsan-pēsan* is a venomous spider.

H. tanah: a common centipede which is dug out of the earth.

H. tandok: an unidentified variety.

Jari h.: a pattern made by cutting trailers diagonally from the midrib of a palm leaf.

هلمين **halimun.** Invisibility; the magic art of rendering oneself invisible or of rendering objects transparent. *Jika aku hēndak halimunan ta'-dapat-tiyada aku mati juga di-bunuh orang*: if even I could render myself invisible I should meet a violent death at the hands of others; Sej. Mal., 56.

هم **ham** or **hēm.** Onom. Hum; h'm.

هم **hum.** I. Arab. They; the third personal plural pronoun.

II. Arab. A possessive pronominal suffix, of the third person plural in the genitive and accusative cases.

III. To sew cloth or silk on the edge of a mat.

هم **hum.** Arab. Care, depression.

هيب **hamba.** A slave; a self-depreciatory expression often used by an inferior in addressing a superior, cf. *sēhaya* and *beta* (less humble expressions) and *patek* and *pachal* (terms of greater humility). *H. tuwan, h. datok, h. ēncheh*, etc.: "my lord's servant, I, myself;—terms used to superiors of different ranks. *Orang mēnjuwal hamba*: a slave-dealer; Ht. Abd., 18.

H. Allah: God's slaves; God's poor; Ht. Abd., 25, 209.

H. kompēni: convicts (in the early days of Singapore); Ht. Abd., 326.

H. raja: slaves of the Sovereign.

H. sēhaya: slaves of all grades; slaves generally.

Bērhamba: (1) possessed of slaves; Ht. Abd., 16; (2) to serve; Sh. Abd. Mk., 83.

Bērhambakan: to receive as a servant or slave; to reduce to slavery; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Koris. *Pērhambakan* and *mēmpērhambakan*: id.; Sh. Lail Mejn., 18; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 4; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Mash. *Mēmpērhambakan diri*: to give oneself as a slave; (by extension of meaning) to marry.

Di-përhamba : to be a slave, to be in service.
Yang-di-përhamba : your servant.

Këhambaan : slavery; Ht. Isk. Dz.

هباڠ **hëmbachang**. The horse-mango, *mangifera foetida*. Also *bachang*, *machang*, *mëmbachang*, etc.

هبالڠ **hëmbalang**. Rolling or tumbling along; rolling over and over as a ball when running along the ground. *Batu itu-pun tërhëmbalang-lah* : the rocks came rolling down; Ht. Sh. Kub. Also: Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Gul Bak., 149.

هبالو **hëmbalau**. Lac, solder, sealing-wax. Also *ëmbalau*, q. v., and (Kedah) *malau*.

هبت **hambat**. Pursuit, chasing, rushing after. *Patek sakaliyan di-hambat gëroda* : we are all being pursued by a griffin; Sh. Bid., 3. *Bër-përang hambat bërhambat* : to fight, pursuing and pursued; a running fight; Sh. Pr. Ach., 17. *Lari bërhambat hambatan* : to run after one another; Sej. Mal., 45.

هبت **hëmbat**. Swishing, whipping; = *ëmbat*, q. v.

هبر **hambar**. I. Tastelessness, insipidity, lack of flavour. Also *ambar*.

II. [Arab. 'anbar.] A generic name given to a number of viscous substances in use in the Malay pharmacopœia. Also *ambar*, q. v.

هبر **hambor**. I. Strewing, dropping down, scattering. *Hambor-hambor* : largesse; coin scattered into a crowd; gifts of small coins or tokens when distributed on a large scale.¹ *Hamboran* : id.; Sh. Bid., 127. *Hamborkan* : to scatter (e.g., flowers or largesse or gems); Sh. Jur. Bud., 41; Sh. Bid., 127. *Mënghamborkan* : id.; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Bërhamboran* : strown, scattered about the ground; dropping, of tears; flowing, of blood or perspiration; Ht. Abd., 15, 285; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Sri Ben., 4; J. I. A., I., 81. *Mënghambor* : to spread, to spread out; to drop, of words "dropping" from the lips. *M. bëhana* : to allow one's voice to flow out; (poetically) to speak; Sh. Abd. Mk., 117. *Mënghambori bëhana* : id.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 15, 32. *Tërhambor* : fallen out, dropped. *Sapërti mutiyara yang tërhambor daripada karangannya* : like pearls fallen from their settings; Ht. Abd., 79.

Also *ambor*.

II. To spring or curvet or prance, of a horse; to leap, of a tiger; Ht. Abd., 78, 107.

هبس **hëmbus**. Blowing, puffing, making a current of air. *Hëmbusan* : bellows. *Hëmbuskan* : to blow (with the breath) at anything, e.g., as one blows out a light or on food to make it cold; Ht. Sh.; Muj., 74. *Mënghëmbus-hëmbus nafas-nya* : to snort violently, to breathe hard,—of a frightened horse; Ht. Abd., 78. Also *ëmbus*.

1. Thus at the funeral of the late Sultan Abubakar of Johor each guest was presented with a small gold or silver token stamped with the word "ambor-ambor," a survival of the idea of scattering gold and silver in largesse.

هبس **himbas**. A variant of *imb*, q. v.

هبس **humbas**. A variant of *umb*, q. v.

هبع **hambong**. The surge or swell of the waves; = *ambong*, II.

هبل **hambal**. A thick plain rug used as a mattress or cushion; Ht. Koris. Also *ambal*.

هبن **humban**. *Humban tali* : a kind of sling. Also *umban*.

هبو **himbau**. To throw a stick not as one throws a spear but by grasping one end of it and sending it boomerang-like through the air. The word is used especially of throwing a stick into the branches of a tree so as to knock down fruit.

هه **himmat**. Arab. Solicitude, care, anxiety, trouble. *Dëngan bëbërapa himmat nâkhodâ* : by dint of great care on the captain's part; Pel. Abd., 142. *Salah h.* : a dilemma; a choice of evils. See also *himat*.

هزه **hamzah**. Arab. The name of the well-known diacritical mark ء.

هف **hampa** or **hëmpa**. Lacking contents, empty, hollow, idle, useless, worthless. *Di-lihat-nya lukah-nya hëmpa* : he saw that his fish-traps were empty; Sej. Mal., 55. *Buni yang hëmpa yang tiyada orang diyami-diyami* : a desolate land and one that men do not inhabit; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Përgi hëmpa sêhaja* : to go to a place without obtaining what one went for; Bint. Tim., 23 Feb., 95. *Jangan lama sangat takhta baginda hëmpa* : let not the king's throne lack an occupant too long; Ht. Koris. *Hëmpakan 'âdil* : to bring justice to nought; to ignore the right; Sh. Peng., 26.

هفت **hamput**. A variant of *amput*, q. v.

هفت **hëmpit** or **himpit**. I. Squeezing; wedging in between two surfaces; Sh. Lamp., 8; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 105.

II. (Kedah.) Shy, of a horse or other animal. *Badaq h.* : a small species of tapir.

هفدل **hëmpëdal**. The gizzard. Also *ëmpëdal* and *pëdal*.

هفدو **hëmpëdu**. The gall. *Pundi-pundi h.* : the gall bladder. *Tërlëbeh pahit daripada h.* : more bitter than gall; Ht. Abd., 42.

هفر **hampar**. Spreading over a flat surface; spreading out. *Baginda mënyurohkan orang hampar khaimah-nya itu* : the king ordered his tent to be opened out for his use; Ht. Koris. *Batu h.* : bed-rock.

Hamparan: a carpet; a mat; matting of any sort; any floor-covering; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Koris; Ht. Gul Bak., 69; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4.

Hamparkan: to spread out, to stretch out. *Mēnghamparkan*: id. *H. tikar*: to spread out a mat; Sh. Sing. Terb., 4. *M. sayap*: to extend its wings, of a bird; Ht. Raj. Sul., 1; Ht. Sh. Kub., 8.

Tērhampar: stretched out or spread out; lying so as to expose a large amount of surface; lying on one's face or back. *Pasir-nya tērhalu puteh saperti kain tērhampar*: its sand was very white as though a cloth had been spread out (over the ground); Sej. Mal., 46. *Tērhampar ka-darat*: cast ashore, of a ship-wrecked man; Sh. A. R. S. J., 6.

هَمِير **hampir**. Proximity, near, hard by. *H. sarupa huruf*: nearly identical with letters; very like human writing; Ht. Abd., 21. *Tiyada bērani hampir ka-pada sarang lēbah itu*: not daring to go near that hive; Ht. Abd., 25. *Bunting hampir bēranak*: near the term of pregnancy.

Hampir-hampir: very near, about up to. *H.-h. pengan*: nearly fainting. *Hampiri*: to approach, to near, to go near to; Ht. Abd., 247; Sh. Nas., 3. *Mēnghampiri*: id.; Ht. Gul Bak., 7, 24, 49. *Hampirkan*: to keep close to one, to get close to; Sh. Nas., 9; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 8. *Bērhampiran*: in the vicinity, close by; Sh. Abd. Mk., 126.

هَمِيس **hampas**. Dregs; dross; the residuum at the bottom of a cup of coffee; the worthless or inedible part of anything. *H. kofi*: coffee dregs. *H. tēbu*: megass; the fibre of the sugar cane when the juice has been crushed out of it. *H. sutēra*: silk dross. *Saperti tēbu, azer-nya di-makan hampas-nya di-buwang*: like sugar-cane of which one sucks out the juice and throws away the pith; to take out the best part of anything and then throw it away; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 59; cf. also Ht. Abd., 427; J. S. A. S., XI., 35.

هَمِيس **hampus**. Wiping out, blotting out, erasing. Also *hapus*.

هَمِيس **hēmpas**. Dashing down violently; dashing anything against a hard surface; throwing down anything with a jerk. *Hēmpaskan*: to dash down. *Mēnghēmpaskan*: id. *Bēbērapa banyak papan lōh yang pēchah-pēchah di-hēmpaskan uleh guru-ku di-kēpala-ku*: many were the slates that were broken owing to my teacher dashing them down on my head; Ht. Abd., 22. *Mēnghēmpaskan bēban*: to cast down a load that one is carrying; Ht. Gul Bak., 56. *Mēnghēmpaskan diri*: to throw oneself down on the ground; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Gul Bak., 130.

Mēnghēmpas or *mēnghēmpas diri*: to break, of waves. *Saperti ombak mēnghēmpas bunyinya*: like the sound of waves breaking (on the beach); Ht. Ind. Meng.

Tērhēmpas: dashed down; fallen violently against. *Saperti kaca tērhēmpas di-atas batu*: like glass when falling heavily on stone; Ht. Abd., 447. *Biyar tērletak jangan tērhēmpas*: let a thing belaid down, not thrown down; do things gently, as violence often defeats the object in view; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., III., 26.

هَمِيس **hampong**. A variant of *ampong*, q. v.

هَمِيس **hēmpēlas**. A generic name for a number of plants, fan-palms (*licuala*) and others. Also *palas*, *ēmpēlas* and *mēmpēlas*.

هَمِيس **hēmpēlam**. The mango, *mangifera indica*. Also *ēmpēlam* and *mēmpēlam*.

هَمِيس **himpun**. Assembly in one place; gathering together. *Himpunkan* and *mēnghimpunkan*: to collect together (any things or persons); to make a collection of. *Di-himpunkan-nya sēgala kitāb-kitāb*: he collected all the books; Ht. Abd., 443. *Bērhimpun*: to meet together; to gather together (intransitive). *Pērhimpunan*: a meeting, a gathering, a collection; Ht. Abd., 214, 367.

هَمِيس **hēmpulor**. I. The pith of any tree with a soft heart. Also *mēmpulor*.

II. *Hēmpulor rimba*: a tree, *randia anisophylla*; also *mēmpulor* and *ēmpulor*.

هَمِيس **hun**. [Chin. *hun*.] A small weight used in selling opium; a "hoon" or one-tenth of a mace (*chên*); a hundredth of a tael.

هَمِيس **hantar**. I. Conveying, escorting, conducting; conducting away, speeding the parting guest; (in common colloquial language) sending away in a person's charge. *Di-hantar nasi ka-situ*: my dinner used to be sent there; Ht. Abd., 29.

Hantarkan and *mēnghantarkan*: to accompany away, to escort, to convey. *Pulang di-hantarkan uleh bēbērapa orang pēri*: returning escorted by a number of fairies; Ht. Gul Bak., 110. *Ku hantarkan-lah akandiya sampai ka-pērahu*: I accompanied him as far as the ship; Ht. Abd., 362. *Sēhaya mahu hantarkan ka-Bēnggala kapada tuwan jēndēral Bēnggala*: I wish to send it to Bengal to the Governor General; Ht. Abd., 260.

Mēnghantar: to go in any one's company. *Mēnghantari*: id.; Sej. Mal., 95.

II. Lying prostrate, lying spread out. *Hantarkan*: to spread out; to lay down as one lays down jewellery when stripping for the bath; Ht. Mash., 79. *Bērhanntaran*: lying stretched on the ground, as logs of wood; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Tērhanntar*: stretched out, as a dead body; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Tuboh sēgala yang mati tērhanntar di-medan*: with the bodies of the slain stretched out on the field of battle; Ht. Sh. Kub.

هَمِيس **hanting**. *Huntang-hanting*: loosely hanging; pendulous. See *anting*.

هنتڠ **huntang**. See *hanṭing* and *untang*.

هنتاپ **hantap**. Heavy for its size; closely compressed; specific gravity.

هنتف **hintip**. Jav. Peering, spying out; = *hintai*. Also *intip*.

هنتق **hěntak**. A variant of *ěntak*, q. v.

هنتق **henteḱ**. Winnowing with side-long jerks; v. *enteḱ*.

هنتم **hěntam**. Striking, stamping the foot on anything, knocking down; Pel. Abd., 72.

هنتو **hantu**. An evil spirit, a ghost or goblin; also (Straits Settlements) a gambling informer. *Ada banyak hantu shaitān di-kota itu*: there are many ghosts and evil spirits in the fort; Ht. Abd., 62. *Měmēliharakan h.*: to keep a familiar spirit; Ht. Abd., 390. *Měmbēla h.*: id. *Běrhantu*: to exorcise evil spirits or otherwise have dealings with them; the practice of the black art; Ht. Abd., 204.

H. bangkit: a "sheeted" ghost; the ghost of a man wearing his grave-clothes.

H. bēliyan: the tiger-spirit; v. *bēliyan*.

H. bungkus: the *h. bangkit*, so called from the appearance of the grave-clothes.

H. dagok: clouds on the horizon believed to be the ghosts of murdered men.

H. doman: (Kedah) a dog-faced spirit, a survival of the Hanuman legend.

H. gērugul: a forest demon that strikes people dumb.

H. golek: the *h. bangkit* so called because the ghost fettered by its grave-clothes can only move along by rolling over the ground.

H. jamuwan: a familiar spirit.

H. kēramat: the spirit haunting a *kēramat*, q. v.

H. kochong: the *h. bangkit* so called from the way the grave-clothes are tied up.

H. orang mati di-bunoh: the ghost of a murdered man;—a very revengeful ghost.

H. pēmburu: the Spectre Huntsman of Malay legend.

H. pēnyakit: a spirit of disease.

H. raya: an incestuous evil spirit of great power and treachery.

H. rimba: a ghost haunting the jungle; an evil spirit of the woods very dangerous to lonely travellers; Ht. Best.

H. tanah: the gnomes or goblins of the soil who have to be propitiated by miners, land-cultivators, etc.

Achan h.: v. *achan*.

Burong h.: an owl.

Di-rasok h.: to be attacked by an evil spirit.

Jari h.: the middle finger.

Kēna h.: to be the victim of a spirit.

Kēna imbasan h.: to be afflicted by a passing spirit of disease.

Siput h. laut: a shell (unidentified).

Hantu when applied to plant names has the meaning "wild" as against "cultivated" (by human agency), the theory being that ghosts plant these wild plants.

هنتي **hěnti**. Stopping; putting an end to; terminating; coming to an end. *Hěntikan*: to stop (a man); to keep a man waiting; Sej. Mal., 94; to cause him to desist from doing a thing, Muj., 62. *Běrhěnti*: to come to a stop. *Děngan tiyada běrhěnti*: without stopping; Ht. Abd., 29. *Běrhěntikan*: to terminate; to put a stop to. *Pěrhěntiyan*: stoppage, ending, close. *Těmpat pěrhěntiyan*: a place of stoppage; Ht. Abd., 37. *Gěnděrang pěrhěntiyan*: a drum beating to bring an army to a halt; Ht. Isk. Dz.

هنتي **hintai**. Gazing at, spying, watching, keeping an eye on. *Laksana kucing mēnghintai pērburuwan*: like the cat watching its prey; Ht. Raj. Sul., 26.

هنتي **hanti**. *Hěntak-hanti*: convulsive tapping or movement; v. *ěntak*.

هنتيمن **hěntimun**. A generic name for cucumbers melons, gourds, etc. Also *timun*, *měntimun*, *ěntimun*, etc.

هنتيت **hinjit**. A variant of *inchit*, q. v.

هنتجر **hunjor**. Stretching out, projection; Ht. Sh. Mard., Ht. Mar. Mah. Also *unjor*, q. v.

هنتجف **hunjap**. A variant of *unjap*, q. v.

هنتجل **hěnjāl**. A variant of *ěnjāl*, q. v.

هنتجم **hunjam** or **hěnjam**. Thrusting anything violently into the earth; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Best. Also *unjam*, q. v.

هنتچت **hinchit**. Departure; exit; quitting; clearing out; = *inchit*, q. v.

هنتچت **hinchut** or (Kedah) **hENCHOT**. Variants of *inchut*, q. v.

هنتچر **hanchor**. Dissolution; melting; being crushed to powder; being reduced to liquid form. *Mēnikam dan mēnchēnchang mayat sa-hingga hanchor-lah tiyada bērkětahuwan rupa*: stabbing and slashing the corpse till it was cut to pieces and quite unrecognizable; Ht. Abd., 248. *Ringgit pun hanchor-lah saperti timah*: the dollars melted like tin; Ht. Abd., 364. *Sěnjata itu-pun hanchor-lah saperti lilin*: the weapons were crushed up as though made of wax; Ht. Sg. Samb. *H. hati*: feeling crushed; feeling "very much cut up"; oppression of spirits. *Těrlalu hanchor rasa-nya hati Sang Samba saperti di-hiris dēngan sēmbilu*: Sang Samba felt utterly heart-broken, he felt as though his heart had been sliced to pieces with a sharp bamboo-knife; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Puchok pauh bërulam pauh,
Pêtang-pêtang kachau inti;
Sayang sêhaya bërkaſeh jauh,
Pêtang-pêtang hanchor hati:*

alas! I love the absent: evening by evening my heart is oppressed.

H. luloh: utterly crushed or melted; a strong form of *hanchor*; Ht. Sg. Samb. *H. luloh di-dalam hati*: utterly heart-broken; J. I. A., I., 448.

Mêngghanchorkan: to reduce to fragments; to crush to powder; to melt. *M. hati*: to melt the hearts (of an audience); to sadden; Ht. Koris.

هنجح **hanching**. Rank, foul, disgusting,—of smell. Used of the smell of urinals, etc.

هنجي **hanchai**. Letting go, losing hold of; v. *anchai*.

هندايغ **hëndayong**. *Ayer hëndayong*: saliva from the roof of the mouth.

هندستان **hindustân**. Pers. India; Ht. Abd., 39.

هندق **hëndak**. Wish, desire, intention, purpose, longing; an auxiliary in forming the future. *Hëndak ka-mana*: whither will you be going. *Hëndak-lah iya bërpengêtahuwan*: he should be possessed of knowledge.

Hëndakkan: to desire; to want anything; to lust after, to love. *Jikalau sunggoh tuwan-hamba hëndakkan hamba*: if you really love me; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Kêhëndak: wish, desire; passion, lust, will; intention, drift, meaning. *Dëngan takdir Allah mëlakukan kêhëndak-nya atas hamba-nya*: by the decree of God who works His will upon us his slaves; Ht. Abd., 12. *Sapërti kêhëndak tuwan putëri*: as the princess pleases. *Mënguraikan kêhëndak kitâb itu*: to make out the drift of the book.

Bërkêhëndak: to be desirous of; to entertain a hope or desire; to be in love with. *B. bërtutor mëlayu*: to be anxious to speak Malay; Ht. Abd., 346. *B. akan përempuwan*: to take a fancy to a woman; Ht. Abd., 158.

Sa-kêhëndak: in accordance with one's wishes; at one's will. *Mëmbuwat dëngan sa-kêhëndak-nya*: to do what one pleases.

*Sa-bërang Përai tanah yang rata,
Buleh bërjalan sa-kêhëndak kaki;
Bëngkalai tërtinggal janggal di-mata,
Pantang tukang pësudahkan bëhagi:*

Province Wellesley is a level land where one can walk wherever one's feet wish to go.

Kêhëndaki: to wish, to desire; to lust after, to set one's heart on; Ht. Abd., 23, 71, 443, etc. *Kêhëndakkan*: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 103.

Also (colloquially in Kedah) *nak*.

هندق **hindek**. Leverage by pressure with the foot. *Lang h.*: a bird of prey (unidentified). *Lësong h.*: a heavy rice-pounder worked with the foot.

هندل **handal**. Trusty, reliable.

هندل **hendel**. An outward sweep of the arm in dancing; v. *endel*.

هندو **hindu**. Hindoo, Indian. *Orang h.*: an Indian (other than a Muhammadan from India). *Tiga bëhagiyan orang islâm dan sa-bëhagi orang hindu*: three-fourths were Muhammadans and one-fourth Hindoos; Ht. Abd., 39. *Orang hindu datang-lah masok igama islâm*: Hindoos came to Malacca and turned Muhammadan; Ht. Abd., 11. Cf. *hindî*.

هندومن **handoman**. The Sanskrit Hanuman; the Monkey-God. Also *Sang Sëri Hanoman* and *Sang Hanoman*. See *hanoman*.

هندي **handai**. Companion, associate, comrade, intimate friend; Ht. Abd., 445; Ht. Gul Bak., 17, 42; Ht. Sg. Samb.

هندي **hindî**. Pers. Indian; appertaining to India. *Hikâyat h.*: an Indian tale; Ht. Gul Bak., 157. This word has no special reference to the Hindoo religion.

هنديا **hindiya**. India,—in the expression *yang bërhumat hindiya kompëni*: the Honourable East India Company; Ht. Abd., 265.

هنغ **hëning**. Limpid, pure, clear, transparent,—of water and other liquids; (by metaphor) pure-hearted, guileless, free from ill-will or bad intent. *Hëningkan*: to purify (the heart); Sh. Jub. Mal., 15.

هنومن **hanoman**. [Skr. *hanumant*.] The Monkey-God; a monkey. *Sang Sëri H.*: Hanuman the Monkey-God; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sang H.*: id. *Bërchap h.*: with the monkey as an emblem; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sapërti Hanoman, gunong pun dapat di-bangkit-nya*: like Hanuman, he can even lift mountains; Ht. Ism. Yat., 1. Also *handoman*. The *hantu doman* is a survival of the Hanuman legend.

هنيق **hënniyak**. Stamping down with the feet, pounding down. Also *ënniyak*.

هو **huwa**. Arab. He, i.e., God.

هوا **hawâ**. Arab. Breath, air, affection, desire, lust, sensuality; inclination, will, wish; a blast. Pronounced *hawâ*.

هوبغ **hubong**. Connection; linking. *Yang patut di-hubong di-chëraikan-nya*: (words) that should have been linked together, he separated; Ht. Abd., 150. *Hubongan*: link, connection.

Përhubongan : id.; Muj., 11. *Hubongan huruf yang bukan-bukan* : impossible combinations of letters; Ht. Abd., 185. *Hubongkan* : to combine; to link together; to join. *Měnghubongkan* : id.; Ht. Abd., 187. *Bërhubong* : linked with; connected with, e.g., by intermarriage, Pel. Abd., 79.

هوت huwet. A sidelong movement with the blade of the paddle so as to turn a boat's head; a sidelong movement of a shield so as to turn aside a blow; Ht. Hamz., 27, 89. Also *uwet*.

هوتغ hutang. Debt; owing; indebtedness. *Hutang mas dapat di-bayar hutang budi di-bawa mati* : a debt of money may be paid, a debt of kindness abides till death; Prov., Ht. Abd., 179. *Měnjadi ringan hutang-hutang* : the lightening of the burden of my debts; Pel. Abd., 5. *H. kěpala* : a debt for which a man is answerable with his life. *Hutang-hutangan* : debts generally; indebtedness. *Běrhutang* : to owe. *Surat tanda tangan iya běrhutang* : a promissory note; an acknowledgement of indebtedness; Ht. Abd., 43. *Orang běrhutang* : the debtor. *Orang hutangan* : the creditor. *Piyutang* : a debt; money owed.

هوتن hutan. Jungle, forest, wilderness; (by extension) appertaining to the forest, wild. *Babi h.* : wild pig. *Anjing h.* : wild dogs. *Ayam h.* : jungle-fowl; Ht. Abd., 88. *Bunga-bunga h.* : wild flowers; Ht. Abd., 385. *Orang h.* : "a wild man," a name applied by Malays to the men of the aboriginal tribes of the Peninsula and by Europeans to the mias or "orang outang" of Borneo, v. Ht. Abd., 89. *Orang h.* is also used by metaphor to signify a rough boor; *karēna orang hutan tiyada iya tahu bichara bēhasa nēgēri* : for he is a boorish jungle-dweller who knows not the courtesies of towns; Ht. Mash., 10.

هوجت hujat. To reproach; to revile; to blaspheme

هوجغ hujung. Extremity, end, point. *Ada yang tajam hujung-nya* : some had sharp points. *H. tēlunjuk* : the tip of the index-finger; Ht. Abd., 35. *H. tanah* : a cape, a promontory. *H. mata* : the outer corner of the eye; = *ekor mata*. *Běrhujuong* : with a point, pointed. *Běrtikam kēris běrhujuong-hujongan* : fighting with the points of their daggers; fencing, not cutting; Ht. P. J. P. Also *ujung*.

هوجن hujan. Rain. *H. jatuh ka-pasir* : rain falling on sand; ineffective work; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 162. *H. bərbalek ka-langit* : the rain returns to the sky; the utterly unexpected is happening; Prov., Ht. Abd., 150. *Sadikit hujan banyak yang basah* : a little rain makes many wet; a little mischief often does much harm; Prov. *Ada hujan ada panas* : it rains sometimes and is fine sometimes;—a rhyming equivalent for *ada hari boleh balas* : a time will come when you can avenge an injury; Prov. *H. kēris lēmbeng, nēgēri kita; hujan mas perak nēgēri orang* ; it may rain daggers and spears

but it is our own country; it may rain gold and silver but it is a foreign land; better discomfort at home than wealth abroad; Prov. *H. abu* : a rain of ashes in a volcanic eruption.

H. akhir : the last rains of the rainy season.

H. awal : the early rains of the wet season.

H. batu : hail.

H. bongsu : = *h. akhir*.

H. bubok : mist; "steamy" weather.

H. bunut : very heavy rain; rain coming down in sheets.

H. dēras : pouring rain.

H. hambat mēntuwa : intermittent showers; showers apparently chasing each other.

H. lēbat : rain in heavy drops; heavy rain.

H. panas : rain in bright sunshine.

H. rēnnyai : drizzling rain.

H. rintek-rintek : rain just enough to make spots on the dust; rain in few drops.

H. sulong : = *h. awal*.

H. tiyada boleh chēlek mata : rain so heavy that "one cannot open and close the eyes in it."

Awan mēngandong h. : rain-clouds.

Ayer h. : rain water.

Hari h. : rainy weather.

Kětika h. or *musim h.* : the rainy season.

Tēdoh h. : the cessation of rain.

Turun h. : the fall of rain.

Hujani : to rain down upon. *Měnghujani* : id. *Hujani dēngan panah* : to cause a rain of arrows to fall upon (anyone); Ht. Sg. Samb.

Kēhujanan : the state of being rained upon; exposed to rain. *Sapērti kambing kēhujanan* : like goats left out in the rain (bleating miserably); Ht. Koris.

Měnghujankan : (1) to rain down (arrows, etc.); (2) to expose to rain. *Měnghujankan sēnjata* : to rain weapons on an enemy; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Mahu-kah orang mēnghujankan garam-nya* : will a man put out salt into the rain; Prov.

هوجه hujah. Questioning, cross-examination; = *ujah*.

هودر hudar. (Kedah.) To run away; to abscond; to bolt.

هودغ hudang. A generic name for shrimps, prawns, lobsters, etc.

H. bēngkara : the king-crab, *limulus moluccensis*. Also *h. kara* and *h. mēngkara*.

H. bubok : a shrimp.

H. duri : a small prawn which is dried and preserved.

H. galah : the lobster.

H. gēragau : (Malacca) the shrimp, = *h. pēpai*.

H. kēpai or *h. pēpai* : the small shrimps which are made into *bēlachan*.

H. loboḡ : the common prawn.

H. sungai : the fresh-water prawn.

H. abang, *h. gantong*, *h. jēriyat*, *h. karah* (a black prawn), and *h. pantai* : unidentified crustacea.

Burong h. or *raja h.* : a large bird of the snipe or sand-piper class.

هودم **hudam**. Dulled, faded, of colouring ; dimmed, of brilliancy. See *udam*.

هوده **hudoh**. (Kedah.) Ugly, hideous, repulsive ; = (Riau, Johor) *udoh*.

هودي **hudai**. *Orang hudai* or *orang udai* : the name of an aboriginal tribe in the Malay Peninsula ; Ht. Abd., 388, 389.

هورت **hurut**. Rubbing the hands over anything ; massage ; removing padi-grains by pulling the stalk through the hands. Also *urut*, q. v.

هورس **hurus**. (Kedah.) Rubbing ; = *urus*.

هورغ **hurong**. Crowding, swarming over ; — used especially of ants or fruit-flies swarming on anything they find edible. *Di-hurong sēmut* : covered with ants. *Di-hurong langau* : covered with flies ; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 12. *Batu mas hurong* : iron pyrites ; so called from the numerous glittering dots on its surface.

هورف **hurip**. Jav. Alive, living ; also *urip*.

هورف **hurup**. Money-changing. Also *urup*, q. v.

هورو **huru**. *Huru-hara* : uproar, turmoil, tumult ; Ht. Abd., 81, 365 ; Ht. Gul Bak., 69. Cf. *haru* and *hara*.

هوري **hurai**. Disentangling, loosening, unwinding ; solving. *Huraikan* : to disentangle ; to solve a problem ; to make out the meaning of an obscure passage ; Sh. Ul., 13 ; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 3. Usually *urai*, q. v.

هوف **huwap**. Vapour, steam. See also *uwap*, and *wap*.

هوكر **hukor**. Linear measurement. Also *ukor*, q. v.

هوكتف **hukup**. A variant of *ukup*, q. v.

هوكين **hokiyan**. [Chin. *hok-kièn*.] Fuh-kien ; a province of China. *Orang china h.* : a Chinese from the Fuh-kien province ; cf. Pel. Abd., 40. Pronounced *hok-kièn*.

هوگه **hogoh**. To mimic a man's action, of a monkey.

هولت **hulat**. A worm ; a variant of *ulat*, q. v.

هولر **hulor**. Letting go, slacking ; letting a rope become loose ; letting the arm hang down slackly. *Hulorkan* : to slacken. *Tērḡulor tērsēntap* : letting go and pulling in ; playing a fish on a line ; (by metaphor) playing fast and loose with one's promises or constantly changing one's intentions.

هولم **hulam**. Vegetable accessories to a dish ; vegetable condiments ; Sej. Mal., 45 ; Pel. Abd., 37 ; J. S. A. S., XI., 38, 43 ; = *ulam*, q. v.

هولند **holanda**. Dutch, Hollander. Also *bēlanda* and *wolanda*.

هولو **hulu**. Head ; upper portion ; beginning ; the upper waters of a river ; the uplands of a country. See *ulu*.

هولي **huli**. I. (Kedah.) Kneading ; squeezing down dough. See *uli*.

II. *Huli-huli* : ramming down the charge of a muzzle-loading gun. Also *uli-uli*.

هوم **homa** or **huma**. “Dry” or “hill” padi cultivation in contradistinction to the planting of padi in swamps ; a clearing on high land for planting purposes of any sort. *Homa orang yang bērtanam sireh* : a clearing made by *sireh* planters ; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Bērkēliling homa itu* : round the clearing ; Ht. Best.

Bērhoma : to plant hill-padi ; Sej. Mal., 27, 42. *Orang bērhoma* : a padi-planter (on high land) ; Ht. Mash., 63. *Pērhomaan* : a cultivated clearing ; Ht. Bakht., 83 ; Sej. Mal., 42.

هوم **homam**. [Tam. ; from Skr.] An Indian burnt offering.

هومن **human**. *Human-human* : protracted and wearisome repetition ; v. *uman*.

هون **huna**. Skr. A pagoda ; Kl.

هونر **honar**. [Pers. هنر ?] Shame, disgrace, discredit ; a subject of reproach or censure. *Kata-nya siapa mēmbuwat honar* : he said, who brings this disgraceful charge ; Sh. Pr. Turk., 12. *Jangan-lah banyak bērbuwat honar* : do not try to make too much of this fault ; Ht. Gul Bak., 79.

Yang nikāḡ di-Ambon itu-lah bēnar ;

Yang di-Mēlaka tēntu-lah honar :

the wedding at Amboyna was a good and valid one ; that at Malacca was a discreditable business ; Sh. Peng., 22. *Khabar bērhonar* : a scandal ; Sh. Put. Ak., 9.

هونس **hunus**. Drawing a sword or other weapon from its scabbard ; unsheathing ; drawing a finger out of a ring. *Di-hunus-nya kēris-nya* : he drew his kris ; Ht. Abd., 99. *Di-hunus-nya chinchin* : he took off the ring ; Ht. Gul Bak., 41 ; cf. also Sej. Mal., 153. *Tērḡhunus* : drawn out ; bared ; naked, of a blade. *Pēdang tērḡhunus* : a naked sword ; Ht. Raj. Sul., 12. *Pēdang yang tērḡhunus* : id. ; Ht. Abd., 313.

هوي hui. An interjection of astonishment.

هوي hoe. [Chin. *hōē*.] A society, especially what is known as a "hoey" or Chinese secret society. *Tien-te-hoe*: the Triad society. [Chin. *thien-tē-hōē*]; the Heaven and Earth Society, a very turbulent Chinese secret society in the early days of Singapore according to Abdullah.

هويغ huyong or hoyong. Reeling, staggering, swaying, shaking; rolling as a ship. *H. goy-ang*: to roll about. *Bērhu Yong sēpah*: to move the betel-nut about in one's mouth.

هي hai. A vocative interjection; O. *Hai saudara-ku*: O my brother. Also *he*.

هي he. I. An interjection used as a vocative; O. *He abang*: brother! Cf. *hai*, which is more literary.

II. An interjection of astonished exclamation; an interjection of interest; hullo; what is that.

هيب hiba. [Arab. حب, love.] Yearning; love, regret, passionate longing; Ht. Abd., 194, 361. See *iba*.

هيان haibân. Arab. Terrific, alarming, frightful, hideous.

هيبات haibat. Arab. Fear, panic; also (in Malay) of a terrifying appearance, awe-inspiring. *H. bunyi-nya*: of terrifying sound; Ht. Abd., 328, 363. *Sa-orang jin yang amat haibat rupa-nya*: a demon of terrible aspect; Ht. Gul Bak., 44.

هيبور hibor. Consoling, soothing; comfort, consolation. *Mēnghibor, hiborkan* and *mēnghiborkan*: to comfort, to console, to allay distress. *Maka ku hiborkan-lah hati-ku dengan dudok mēngarangkan sha'ir itu*: I calmed my feelings by sitting down and composing a poem; Ht. Abd., 365.

*Pēchah buyong tēmpayan ada
Buleh juga mēnyuchi kaki;
Tērbang tiyong bayan ada
Buleh juga mēngibor hati:*

if the mynah flies away the parroquet remains with you, and you can still console yourself with him;—there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it; Prov.

Pēnghilor: a comforter; a source of comfort or consolation; Sej. Mal., 143.

هيبين heban. Seizing anything with both hands and dashing it away; heaving away; hurling away a heavy object. *Sudah di-heban hela pula*: after you have hurled a thing away to draw it back again; inconsistent action; Prov.

هيبه hibah. Giving away valuable property without consideration; *donatio inter vivos* to defeat testamentary limitations.

هيبه hiboh. Noise; uproar; disturbance caused by many people working at once, or by traffic, and not by people who are actually bent on creating a disturbance; Ht. Best.

هيت heta. A cubit; ¹ better *hasta*, q. v.

هيتغ hetong or hitong. Calculation, reckoning; Ht. Abd., 34, 333. *'Ilmu hetongan*: arithmetic.

*Mērpati mēniti-nya batang,
Batang mēlintang di-tengah-nya jalan;
Mēnanti abang lambat-nya datang
Dudok mēnanti mēnghetong bulan:*

I await my love but he is slow in coming, I await him counting the months till he arrives; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5.

هينم hitam. Black; dark, in colour; any dark colour such as dark blue, or dark brown, or dark green; a *timang-timangan* or familiar name given to a ninth or tenth child in a family. *Puteh, puteh hudang pēpai; hitam, hitam gajah*: white, but white as a shrimp is white; black, but black as an elephant is black;—a contrast between a comparatively great man in an insignificant country and a relatively minor official in a very great country,—the latter being really greater than the former. *Hitam akan muka-ku*: black (*i.e.*, charcoal, defilement) upon my face; a metaphorical description of insult or shame; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Mēnghitamkan muka*: to blacken the face; to dishonour; to disgrace; to insult; Ht. P. J. P.

H. bogot: horridly black; black and hideous; hideously dark, as a Papuan.

H. lēgam: pitch black.

H. manis: brown.

H. merah: reddish black; very dark red.

H. muda: deep blue.

H. tuwa: very dark brown.

هيج heja. [Arab. هجأ.] Spelling; to spell; v. *eja*.

هيجو hijau. Green, in colour. *Hijau-hijau*: a moss (unidentified). *Naik atas kuda hijau*: "to ride the green horse;" to be drunk; Ht. Abd., 82.

هيدغ hidang. Dishing; placing in a plate or dish; a "portion" of food; a "plate" in the sense of plateful. *Hidangan*: a plateful; the contents of a plate when prepared for eating, *i.e.*, when containing rice, curry, and condiments, and not merely as a measure of a plate's capacity. *Hidangan pērsantapan*: dishes of food; plates of food; Ht. Gul Bak., 11, 68. *Makan*

¹ E.g., in the pantun:—

*Bēli pēdēndang tiga heta,
Bēlikan sal tiga jari;
Pandang tuwan pēta-pēta,
Jangan sēsai kēmudiyan hari.*

sa-hidang : to eat out of the same plate, of two or more people; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Makan sa-hidangan* : id.; Ht. Sg. Samb., Sej. Mal., 97. *Tèrhidang* : heaped up on the plate; served up, of food; Sri Sri Ben., 5. *Tudong hidang* : a dish-cover.

هيدغ hidong. The nose; the organ of smell; cf. *hidu*. *Hidong di-chiyum pipi di-gigit* : kissing the nose while biting the cheeks; to do one a bad turn under cover of friendliness; Prov. *Potong hidong rosak muka* : who cuts off his nose spoils his face; a man who abuses his family discredits himself; Prov.

H. manchong : a sharp-cut nose.

H. sēdērhana : a nose of medium size.

Ayer h. : mucus from the nose; Ht. Abd., 29.

Batang h. : the ridge or (sometimes) the bridge of the nose.

Liyang h. : the nostril cavity; Ht. Hamz., 90.

Lorah h. : the dimple or furrow between the nose and the centre of the upper lip. Also *alor bibir*.

Tahi h. : = *ayer h.* *Tahi h. masin* : a nickname for a miser.

هيدف hidop. Life; being alive; coming to life; (by extension) obtaining a livelihood; rising, of the sun. *Apa guna aku ini hidop sa-hari-hari tiyada boleh sēnang* : what is the use of being alive if I can have no peace day after day; Ht. Abd., 41. *Gajah h.* : a live elephant; Ht. Abd., 11. *Bunga-bunga di-tulisnya saperti hidop* : he drew flowers as though they were real (living) flowers; Ht. Abd., 88. *Dan lagi marika-itu hidop dalam pēkerjaan itu-lah* : besides they made a livelihood by that occupation; Ht. Abd., 47. *Matahari h.* : the rising sun; the East; Sej. Mal., 10, 129; Ht. Mash., 16. *Sa-umur h.* : in a life-time; as long as I live; Ht. Abd., 64, 258; Ht. Gul Bak., 124.

Hidopi : to bring to life; to give life to; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Gul Bak., 140. *Mēnghidopi* : id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 24. *Hidopkan* : id.; Ht. Abd., 18; also "to keep alive," to feed; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Mēnghidopkan* : id.; Ht. Abd., 160; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Kēhidopan : life; means of livelihood; position in life. *Hikāyat sēgala kēhidopan diri-ku* : the story of my whole life; my autobiography; Ht. Abd., 3. *Miskin hāl kēhidopan-ku* : my condition in life is one of poverty; Ht. Abd., 5. *Mēnchari kēhidopan* : to seek a livelihood; Ht. Abd., 68, 172. *Mēndapat kēhidopan* : to earn a living; Ht. Abd., 81. *Mēmikat juga kerja-nya dan itu-lah kēhidopan-nya* : snaring was their work and that was their means of life; Ht. Bakht., 30.

هيدم hidam. The longings of a pregnant woman. Usually *idam*, q. v.

هيدو hidu. Scenting; catching a whiff of anything; getting on the scent of anything. Cf. *hidong*.

هير hira. *Hiru-hira* : uproar; Ht. Isk. Dz.; = *haru-hara*.

هيرت heret. See *eret*.

هيرت herot and herut. (Kedah.) Twisted; bent; turned awry; lame; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; (by extension) warped, of the conscience; Sh. Dag., 16. See *erut*.

هيرس hiris. Cutting into slips; slicing; shredding; mincing; cutting across or aslant. *Saperti di-hiris dengan sēmbilu* : as though cut with a bamboo-knife; — "as though cut with a razor," in English, a clean cut; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 22; Sh. Bur. Pungg.; Sh. Pant. Shl., 11. *Sēluwar di-hiris* : slitting open a pair of trowsers (with a knife); Sh. Peng., 6. *Di-bunoh-nya, di-hiris-nya dari muka-nya lalu ka-pērut-nya* : he slew her; ripping her open from the face to the abdomen; Sej. Mal., 159.

هيرغ herang. *Herang-herut* : twisted, awry. Also *erang-erut*. See *erut*.

هيرف herap or hirap. Resemblance, similarity. See *erap*.

هيرف hirup. (Onom.) Swallowing by sucking up the contents of a spoon or saucer; Ht. Isk. Dz. See *irup*.

هيرق hirek. (Kedah.) To tread padi; = (Riau, Johor) *ereḱ* or *ireḱ*, q. v.

هيرق hirok. A (Penang) variant of *hirup* and *irup*.

هيرم hiram. A variant of *iram*, 11.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 94. See *iram*.

هيرن heran. Astonishment. Better (Arab.) *ḥairān*, q. v.

هيرو herau. (Kedah.) Condolence; visits of sympathy on the occasion of a death. Also (Riau, Johor) *erau*.

هيرو hirau and hiru. Confusing; upsetting; causing disturbance; creating an uproar. *Hiraukan* : to disturb; to interfere unjustifiably; to upset anything; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 21; Sh. Ul., 21.

*Jika yang bēnar kita hukuman,
Di-bēlakang jangan kita hiraukan :*

if we give a true decision let us not afterwards go and disturb it; Sh. Nas., 3.

Mēnghirau-hirau or *mēnghiru-hiru* : to create an uproar or disturbance; Ht. Abus., 26. *Hiru-hara* : a disturbance; Ht. Ism. Yat., 89. *Hiru-hira* : id.; Ht. Isk. Dz.

هيري hiri. *Hiri hati* : suppressed or concealed anger; spite, malice; Ht. Kal. Dam., 76. Also *iri hati*; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 35.

هيس **hiyas.** Adornment; the act of adorning or embellishing anything. *Hiyasi*: to adorn; to ornament; Ht. Abd., 112, 113, 177. *Menghiyasi*: id.; Sej. Mal., 78. *Menghiyaskan*: id.; Ht. Gul Bak., 10, 142. *Perhiyasan*: ornament, adornment; Ht. Abd., 50, 177, 292.

هيسف **hisap.** Sucking; drawing in one's breath, smoking. See *isap*.

هيج **hiyang.** (Old Javanese.) Divinity; Godhead. Usually *yang*, q. v.

هيجر **hengar** or **hingar.** Brawling, noisy disturbance; Ht. Best. See *engar*.

هيشس **hingus.** Mucus; matter running from the nose. *Bagai budak sapu hingus*: like a child which has to have its nose wiped for it; a simile for helplessness; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 95.

هيك **higa.** Jav. Rib; flank; = *rusok*. *Di-tikam Wirona kēna higa-nya*: Wirona was pierced in the flank; Sh. Panj. Sg.

هيكو **higau.** Delirious wandering; = *igau*, q. v.

هيل **hela.** I. Dragging after one; drawing or pulling along. *Menghela*: to draw, to drag after one. *Menghelakan*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Penghela*: which draws; a puller. *Kuda penghela rata*: a horse used to draw a chariot.

II. Aiming at, pointing at, looking towards. *Di-helakan-nya panah-nya itu ka-bēnuwa Siyam*: he shot an arrow towards Siam; Sej. Mal., 117. *Menghelakan senjata-nya kapada Sang Samba*: pointing his weapons at Sang Samba; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Menghelakan muka-nya kadalam*: turning his face inwards; Ht. Hamz., 66.

هيلت **helat** or (Kedah) **hilat.** [Arab. حيلة.] Expedient, device, stratagem. Also *elat* and *elah*, q. v.

هيلر **hilir.** Motion down stream; progress towards the sea; the lower waters of a river. *Iya pun hilir-nya*: he travelled down stream; Ht. Abd., 396. *Jikalau di-hulu ayer-nya kēroh, dapaṭiyada di-hilir-nya kēroh*: if its water in the upper reaches is muddy, it will be muddy in the lower reaches too; Prov., Ht. Abd., 442. *Tiyada bērkētahuwi hulu-hilir-nya*: one cannot make head or tail of it; Ht. Abd., 4. *Bērhiliran*: to flow down; to flow on, of a river; Ht. Isk. Dz.

هيلغ **hilang.** Loss; disappearance; (by extension) death. *H. 'akal*: loss of common sense; loss of self-restraint; Ht. Abd., 343; Ht. Gul Bak., 10. *H. arwāh*: loss of consciousness; fainting. *H. sēmangat*: id. *H. lapar*: loss of hunger; Ht. Best. *Luka sudah hilang, parut ada-kah hilang*: the wound disappears but does the scar disappear; an injury may be smoothed over but the recollection of it remains; Prov. *Baginda pun hilang*: the king died; Sej. Mal., 12. *Hilang luput-lah kē-elokan dunya ini*: perished and gone is the glory of the world; Ht. Gul Bak., 5.

Hilangkan and *menghilangkan*: to cause to vanish or disappear; to remove; to drive away. *Menghilangkan pērchintaan*: to drive away care; Ht. Abd., 221. *Menghilangkan nyawa*: to lose one's life; Ht. Raj. Sul., 13.

Kēhilangan: loss. *Saperti anak ayam kēhilangan ibu-nya*: like chickens when their mother is lost; wildly excited; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 142.

هيلف **hilap.** An error, a mistake; forgetfulness; better (Arab.) *khilāf*, q. v.

هيلم **hilam.** *Hilam-hilam*: visible at intervals; also *ilam-ilam*, q. v.

هيلو **hilau.** Flickering, of light. Also *ilau*.

هيله **helah.** [Arab. حيلة.] Expedient, stratagem. Also *elah*.

هيللي **hilai.** Loud laughter; = *ilai*, q. v.

هيمت **himat.** [Arab. himmat.] Entire personality; body and soul; (by extension) devoting oneself to, care, attention. *Jika kita jaga dan himat*: if we are watchful and attentive; Sh. Nas., 6. *Maka bērmāin-lah iya dēngan bēbērapa himat-nya itu-pun alah juga iya*: then they played and in spite of every care she got the worst of it; Ht. Gul Bak., 31.

هيلم **hemul.** (Kedah.) Officious intrusion; impertinent questions; = (Riau, Johor) *emul*, q. v.

هيمين **heman.** Jav. Solicitous affection; interest; care; = *sayang*.

*Baik di-bacha tuwa dan muda,
Mēnambahkan heman di-dalam dada*:

let all, young and old, read it and increase the love (of knowledge) in their breasts; Bint. Timor, 8 Jan., 1895.

هين **hina.** [Skr. hina.] Mean, poor, miserable. *H. dina*: id., frequentative; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Jay. Lengg. *Hina kēadaan diri-ku*: my position is a very humble one; Ht. Abd., 5. *Jikalau kira-nya engkau hina mēmintā-lah pada yang muliya*: if you happen to be of mean station ask of Him who is All-noble; Ht. Abd., 5.

Hinakan: to disdain; to insult; to treat with contumely or contempt; Ht. Abd., 25, 83, 410; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 6; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 19. *Menghinakan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 92, 116, 187; Sh. B. A. M., 12. *Kēhinaan*: degradation; Ht. Abd., 96, 280.

هيني **hinai.** [Arab. حنا.] Henna. See *inai*.

هيو **hiyu.** A generic name for sharks and dogfish. See *yu*.

ي

ي The letter *yâ*; the thirty-second letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent of the number 10 in the *abjad*, q. v.

يا **ya.** I. A vocative interjection, *Ya Allah*: O God. *Ya tuhan-ku*: O my Lord.

II. An interjection of astonishment; Oh.

III. Yes; that is so; = *iya*. *Anggok bukan, guling ya*: a nod means "no" and a turn of the head means "yes"; he calls black white and white black; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 89.

Ya-itu: that is; i.e.; = *iya-itu*.

IV. The name of the letter ي.

ياتم **yatim.** Orphan; fatherless; better (Arab.) *yatîm*, q. v.

ياجوج **yâjûj.** Arab. The giant Gog. *Yâjûj wa majûj*: Gog and Magog; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Bêrbuwat kerja saperti yâjûj wa majûj*: to do one's work like Gog and Magog; to work roughly and hastily; Prov.

يازان **yâzân.** Turk. Writing. *Saifu'l-yâzân*: the "Writing Sword"; the name of a Malay romance.

ياسن **yasîn.** The name of a surah of the Kurân, headed by the letter *yâ* and *sîn*. This surah is recited over the dying. *Surah yasîn*: id.; Muj., 10.

ياقوت **yâkût.** Arab. A precious stone, properly the jacinth, but used of all sorts of stones; Ht. Gul Bak., 40; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 26.

ياهو **yahum.** *Angin yahum*: a stern wind; = *angin mēnumbok kurong*.

ياي **yai.** Jav. Younger brother or sister; = (Malay) *adinda*. *Yai ingun*: id.; Ht. Sh. *Hai yai Paspawati, pergi-lah yai tungguwi pintu istana ini*: Paspawati, my sister, go and watch at the gate of the palace; Ht. Sg. Samb.

يأت **ya-itu.** That is; that is to say; namely; i.e.; to wit; = *iya itu*.

يتم **yatim.** Arab. Orphaned; a motherless orphan. *Bêrtambah-tambah pērchintaan adinda mēlihatkan sēgala anak-anak kakanda itu sudah jadi yatim*: my sorrow was increased at the sight of all your motherless children; Marsd. Gr., 144.

يجان **yujana.** See يوجان.

يجيا **yahyâ.** Arab. John. *Injil yahyâ*: the Gospel according to St. John.

يد **yad.** Arab. Hand; forepaw.

يردين **yardin.** Arab. The Jordan.

يرقان **yarkân.** Arab. Jaundice; Hay. Haiw.

يعقوب **ya'kûb.** Arab. Jacob; James; a proper name often met with among Malays; Ht. Abd., 182.

يعني **ya'nî.** Arab. This is to say; to wit; namely.

يغ **yang.** I. Divinity; Godhead. *Sēmbah-yang*: to pray to God; to pray; v. *sēmbahyang*. *Kēyangan*: the abode of the Gods; the Hindu Olympus; fairyland; the Heaven of Siva (*bêtara Guru*) in contradistinction to that of Indra, *kē-indëraan*. *Sangyang*: "Holy God"; a major Hindu divinity; a *bêtara*. *Sangyang Guru*: *Bêtara Guru*, Siva. *Sangyang Tunggal*: the only God; Allah, when introduced by later Muhammadan writers into old Javanese tales.¹ *Dewa yang-maha-bisnu*: Vishnu. *Yang-yang*: God of Gods; an occasional equivalent of *Sangyang*.

II. An expression having the force of a relative, bringing the word or clause following it into relation with that which precedes; e.g., *masa yang baik*: a fortunate time, a lucky moment. The word must not, however, be too literally translated "who" or "which"; e.g., *orang tua yang sudah tanggal gigi-nya*: (literally) an old man such that his teeth had fallen out; an old man whose teeth had fallen out. *Yang muliya*: "the illustrious one"; a common expression used in speaking of the addressee in letters. *Yang maha-mulya*: "the Most Illustrious"; an expression often used as an equivalent for "His Excellency." *Yang Maha-kuwasa*: the Almighty. *Yang Maha-tinggi*: the Most High.

III. A title used in addressing ladies of respectable family; an abbreviation of *dayang*, q. v.

يغ **yangyang.** God of Gods; Great God; an occasional equivalent of *sangyang*; v. *yang*. *Saperti yangyang Bêtara Mahabismu indëra kēyangan*: like the God of Gods, the Bêtara, the Great Vishnu, King of Heaven; Ht. Sh.

¹ E.g., in the last selection from the Hikayat Sang Samba, given in the Malay (Fourth) Reader. The whole passage there quoted seems to be an interpolation and does not appear in the older versions of the romance.

يُث **yop** or **yup**. An appellation or titular prefix used with the names of male children of some rank, e.g., *Yup Mat*: Master Mat. The word is a corruption of *kulup*, q. v.

يق **yak**. *Mēlachak yak* or *bēlachak yak*: to be abundant.

يقين **yakīn**. Arab. Certain, sure; definite knowledge. *Tērlalu yakīn didalam hati-nya*: very confident in his mind; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 11. Cf. also Ht. Abd., 6; Ht. Gul Bak., 129, 144; Sh. Sing. Terb., 63.

يُكيا **yogiya**. *Sa-yogiya-nya*: as is fitting; properly; appropriately. Pronounced *saigianya*.

يُتون **yamtuwan**. Ruler, prince; sovereign, used of a reigning prince; = *yang di-pertuwan*. *Yamtuwan muda*: a title given in some countries to the heir-apparent. *Yamtuwan Daik*: the Sultan of Daik (Lingga); Ht. Abd., 190, 327.

يَم **yaman**. Arab. Yemen; Arabia Felix; Ht. Abd., 7.

يَمَنِي **yamanī**. Arab. Appertaining to Yemen; the adjective of *yaman*; Ht. Gul Bak., 40.

يَم **yamyam**. A title given to a Court cook.

يُو **yu**. A shark, a dog-fish; a generic name for all fish of the shark or dog-fish type. *Ikan yu*: id.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 5; Ht. Sh. *Jong pēchah yu sarat*, or *jong pēchah yu yang kēnnyang*: when the junk is wrecked, the sharks fill their stomachs; it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 98. Also *hiyu* and *iyu*.

Y. bengkong: the hammer-headed shark.

Y. bēlangkas: a large man-eating shark.

Y. bodoh: a dull-witted kind of basking-shark which is very harmless and very easily caught.

Y. gaji-gaji or *y. gērgaji*: the saw-fish, or saw-nosed shark.

Y. harimau: the tiger-shark; a shark with markings on its body.

Y. kiya-kiya: a dog-fish with a head like a ray and a tail like a shark. *Sapērti yu kiya-kiya*: like this fish, i.e., one thing at one end and another at the other; double-faced, treacherous.

Y. palang: a hammer-headed shark; a variety of the *y. bengkong*.

Y. sambaran: a man-eating shark.

Y. to'kek: a savage inedible dog-fish.

Y. punai, *y. kēmēnnyan*, *y. kēn angi* and *y. laras*: other undescribed varieties.

يُوجان **yojana** or **yujana**. [Skr. *yōjana*: as far as a bullock can travel?] A measure of length of a somewhat indefinite character, usually with the idea "as far as the eye can see" (clearly). *Sa-yujana mata mēmandang*: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sa-yujana mata mēnēntang*: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sa-yujana* is usually pronounced *saujana*, and is treated as one word, e.g., *padang saujana*: a wide plain.

يُود **yuda**. (Kawi.) War. *Bēranta y.*: the Bharata-war; the Maha-bharata as known to the Malays. *Misa kēsoma y.*: a name; Ht. Sh.

يُوسُف **yūsuf**. Arab. Joseph. *Nabī y.*: the Joseph of the Old Testament.

يُوكيا **yogiya**. See يُكيا.

يُو **yaum**. Arab. Day (of twenty-four hours). *Yaumu'l-kiyāmat*: the Day of Judgment; Ht. Mar. Mah.

يُونان **yūnân**. Arab. Ionia, Greece.

يُونُس **yūnus**. Arab. Jonah; a name often met with among Malays. *Nabī Yūnus*: the scriptural Jonah.

يُهود **yahûda**. Arab. Judah; Judæa; Ht. Abd., 182.

يُهودِي **yahûdī**. Arab. Jewish; Sh. Sing. Terb., 29. *Orang y.*: a Jew.

ث

ث The letter *nya*; the thirty-third and last letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent for the number 7,000 in the *abjad*, q. v.

ث **nya**. A pronominal suffix of the third person possessive. *Kata-nya*: his saying (was); he said. *Di-dēngar-nya*: in his hearing; he heard.

پا **nya**. The name of the letter ث.

پات **nyata**. [Skr. *niyata*.] Clear, obvious, plain, visible, evident, manifest, conspicuous. *Putēri itu tiyada dapat di-pandang nyata daripada paras-nya*: the princess could not be seen clearly owing to (the dazzling nature of) her beauty; Cr. Gr., 18. *Nyata-lah Saiyid Yasin itu ada bērhutang lagi*: it was shown in evidence that Saiyid Yasin still owed money; Ht. Abd., 243. *Khabar dēngan bētul lagi nyata*: clear and reliable news; Ht. Abd., 469. *Nyatakan* and *mēnyatakan*: to make clear, to show.

پاته **nyatoh.** A valuable timber-tree; *payena costata*.

پادر **nyadar.** Fast asleep; sound asleep. Usually *nyēdar*.

پارس **nyaris.** Nearly; all but; just short of; just about.

*Batang teja di-dalam puwan,
Raris hilang dēngan pērmata;
Abang mēnēntang durja-mu, tuwan,
Nyariskan hilang badan kakanda:*

when I saw you, my fair one, face to face, I nearly died (of longing for your beauty); Ht. Sh. Kub.

In some cases *nyaris ta'* is used in the sense "all but."

*Dato' Pēnghulu dudok bērkikir,
Tēmpat sēmbahyang di-tēpi kolam;
Hujan di-hulu, hujan di-hilir,
Gunong tinggi nyaris ta'-karam:*

rain up country and rain in the lowlands till the lofty mountains were all but swamped in the deluge.

پارغ **nyarang.** A plant (unidentified).

پارغ **nyaring.** Clear, shrill, of sound. *Dēngan nyaring suwara-nya*: in a clear voice; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Dēmikiyan kata naga itu-pun nyaring-nyaring juga suwara-nya yang patek dēngar*: so said the dragon in a very clear voice which I could hear; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Maha-nyaring: most clear or distinct, of sound; very shrill.

پارف **nyarap.** (Riau, Johor.) To close an orifice with a stopper; to plug or cork up anything.

پافغ **nyapang.** A friend, a companion. *Jangan di-lēpaskan takut tērkējut nyapang*: do not let it go or your friend may be frightened; Ht. Koris.

پال **nyala.** Flaring up; glowing; shining. *Dan api-pun bērnyala-nyala-lah laksana api raja Namrūd hēndak mēmbakar nabī Allah Ibrahim Khalīlu'llah*: the fire flared up as did the fire of the king of Nineveh when he wished to burn Abraham, the friend of God; Ht. Gul Bak., 149. *Sapērti api bērnyala-nyala marah-nya*: his wrath glowed like fire; Ht. Abd., 250. *Mēnyala*: to glow, to flare up.

پامق **nyamok.** A mosquito. *Darah ny.*: mosquito blood. *Tēpok nyamok mēnjadi daki*: if you slap a mosquito it is turned into filth (on your body); a choice of unpleasant alternatives; Prov.

پامن **nyaman.** A sound healthful feeling; feeling comfortable or "fit." *Bēradu ta'-lena, makan ta'-nyaman*: sleeping badly and troubled by his food; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 5. *Khabarkan nyaman*: give a pleasant reply (to questions); Sh. Ibl., 2.

پاو **nyawa.** Soul, life, spirit; "life," "my life," as a term of endearment. *Mēmbuwang ny.*: to throw away one's life. *Mēmbuwangkan ny.*: id.; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21, 22. *Hāl kita manusiya bērnyawa rapoh*: we mortals have but a frail existence; Ht. Abd., 80. *Nyawa-nyawa ikan*: life like that of a fish out of water; hovering between life and death; Ht. Abd., 66; Sh. Lamp., 12. *Nyawa bērgantong di-hujung kuku*: life hanging from the tips of the nails; life that is most precarious; Prov. *Badan di-atas nyawa di-bawah*: the body above and the soul below,—a riddling description of a kite flown by a boy.

*Asam kandis, asam gēlugor,
Kētiga dēngan asam rēmbuniya;
Nyawa mēnangis di-pintu kubor
Hēndak balek ka-dalam dunya:*

the soul weeps at the door of the tomb wishing once more to return to the earth.

پای **nyai.** (Balinese.) Younger sister; = *adinda*; Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh., Ht. Ind. Nata. From being a term of endearment used to a wife or mistress, the expression has now come to mean the (Javanese) mistress of a European.

پایق **nyanyok.** Dull, doting; Ht. Best. *Orang tuwa nyanyok*: an old dotard; a man in his second childhood.

پایی **nyanyi.** Singing, to sing. *Bērnyanyikan apakah budak kutoḱ ini*: what is this young rascal singing; Ht. Koris. *Tarekkan nyanyi*: to draw out the notes of a song; to sing. *Sha'ir nyanyian*: a poem intended to be sung; Sh. Jub. Mal., 2. *Mēnyanyi*: to sing; Ht. Gul Bak., 11, 108.

پت **nyut.** *Nyut-nyut*: the throbbing of a boil or of the pulse or fontanel. Cf. *dēmyut*.

پدر **nyēdar.** Sound, heavy, of sleep.

پدرا **nyēdēra.** A variant of *nyēdar*, Ht. Koris.

پغ **nyang.** I. A (Batavia) variant of *yang*, II., q. v.
II. *To' nyang*: great-great grandfather.

پغکم **nyongkum.** Cuddling up against, as the child cuddles up against the mother; Sh. Panj. Sg.

پف **nyap.** *Nyap-nyap*: (Onom.) The noise made by young chickens; tweeting; twittering.

پفغ **nyampang.** *Sēnyampang*: just exactly (now); just at that (or this) very moment.

پنی **nyēnnai.** Coarsely or loosely woven, of cloth; badly made, of a carpet, which is of unequal thickness and of too wide interstices.

پبولغ **nyēnyulong.** A (Kedah) variant of *jēnjulong*; v. *jolong*.

- بولو **nyolo**. [Chin.?] A brazier.
- بون **nyonya**. See *nyonyah*.
- بوت **nyonyot**. Pulling out anything that gives way under a pull; pulling at the breast, of children; drawing by suction, sucking; pulling a thing to pieces.
- بوغ **nyonyong**. Puffed up, as a lip swollen by a blow. *Tērķēnyonyong* : id.
- بونه **nyonyah**. An appellation or title given (in Java) to married European or Chinese ladies of some position; (in the Straits) to Straits-born Chinese and Eurasian ladies. Cf. *nonah* and *baba*.
- بونه **nyonyeh**. (Onom.) The sound made by a toothless old man trying to speak; old and toothless.
- به **nyah**. Moving off; quitting; rapid departure; off, be off. Also *ēmyah*. *Nyah-lah ēngkau* : be off! *Maka di-halau orang-lah akan S. A. itu, nyah daripada tempat-nya dudok itu* : S. A. was expelled by them, and disappeared from his place of residence; Ht. Kal. Dam., 384. *Lalu di-nyahkan-lah daripada nēgēri-nya* : then he was driven from his country; Ht. Ind. Meng.
- به **nyeh**. Removing mucus from the nose (in the native way); the Malay practice corresponding in results to the use of a pocket-handkerchief.
- بت **nyiyat**. *Nyiyat-nyiyat* : a medicinal herb used as a remedy for the itch.
- پرس **nyiris**. See *nyireh*.
- پرو **nyiru**. A winnowing-pan or sieve. *Matahari itu boleh-kah di-tutup dengan nyiru* : can the sun be concealed by a winnowing sieve; a proverb ridiculing attempts to attain great results with trifling measures; J. S. A. S., II., 158.
- پره **nyireh**. A tree growing on the sea-shore and yielding a large inedible fruit; *carapa moluccana*; Sej. Mal., 116. Also (Selangor) *nyiris*.
- پيلو **nyilu**. On edge, of the teeth. Also *ngilu*.
- بيور **nyior**. The coco-nut, *cocos nucifera*. The word *kēlapa* is sometimes used in the same sense (Riau, Johor, not Kedah) but is strictly speaking confined to the dry nut, copra.

The Malays recognize the following species of coco-nut according to the colour of the nut : *ny. gading*, *ny. hijau*, *ny. kēsumba*, and *ny. merah*. They also recognize two varieties according to edibility : *ny. manis* (the husk of which is eaten) and *ny. tampok manis* (which is edible near the stalk). They also give the name *ny. laut* to the coco-de-mer or *pauh janggi*.

They also recognize the following varieties in the nut according to its stage of growth :

Ny. chungkilan : a nut when the outer shell has to be cut by a knife;

Ny. di-makan bulan : a coco-nut without water in it;

Ny. gigi bēlalang : a coco-nut which is light on one side and darker coloured on the other;

Ny. gonchang sa-kali : = *ny. sēmantan*;

Ny. gubal : a nut with the husk cut off so as to lighten it for transport;

Ny. ingusan : the young coco-nut with a thin inner coating of edible matter;

Ny. kēlongkong : the young coco-nut when the inner shell has formed, but before the edible part has commenced to form;

Ny. komeng : an abortive coco-nut containing no edible matter inside;

Ny. kotai : a seed-coco-nut;

Ny. ladeh : a coco-nut the water of which has coagulated into a pulp;

Ny. mumbang : the very young coco-nut; the nut when it first appears;

Ny. sēmantan : the coco-nut when the water in it can be heard on the coco-nut being shaken.

Ny. sungkoran : the coco-nut which can be scraped out shell and all, the shell not having commenced to harden;

Ny. tahan kukor : the coco-nut just before the water in it can be heard on shaking the nut;

Ny. tēlinga kambing : the coco-nut when it has commenced to harden (one end hardening first).

پين **nyenyen**. Insulting, affronting; teasing, "badgering," annoying;—used especially of children teasing each other in childish ways.

پينه **nyenyeh**. I. *Mēnyenyeh* : to press the acceptance of a gift on any one; to importune a person to accept.

II. A pirate chief.

III. A variant of *nyenyen*, q. v.



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A
MALAY—ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

BY
R. J. WILKINSON,
(Straits Settlements Civil Service).

PART III.
APPENDICES,
INDEX,
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

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PREFACE.

THE requirements of a student of Malay vary with the object with which he is learning the language; indeed, one might almost say that the language to be acquired similarly varies. No single book can meet the needs of every learner. To avoid misunderstanding, therefore, I wish to clearly set out the limitations of this work. It confines itself to the Malay of literature and to the colloquial of the two principal dialects spoken in the Straits Settlements. It is not written for the beginner, nor is it encyclopædic enough for the specialist. It does not deal exhaustively with any single branch of Malay research, but it will, I hope, be found useful in advanced studies of a general character, in the interpretation of documents, and in giving more precision generally to translations in Courts of Law.

It is often thought that the merits of a Malay Dictionary are to be measured by the number of new words that it contains. This is a somewhat narrow view of the matter. A few common words and expressions have doubtless been accidentally omitted in the excellent works of the Dutch lexicographers, but the average "new word" only owes its novelty to its limited use and range. A story is related of a local student who was delighted to discover a term so rare that it was confined to folk-lore about the otter; his pleasure was damped by the exclamation of one of his hearers, "think how useful this word will be to all of us." The study of little-known dialects such as those of Situl, Perlis or Patani, would provide innumerable new words, just as the study of Aberdonian might be used to supplement our best English Dictionaries. The Kedah dialect has never received much attention at the hands of Dutch authorities so that a fair proportion of new expressions will be found to be included in this work; at the same time, my primary aim has been the more precise explanation and illustration of the better-known words rather than the inclusion of the less-known. Quotations from every department of Malay literature have been used to explain and illustrate the range and meaning of terms and expressions. References to the book quoted are given so as to render it easy for the advanced student not only to see for himself how a word is used, but also where it is used, and to judge of its antiquity and the class of literature in which it is found. Many Malay works have never been printed; in such cases a reference is given to the name (generally well-known) of the work itself while the original MSS. have been presented to the Cambridge University Library. Much use has also been made of the numerous proverbs, quatrains and idiomatic sayings common among Malays. These features will, I hope, add to the practical utility of the book.

A Dictionary deals with such a range of subjects that it must be largely a compilation based upon the labours of others. By giving references, I have acknowledged what I directly owe to other writers, but I do not wish my indebtedness to them to be only measured by matters of detail. They have helped me by the models they have furnished, the enquiries they have suggested and the checks which they have provided on information independently obtained. It is not a question of originality in the narrowest sense of the word,—not a question of material so much as of assistance. But for the existence of the Dictionaries of KLINKERT, PIJNAPPEL and VON DEWALL, this work would have been impossible on its present scale. They in their turn owed much to the labour of predecessors such as ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, who owed much to MARSDEN. I have also been greatly assisted by the Malay proverbs collected by Mr. HUGH CLIFFORD and the late Sir WILLIAM MAXWELL, and by the unfinished Malay-English Dictionary of Mr. CLIFFORD and Sir FRANK SWETTENHAM. My thanks are due to Mr. H. N. RIDLEY for permission to practically embody his list of Malay plant-names in this book, to Mr. A. L. BUTLER for a list of bird-names (given in the Addenda), and to Dr. H. L. E. LUERING and Mr. W. W. SKEAT for general assistance given throughout the work. Indeed the work was originally taken up at Mr. SKEAT's suggestion and in collaboration with him. I wish also to express my gratitude to Mr. W. LANGHAM CARTER for revising the proofs of this book during my absence in Europe to Dr. R. HANITSCH for identifying many shells, snakes and birds collected by me for lexicographical purposes, and to ZAINU'L-'ABIDIN BIN KASIM, a munshi in Singapore, for his zeal in procuring Malay books and manuscripts for me, and for his patience in undertaking much of the drudgery inseparable from the preparation of a Dictionary. The service rendered me by my printers is obvious; but I should like to specially acknowledge the trouble taken by Mr. G. BRINKWORTH in arranging the plan of publication, and by Mr. J. E. TYLER in carrying it out. Dr. GILES' Chinese Dictionary suggested many features of this book.

R. J. WILKINSON.

LUMUT, DINDINGS,

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INTRODUCTION.

MALAY HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

The original home of the Malay race—or, to speak more precisely, the country in which the Malays first differentiated themselves from kindred races—was probably in Central Sumatra. A Sumatran origin can be traced in history or legend for the inhabitants of Riau, Johor, Malacca, Pahang and Selangor, and for the “Menangkabau” communities dwelling in Naning and in the modern “Negri Sembilan.” The history of the Northern States of the Peninsula is somewhat obscure, and the circumstances under which they came to be founded are not sufficiently explained by the little we have of royal genealogies and popular folk-lore. It would appear, at least, that the Malays are not indigenous to the country. In the mountains of the interior there are found aboriginal tribes of at least two very distinct racial types. Many of these aborigines speak a language akin in some respects to ancient Cambodian (Khmer). Some old civilisation can also be traced in mining-shafts constructed with forgotten skill, in rock-inscriptions (in Kedah, Province Wellesley, Singapore and the Karimon Islands), and in curious clay tablets, stamped with undeciphered lettering, which have been found in old Kedah graves.¹ The traditions of the last mentioned state recognize three periods in its history: (1) the modern period dating from the arrival in Kedah of the first king, Marong Mahawangsa; (2) the heroic age to which the unpublished tales of men like “Trong Pipit” and “Sĕlampit” belong; (3) the age of the demi-god Sri Rama. Indeed Marong Mahawangsa’s followers are represented as having intermarried with the *Gĕrgasi* aborigines so that no claim is put forward for the indigenous character of the Malayan element in Kedah. It also seems reasonable to infer by analogy that that element in the North as well as in the South of the Peninsula was introduced by emigration from the Sumatran coast.

The alteration of trade-routes through the use of steam-power has obscured the fact that the Straits of Sunda and not those of Malacca were until quite recently the door of communication between the West and the Far East. It was, no doubt, by this route that the silks of China found their way to the markets of the Roman Empire. Who were the pioneers of this very ancient trade? Fâ Hien, a Chinese monk, who travelled (A.D. 400) through Tibet and

¹ These tablets are in the Raffles Museum. I was also shown (1901) photographs of two curious bronze vessels (possibly bells) dug up at Klang, and a copy of a curious old book said to be the sacred book of a community near Singgora. I was also given by Kedah Malays a series of numerals said to be the ancient numerals of their country.

Cashmere to India and Ceylon, makes it clear that his countrymen were not the great navigators of that time.¹ He relates that from Ceylon he went by sea to "a country called Javadvipa where various forms of error and Brahmanism are flourishing." He stayed in Java some months and then took ship to China with a number of merchants who were Brahmans and therefore hostile to the Buddhist Fâ Hien.² Nor were the crew Chinese, for on landing on an unknown part of the China coast, they "called on Fâ Hien to act as interpreter."³ It seems fairly clear that these early merchants were Indians and that they had established trading stations on the coast of Java. From the ports of Java, Hinduism gradually spread to the interior, till it led to the rise of great kingdoms and to the building of monuments like the temples of Boro-Bodur and Brambanan that represent the highest degree of civilisation to which any autonomous Indonesian states have attained.

The first historic seat of Malay rule was Pagar Ruyong (in the mountains of Sumatra), the capital of the so-called "Empire of Menangkabau." Inscriptions in an ancient Javanese character tend to show that the rise of this state may have been in some measure due to Hindu influences. Very little is really known about this old "Empire." Traditions of its greatness survive in legendary histories such as the *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu* and in the claims of royal houses to descent from the ruling family of Pagar Ruyong. Greatness is a relative term; the fame of Menangkabau may be due to the fact that it was the mother-country whence Malay colonies descended in all directions to the sea rather than to any actual dominion which it exercised over other districts. In any case the inhabitants of this highland state seem to have developed a certain degree of culture independently of foreign influence. They excel, to this day, in the industrial arts and in agriculture. They retain curious old customs such as their law of succession through females and the limitation of land-tenure to women. The most remarkable feature about these Malays is their possession of most elaborate tribal constitutions under which the power of the chiefs is controlled by the operation of customary law. The security of tenure which these little communities consequently enjoy has made them continuously prosperous and may explain the growth of population which sent their colonies beyond the seas. There is a native proverb: "dull-witted are the men of Menangkabau who have no footing on the sea."⁴ The reproach is ill-deserved. The chiefs on the coast, where absolutism is the great feature of government, have given the Malay name an evil reputation for piracy, treachery, murder and

1 "Several years had now elapsed since Fâ Hien left the land of Han; *the men with whom he had been in intercourse had all been of regions strange to him*; his eyes had not rested on an old and familiar hill or river, plant or tree;..... and a constant sadness was in his heart. Suddenly when by the side of this image of jade (in Ceylon) he saw a merchant presenting as his offering *a fan of white silk*; and the tears of sorrow involuntarily filled his eyes and fell down." LEGGE, *Fâ Hien's Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms*, pp. 102, 103.

2 After daybreak the Brahmans deliberated together and said: "it is having this Sramana on board which has occasioned our misfortune (a storm) and brought us this great and bitter suffering. Let us land the bhikshu and place him on some island shore. We must not for the sake of one man allow ourselves to be exposed to such imminent peril."—LEGGE'S *Fâ Hien*, p. 113.

3 LEGGE'S *Fâ Hien*, p. 114.

4 *Bodoh orang Mĕnangkabau yang tiyada mĕnumpu laut.*

misrule. Contact with the more civilized nations of the West brought a certain amount of enlightenment to the maritime Malays, but placed them in the position of parasitic communities dependent for their welfare upon the trade of others rather than in that of states slowly working out original civilizations of their own.

The stream of emigration from the Sumatran highlands to the coasts brought the Malays into relation with Persian and Arab traders on the one coast and with the Indo-Javanese civilisation on the other. The story of the *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu* is that the Eastward emigrants first settled in Palembang, then in the Riau-Lingga archipelago, then in Singapore, and finally in Malacca. It was not till they reached Malacca that they came into touch with Moslem traders and were converted to Muhammadanism. In Malacca many influences met and blended. The *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu* mentions relations with the Coromandel coast while we know from Portuguese accounts that there was a Javanese colony resident in the town and from Chinese records that Chinese traders visited the place.

In the meantime the stream of emigrants from Menangkabau to the Western shores of Sumatra were brought into contact with the stations which the traders from the Persian Gulf had established upon the coast. There is no record to prove exactly when these traders first appeared in the Archipelago. The literature introduced by them shows a Persian rather than an Arabian origin, but it belongs to Muhammadan Persian and not to Pehlevi. They were certainly in Sumatra in the days of Marco Polo; and in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries they were influential enough to make the native rulers adopt the Moslem religion and put forward fictitious pedigrees claiming descent from Persian kings.

These pedigrees, false though they may be, are interesting and instructive. According to the *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu*, the ancestor of the royal line of Malacca was "Aristun Shah," a son of the Macedonian Alexander and of "Shahru'l-bariyah." Then follows an extraordinary line of descent, according to which Ardashĭr Bābagān, the first of the Sassanian line of Persian kings, married a daughter of Nushirvan the Just (Chosroes) who was one of the last of the same dynasty. Ultimately one of this line is represented as having descended into the depths of the ocean and married a mermaid, whose children returned to the earth to claim their father's heritage in the land of "Andalus" or Palembang. From this point the pedigree given is straightforward enough. According to the *Bustānu's-Salāṭīn*, the Sultans of Acheen were also descended from Alexander the Great. The *Bustānu's-Salāṭīn* is a very scholarly work which is clearly based on Perso-Arabic models and which gives references to Tabarī's Annals, to Firdausi's Epic of Kings, and to other well-known books. It does not attempt to explain how the Sultans of Acheen claimed descent from the Sassanian dynasty, but sets out with great accuracy the Persian version of the descent of the Sassanians from the Macedonian conqueror. The rulers of Menangkabau, in their list of titles, also claimed descent from Alexander. The Sultans of Kedah contented themselves with a comparatively modest claim to descent from a

trusted statesman of Alexander's empire, Marong Mahawangsa, "vizier of Rûm." This humility may have been due to the fear of offending the powerful rulers of Acheen.

The Sassanian kings never themselves claimed descent from the Macedonian conqueror. To them, he was "the accursed Alexander the Roman," who did his best to destroy the Magian religion. The legend that Alexander was descended from the Kaianian kings (Achæmenides) and the Sassanian line from Alexander, was the invention of a later time and was grafted upon that version of his life which has come to be known as the "Pseudo-Callisthenes" story.

This story first appeared (so far as we know) in Egypt about the year 200 B.C. It was written in Greek and was, at one time, believed to be the work of Callisthenes, one of the Conqueror's companions. It is the least reliable of the extant lives of Alexander, but its very fault—a fondness for the miraculous—ensured its popularity and made it play a great part in almost every European and West-Asiatic literature. The Greek version [followed by the Early English, Romance, Latin, Byzantine, Syriac, Aethiopic, and (possibly) Armenian versions] begins by representing Alexander to have been the son of Nectanebo, last king of Egypt, by Olympias whom he deceived in the disguise of the Egyptian deity Amen-ra (Jupiter Ammon). The Persians altered this part of the story to one more pleasing to their national pride. According to them Alexander was the grandson and not the son of Philip of Macedon. Alexander's father, they said, was an elder Darius (Dârâ), who divorced his wife, Philip's daughter, in ignorance that she was pregnant. In this way, the Macedonian conqueror—and not Darius Codomannus (Dârab)—was the true heir to the Persian crown, and his success did not place Persia under the rule of an alien. The Persian story is followed by the Malay *Hikâyat Iskandar dzû'l-Karnain*, while the account of the birth of *Aristun Shah*, without his father's knowledge, is merely transferring to Alexander's son (in the *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu*) the story which Firdausi tells of Alexander himself. The legend of the journey of King Suran into the depths of the sea is also an exaggerated version of the adventures of Alexander who is represented as having undergone a similar experience. The name "Aristun Shah" is one of the Persian equivalents of Aristotle, who plays a considerable part in the Pseudo-Callisthenes legends. The name *Shahru'l-bariyah* is an Arabic equivalent for the Persian *Raushanak*, Roxana. There are however two points which show that the Malay version comes from a very late Persian account. The simple and early form of the story, as given in the *Epic of Kings*, only mentions one Indian prince, Porus (Fûr), and does not allude to "Andalus."¹ The later and longer stories mention two Indian kings, Porus and "Kaid the Indian," the Malay "*Raja Kidahindi*," whose daughter (both in the Persian² and in the Malay accounts) Alexander is represented as having married. The later versions also mention *Andalus* (Andalusia) and identify it with the Kingdom of Queen Candace.

¹ Usually pronounced *Ĕndĕlas* by modern Malays.

² In this term I include Persian accounts written in Arabic. Kaid's daughter was not Raushanak (Roxana).

The identification of Andalusia with Palembang in Sumatra is only one more instance of the confusion of the *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu* story. Alexander's expedition to the kingdom of Queen Candace, according to the Greek text, occurred while his army was in occupation of Egypt. This expedition was therefore taken to represent the furthest limit of his western conquests, and was subsequently explained as a journey to Abyssinia. Indeed the Abyssinian (Aethiopic) version of the Pseudo-Callisthenes tale adopts Candace as a national heroine and dwells with pride upon her success in outwitting the great Conqueror and securing his alliance. As, however, the story—in Persia—became exaggerated, the land of Candace was placed further and further West till it came to be identified with Andalusia, by the Pillars of Hercules, the Western limit of the ancient world. The title of “the two-horned” (*dzu'l-karnain*)¹ given to Alexander had also become figurative; he was the man who had conquered the Eastern and Western horns of the earth, the *raja mashrik dan maghrib* of Malay romance. That Andalusia was the Western horn mattered little to a writer who knew that Palembang would represent an extremity of conquest in one or other direction. The story of the relations between Sang Nila Utama and the Queen of Bentan appears also to be an echo of the legend of Alexander and Candace. History had long been lost in legend, and one of the later Persian writers actually represents Alexander as dying with a quatrain of Omar Khayyam upon his lips.

It seems useless to seek for a basis of truth in Malay legends when we find so many of them to be mere echoes from a foreign literature and to have no really local connection whatsoever. There exists a Sanskrit element suggested by names such as Sang Sapurba and Nila Utama, the earliest local members of these royal pedigrees, and a suggestion has been made that “Sapurba” is really “si-pĕrba,” the first or earliest of kings. But Sapurba and Nila Utama are the names of the best-known of the nymphs of heaven (*bidadari*), and the occurrence of such names as the designation of early Malayan heroes tends to show that the historian was as much at fault in his Indian legends as he was in his Persian. From the evidence of Chinese records it would seem that the later Sultans of Malacca are correctly enumerated in the *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu* though its chronology is at fault. The legends concerning them are at least doubtful. The great Laksamana Hang Tuwah, for instance, is credited with adventures borrowed from the much earlier stories about the Javanese hero, Sira Panji. The history of Acheen, as given in the *Bustānu's-salātīn*, is a curious record of the introduction of various branches of theological learning and is punctuated, so to speak, by the chronicling of the murder or deposition of rulers. Apart from the shadowy Alexander pedigree, it claims no great antiquity for the reigning house in Acheen.

Taking all the evidence we have regarding early Malayan history, the conclusion to be drawn is that the legendary accounts are entirely unreliable; that no maritime Malay state ever enjoyed a long spell of prosperity; and that misrule was rife and probably accounted for the

¹ Amen-ra (Jupiter Ammon) was a deity with the horns of a ram; and the expression “the two-horned” had a literal meaning in the early Nectanebo story and was supported by the evidence of coins. But Persian writers who discarded the Nectanebo legend and knew nothing of numismatics were much puzzled by the name.

brevity of the popularity of a port. The names of the old Sumatran emporia and of a few of their rulers survive. The ports rose into notice through foreign trade and probably declined through driving trade away by their exactions. In any case as soon as commerce became independent of native princes owing to the establishment of European settlements, all the Malay maritime communities fell into decay. Their history for the last three centuries may be said to consist of genealogical details of little interest to the average student.

Old Malay literature—in which term oral compositions should be included—may be divided into five classes of works :

- (1) romances based upon the Sanskrit epics ;
- (2) versions of Persian tales, and treatises based on Persian or Perso-Arabic¹ models ;
- (3) tales from the Javanese cycle dealing with the adventures of Sira Panji ;
- (4) miscellaneous works of a romantic character in which the influence of more than one foreign literature can be traced ;
- (5) proverbial poetry, proverbs, and unambitious oral compositions belonging in matter to the province of folk-lore.

It is doubtful whether any of the legends of the Indian epics came to the Malays directly from the Sanskrit. The Mahabharata romances—such as the *Hikâyat Pandawa lima* and *Hikâyat Pandawa Jaya*—are hardly known in the Peninsula. The *Hikâyat Sang Samba* is better known, but it openly speaks of itself as the narrative of a story-teller (*dalang*) at a Javanese shadow-show (*wayang kulit*). It would seem therefore that the Mahabharata tales were introduced into Malay literature through the Javanese. It is different with the Ramayana legend. The story of the demi-god Sri Rama is folk-lore in Kedah, while it has very little vogue in the Southern states. Any explanation of this fact must owe a great deal to conjecture. The Ramayana is very popular in Buddhist countries, and its occurrence in Kedah supports the theory that Muhammadanism supplanted old Buddhist kingdoms in the North of the Peninsula. More than one version of the story of Rama exists in Malay literature, but, failing the proof of the existence of strong Hindu influences in the Peninsula, it is difficult to believe that any single version was actually translated from the Sanskrit original.

The influence of the Persians on Malay literature has been great but it has rarely been exclusive or direct. The *Bustânu's-Salâtîn* and the *Tâju's-Salâtîn* are direct imitations of the Persian, and the *Hikâyat Hamza* and the *Hikâyat Iskandar dzû'l-karnain* are practically translations from that tongue. The *Hikâyat Muhammad Hanafiyyah* may have been taken from the Arabic. We have some evidence as to the age of these books. The last three are mentioned in the *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu* (A.D. 1611) so they were in existence at that date. The *Bustânu's-salâtîn* is dated A.D. 1636, and its author mentions having written a history of

¹ Many early Persian histories (e.g., Tabari's and Dinawari's) were written in Arabic. Even Persian navigators often wrote accounts of their travels in Arabic. I use the term "Perso-Arabic" of such literature.

Alexander, so that the *Hikâyat Iskandar dzû'l-karnain* had not been long in existence in A.D. 1611. The author of the *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu* states that the *Hikâyat Hamza* and the *Hikâyat Muhammad Hanafiyyah* were in existence when Malacca was taken, but his statement is worth very little. It is sufficient to say that these stories were considered old in A.D. 1611.

The "Panji" tales in Malay show a distinct Javanese origin not only in their matter but in their style. They are never written in a pure Peninsular dialect. It is difficult to date them, but, so far as the Peninsula is concerned, they are probably modern. The *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu* (A.D. 1611) quotes them, but quotes them in the Javanese original. WERNDLY (A.D. 1736) omits them from his list of Malay literary works. RAFFLES collected a number of them early in the Nineteenth Century. At the present day they are very well-known through the shadow-show (*wayang kulit*) and they constitute by far the most bulky section of Malay literature. The principal tales of this cycle are the *Hikâyat Chekel Waning Pati*, the *Hikâyat Ratu Ēnom*, the *Hikâyat Charang Kalina*, the *Hikâyat Pĕrbu Jaya*, the "Panji Samerang" poems and stories, the *Ken Tambuhan* poem, the *Hikâyat Naga bĕrsĕru*, the *Hikâyat Mas Edan*, and the *Hikâyat Sharkan*. As all these stories deal with the same cycle of events, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish one from another.

The fourth division of Malay literature—stories showing mixed influences—includes the *Sĕjarah Mĕlayu* which unites in one book Persian stories of Alexander, Javanese legends of Sira Panji, folk-tales of the Fairy Princess of Mount Ophir, detailed rules of ceremonial, and descriptions of historical events such as the capture of Malacca by d'Albuquerque. Books purporting to be historical are however rare and the fourth class of Malay compositions is better represented in pure romance. The typical work of this kind is a story of a prince who goes wandering from land to land, marries numerous fair princesses, and slays evil genii, monsters, and dragons by means of his proficiency in magic art. The story sometimes purports to be told of a historical personage such as Kubâd, father of Nushirvan the Just, but, of course, it is quite unreliable as a biography and shows a curious medley of foreign influences, Persian kings being mentioned along with Hindu divinities and Persian fairies (*pĕri*) with Hindu "devas," and Indonesian personifications of the sunset glow (*mambang*). Local Malay colour is, as a rule, quite absent, except in the numerous quatrains (*pantun*) with which the story is brightened. Whence came these tales, and when? They are never dated. WERNDLY (A.D. 1736) mentions several. The *Hikâyat Koris*, which is exceptional in that it contains many local references, clearly belongs to the period of Portuguese rule in Malacca. It was probably written in the Peninsula as it contains descriptions of the Sĕmang and Pangan aborigines, and it shows a friendly spirit to Europeans, a rare thing in those days. The Dutch are not mentioned. The *Hikâyat Indĕra Mĕngindĕra* approaches the *Hikâyat Koris* so closely in point of style as to suggest the same authorship or at least the same school of authorship. It is clear that some of these romances date back to the Seventeenth Century, perhaps to the Sixteenth, but it is unlikely that they go back further. Their use of quatrains suggests that they are not as old as the

Hikāyat Hang Tuwah, for instance, in which the word *pantun* is used in the more primitive sense of "proverbial saying."

The origin of these stories can be (to some extent) inferred from their contents. They cannot be taken direct from the Persian as the strong Hindu element would then be absent. They cannot come from the Sanskrit as the Arabic features would then be inexplicable. They must have been originally composed in a country where Muhammadan and Hindu influences met and blended; in short they must come from modern India or be original to Malaya. Probably most of them came from India. The *Hikāyat Gul Bakuwali*, a perfectly modern work, was translated from the Hindustani a few years ago, but it is identical in character with the old romances. The *Hikāyat Isma Yatim* is avowedly Indian and is old enough to be mentioned by WERNDLY (A.D. 1736). The *Hikāyat Khuwājah Maimūn* is at least a century old; it is a Malay version of the Hindustani *Tota Kahani*, which is itself taken from the Persian *Tuti-nama*. The entire absence of local colour from many of these romances, coupled with their mixed mythology, forces the student to the conclusion that the vernacular literatures of India are the source of most Malay works.¹

The *Hikāyat Hang Tuwah* occupies an almost unique position in Malay literature. It deals with a local hero and is therefore national in its character. It cannot be really ancient for its hero was born in the Fifteenth Century, and it is sufficiently unhistorical to suggest a later date. Probably it was written about 1550 A.D. It is much admired by Malays for the purity of its style.

The romances of the type of the *Hikāyat Raja Ambong*, *Hikāyat Raja Donan*, and *Hikāyat Raja Budiman* have been called "folk-tales" because they were dictated to their editors by professional rhapsodists. They are not true folk-tales. They are elaborate romantic compositions which owe their oral character to the illiteracy of the audiences for whom they were composed and not to any primitiveness in their subject-matter or authorship. When committed to writing they show strong resemblances to the ordinary *hikāyat*, but they possess considerable interest owing to the small details which have been inserted to please the taste of the simple villagers to whom they are addressed. They are not mere copies of Indian models and deserve more attention than they have received. At the same time they are not folk-tales but adaptations of foreign types, and belong properly to the fourth category of Malay literature.

The true folk-tales are those of popular characters such as *Pa' Pandir*, *Pa' Bělalang*, *Pa' Musang*, and others. Folk-lore is rather the subject of literature than actual literature, but when it becomes stereotyped into conventional narrative the rudiments of literary work may be said to exist. That is the position of many of these tales. In some, only the point of the story—or some jest or other detail—has been fixed in form; the rest is left to the teller to

¹ The Javanese tales of *Sira Panji* are the source of the longest Malay works; but the Indian romances are the more numerous.

give in his own words. In some cases the story is lost or is passing away, while the kernel of it survives as a proverb.¹ The Malay language is rich in rudimentary literature of this sort, in folk-tales, proverbs, and proverbial quatrains. Many "pantuns" in common colloquial use are of some antiquity inasmuch as they contain allusions to half-forgotten legends and occur, word for word, in old romances. Very few true Malay folk-tales have been published. Some fables and "mouse-deer" stories have been translated or otherwise recorded by Mr. W. W. SKEAT and others, but the farcical adventures of *Pa' Pandir* and other heroes of his stamp have received no attention at the hands of Europeans.

Popular instruction has fostered the growth of a voluminous modern Malay literature of little value. The only native work of real importance written in the Nineteenth Century is the *Hikâyat 'Abdu'llah*. This book was written partly as a text-book for Englishmen studying Malay. It offends in many ways against the canons of native literary taste. To some extent this offence is inevitable since the work deals with the common-places of modern life rather than with the events of an imaginary romantic age. But Abdullah really pushes colloquialism too far. With all its faults his work is a useful manual for beginners owing to the wealth of its vocabulary and its realism. The author is not dull to one who can read him with fluency, though he is sometimes pedantic and garrulous. Since Abdullah's time the old literature has been gradually perishing, and nothing of any value seems to be taking its place. There are however many pretty "pantuns" still to be learnt from the lips of the people, and some of the topical songs sung at the *Muharram* are not lacking in cleverness and wit.

¹ A very good example of this is the pithy proverbial advice containing: *Kalau tiada padi, sa-barang kerja ta'-jadi; kalau tiada senapang, baik jalan lapang*, etc. The proverbs are given in MAXWELL'S list with a brief notice of their origin. The story is given at greater length in Sir F. SWETTENHAM'S *Malay Sketches*,—"The passing of Panglima Prang Semaun."

APPENDICES,
INDEX,
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

THE MALAY ALPHABET.

THE modern Malay alphabet, as usually accepted by lexicographers, consists of 33 letters, and the character in which they are written is the Arabic. Many natives, however, do not recognize the distinction between ف and ف; they only use the form ف and pronounce it as a *p*. Others, again, admit the existence of a letter ذ, which they never employ. Old writers distinguished between two forms of the letter *t* (exclusive of the Arabic ط) and marked this variation in different ways. Some modern Malays also consider the combination *lam-alif* (لا) and the diacritical mark *hamzah* (ء) to be separate letters, and so add them to the alphabet.

The Malay alphabet may therefore be theoretically considered to consist of 35 letters of which two are

practically obsolete and one is obsolescent except for European influence. The addition of لا and ء would increase the number to thirty-seven; but it is due to a misconception which will be explained in discussing the letter *alif* (Appendix II). Of the thirty-five real letters, twenty-eight represent the Arabic alphabet; five

(ن, ك, ف, غ, ج) represent old Malay sounds or letters for which the Arabic had no equivalent; while the remaining two letters (now obsolete) represented Sanskrit distinctions between a hard and a soft *d* and a hard and a soft *t*. These last distinctions are met with in MSS. of Malayo-Javanese tales (such as those of the Panji cyclus), and are still in regular use in Javanese.

The form of the different Malayo-Arabic letters varies with their position in a word or combination of characters, as shown in the subjoined table:—

(NOTE.—THE LACUNÆ SIGNIFY THAT THE LETTER DOES NOT CONNECT AND, THEREFORE, THAT THE UNCONNECTED FORM IS USED.)

Name of Letter.	Unconnected Form.	Conventional Romanized Equivalent.	Form in Connection.			Examples of its Use.		
			With a Following Letter.	With a Preceding Letter.	With Both	With a Following Letter.	With a Preceding Letter.	With Both.
Alif	ا	.....	.....	ا	.....	.....	فتا	.....
Bâ	ب	b	:	ب	:	بلم	ترتيب	نيس
Tâ	ت	t	:	ت	:	تلر	بالت	بنغ
Thâ	ث	th	:	ث	:	ثلج	حديث	عنمن
Jîm	ج	j	:	ج	:	جرق	ثلج	نخنج
Châ	چ	ch	:	چ	:	چارق	ثنج	شچ
Hâ	ح	h	:	ح	:	حال	صح	صحمي
Khâ	خ	kh	:	خ	:	خبر	شيخ	نخت
Dâl	د	d	.....	د	.....	.....	ابجد	.....
Dzâl	ذ	dz	.....	ذ	.....	.....	عذر	.....
Râ	ر	r	.....	ر	.....	.....	قور	.....
Zâ	ز	z	.....	ز	.....	.....	فلزم	.....

(NOTE.—THE LACUNÆ SIGNIFY THAT THE LETTER DOES NOT CONNECT AND, THEREFORE, THAT THE UNCONNECTED FORM IS USED.)

Name of Letter.	Unconnected Form.	Conventional Romanized equivalent.	Form in Connection.			Examples of its use.		
			With a Following Letter.	With a Preceding Letter.	With Both.	With a Following Letter.	With a Preceding Letter.	With Both.
Sîn	س	s	س	س	س	سبحن	باس	يسل
Shîn	ش	sh	ش	ش	ش	شهران	بخشيش	شمشير
Sâd	ص	s	ص	ص	ص	صاحب	فبيص	فصل
Dlâd	ض	dl	ض	ض	ض	ضرب	فرايض	فضولي
Tâ	ط	t	ط	ط	ط	طمع	غلط	فطور
Tlâ	ظ	tl	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظل	تحفظ	عظمت
'Ain	ع	'	ع	ع	ع	عرب	طع	فعل
Ghain	غ	gh	غ	غ	غ	غبن	بالغ	صغير
Ngâ	غ	ng	غ	غ	غ	غاده	ترغ	بفكت
Fâ	ف	f	ف	ف	ف	فجر	غلف	عفرت
Pâ	ف	p	ف	ف	ف	فاچت	سيلف	لمفت
Kâf	ق	k	ق	ق	ق	قريب	نانق	عقيق
Kâf	ك	k	ك	ك	ك	كچل	بأيك	فكرني
Gâ	گ	g	گ	گ	گ	گنه	رغنگ	نگه
Lâm	ل	l	ل	ل	ل	للق	نيل	بلم
Mîm	م	m	م	م	م	ماري	تغلكم	نمو
Nûn	ن	n	ن	ن	ن	نير	تن	نق
Wau	و	w	.....	و	.....	.....	نبو	.....
Hâ	ه	h	ه	ه	ه	هارس	دمه	فهوه
Yâ	ي	y	ي	ي	ي	يا	تقي	نيغ
Nyâ	ن	ny	ن	ن	ن	پات	بتلن	فپو

The Arabic feminine termination *h*, which is a form of *h*, is very generally employed by Malays instead of *h*. The object with which this form is used is to suggest that a writer is acquainted with the Arabic language; should his reader be acquainted with Arabic, it would prove the very contrary. The use of this form, though it can be defended by the extent to which the custom prevails, is, therefore, a piece of affectation which it is better to avoid.

The Romanized equivalents given must not be taken to represent the exact sound of the character for which they are used as substitutes. The pronunciation of the Malayo-Arabic letters is discussed elsewhere [Appendix II], and is best acquired in a practical way by listening to the speech of educated natives.

Besides the letters constituting the Alphabet, certain diacritical marks are occasionally met with in literature. Some of these marks only occur in Arabic quotations and need not be acquired, but the following should be known to every advanced student of Malay.

The Vowel Points.—The letters of the Arabic alphabet are all considered to be consonants [Appendix II]. The vowels are either understood, or are expressed by the vowel-points *fathah*, *kasrah* and *dlammah*. These represent short vowels, but when followed by the consonants *alif*, *yâ*, and *wau* respectively, they become long vowels.

In Malay the *fathah* (ـَ) is known as the *baris di-atas*; it is pronounced as a short *a* or (when followed by an *alif*) as a long *a*. The *kasrah* (ـِ) is known as the *baris di-bawah*; it is pronounced as a short *e* or *i*, or (when followed by a *yâ*) as a long *e* or *i*. The *dlammah* (ـُ) is

known as the *baris di-hadapan*, and is pronounced as a short *o* or *u*, or (when followed by a *wau*) as a long *o* or *u*.

These vowel points are very rarely met with in modern Malay writing. Their disuse and the occasional substitution for them of the *hurúf saksi* are more properly discussed when dealing with the question of Malay orthography [Appendix IV].

The *Jazm*.—The mark (ـ) which in Arabic is called *jazm* (amputation) indicates that the consonant over which it is written is the final consonant of a closed syllable. Thus in writing the diacritical marks over a word like *takhta*, a *jazm* would be written over the *kh* to show that it is the final consonant of a syllable, *takh*, and not the initial consonant of a new syllable. In more popular language it means that the *kh* is not followed by a vowel.

The *Tashdid*.—The mark (ـ) which in Arabic is called *tashdid* (strengthening) indicates that the consonant over which it is placed is doubled. Thus in writing the

diacritical marks on a word like *takabbur* [تكبر], a *tashdid* would be written over the letter *bá*.

The *Hamzah*.—The word *hamzah* signifies (in Arabic) “compression,” *i.e.*, of the larynx. It is written by Arabs over the initial or “hamzated” *alif* to indicate its being the *spiritus lenis* in contradistinction to the *alif* of prolongation; v. Appendix II. In Malay, this initial *hamzah* is not used. In the middle of a word the occurrence of *hamzah* (both in Arabic and Malay) signifies that the syllable commences with the *spiritus lenis*. Thus رات would be *ra-wat*, *ra-wit*, *ra-wut*, but راءوت would be *ra-’út*.

The Malays also use *hamzah* at the end of a word instead of a final ق, *e.g.*, ناكوة for ناكق. This last is a special use of *hamzah* confined to the Malay language.

The Arabic signs *maddah* and *waslah*, and the marks of nunation (*tanwín*) need not trouble the student of Malay.

APPENDIX II.

PRONUNCIATION.

The correct pronunciation of the letters occurring in Malay words ought to present no difficulties to the English student. The purely Arabic letters are harder to pronounce, and present distinctions which, to be properly appreciated, must be studied practically, by listening to well-educated Arabs only,—as the modern dialects of Egypt and of Hadramaut (from which countries the Arabs of the Straits are mainly drawn) differ very materially from the classical language. Fortunately, however, for the student, these peculiarly Arabic letters are as difficult of pronunciation to Malays as they are to Europeans, and their mastery serves no practical purpose.

Consonants.—All the letters of the Malayo-Arabic alphabet are, theoretically, consonants, but three of them [ا, و, ي] when used in “prolongation” help to form the long vowels and therefore correspond to English letters like *w* and *y*, which are classed as semi-vowels. The letter ع also, from its unpronounceable character, is often treated by Malays as if it were identical with the letter ل.

The letter ا, when used at the beginning of a word or syllable, is the *spiritus lenis* which is not symbolized in English, but which is, in its essential character, consonantal. In Arabic, this initial *alif* is written ا and is called *hamzah* or the “hamzated *alif*” to distinguish it from the ل of prolongation which converts ا into آ and of which the use is exemplified in لا. In this way the

mark *hamzah* (ء) and the combination *lām-alif* (لا) instead of being treated as illustrations of the dual nature of *alif*, are assumed by Malays to be regular letters unconnected with *alif*, and are added as such to the alphabet.

The letter bá corresponds exactly in sound to our letter *b*.

The letter tá in Arabic, Persian and Hindustani is somewhat softer than our *t*, so that in transliterating European names the Arabs used ط rather than ت as an equivalent for *t*. In Malay the distinction between *t* and ت is imperceptible.

The letter thá is pronounced in Arabic as our *th* in “thin.” Educated Malays attempt, with more or less success, to so pronounce it; but, in popular use, the letter is pronounced as an *s*; *e.g.*, *hari sēlasa* for *hari thalátha*.

The letters jīm and chá approximate in sound to our *j* (in “June”) and *ch* (in “church”) respectively.

The letter há is an emphasized *h*. The *h* in “huge” has been suggested as an approximate equivalent. Há is, however, a purely Arabic letter and is not generally distinguishable, in the mouth of Malays, from the unemphasized há (ه).

The letter khá is a harsh guttural sound like the *ch* in *loch*.

Dál, in Malay, is practically our *d*. In Arabic it is somewhat softer; in Hindustani markedly so.

Dzál is an Arabic letter pronounced something like *th* in "this." Malays sometimes succeed in approximating to this sound, but often only pronounce it as *z*, *dz*, or even *j*.

The letter *rá* is a distinctly articulated *r*,—the Scotch, rather than the English, *r*.

Zá is the English *z*. The sound is, however, foreign to Malays and is often corrupted to *j*, e.g., *janggi* for *zanggi*, and *teji* for *tezi*.

Sín is the English *s* in "sit," "sing." It is the *s* in "hiss" rather than in "his."

Shín is the English *sh* in "shin," "fish."

The Arabic letter *šád* is a very strongly articulated *s*. It has no approximate equivalent in English. By attempting to imitate the effect of Arabic upon the ear, educated Malays pronounce this and the four following letters very gutturally. This habit gives a throaty sound to the accompanying vowel while leaving the consonant practically unaffected. In popular language, however, no distinction is made between the sound of the *sín* and the *šád*.

The letter *ض* is, in Arabic, a sort of aspirated *d* and is pronounced something like the combination *dth*—the *th* being the *th* in "this," "that," "thine." Educated Malays give it the sound of the *th* only; but, for some unexplained reason, the sound given to it in popular corruptions of Arabic words in which it occurs is that of *l*, e.g., *loha* for *ضحي*. The conventional transliteration *dl* is a combination of these extremes, the Arabic *d* and the Malay *l*.

Tá is a strongly articulated palatal *t*. Malays pronounce it as an ordinary *t* but (as explained above) give a throaty sound to the vowel which accompanies it.

The letter *ط* is a strongly articulated palatal *z*. Malays pronounce it exactly as they pronounce *ض*, e.g., *lohor* for *ظهر*.

‘Ain is a strong Arabic guttural letter unpronounceable to Malays and therefore slurred or elided. Its occurrence in the body of a word is usually marked by a sort of hiatus or by a sort of doubling of the vowel, e.g., *ba-íd* for *ba‘id*, *baada-hu* for *ba‘da-hu*. As an initial letter it is only distinguished from *alif* by the affected throatiness with which educated Malays pronounce it.

The letter *ghain* has no equivalent sound in ordinary English. The Northumbrian *r* is said to resemble it, and the Modern-Greek *gamma* is a slightly softer form of the same sound. In Kedah, the pronunciation of *rá* approximates to the true sound of *ghain*, while in Riau the sound given to *ghain* approximates to that of *rá*.

The letter *غ* is peculiar to Malay. It is pronounced like *ng* in "swinging," "ringing,"—not as *ng* in "single," nor as *ng* in "plunger."

The letters *ف* and *ف* correspond in sound to *f* and *p* respectively.

The sound of the letter *ق* has been compared to the caw of a raven. It is a guttural *k*. As a final letter it is not pronounced but indicates that the vowel sound is closed abruptly. Thus *اوق* is not pronounced *otak* but *ota’*.

The letter *ك* corresponds to the English *k*, while the letter *گ* is the hard English *g*, i. e., the *g* in "girl," not the *g* in "gem."

The letters *لám*, *mím* and *nún* are pronounced like the English *l*, *m* and *n* respectively.

The initial *wau* is, in sound, the English consonantal *w*. The *wau* of prolongation serves to make up the long vowel *ô* or *û*.

The letter *ه* is a gentle aspirate. Like the English aspirate it is dropped altogether in some dialects.

Initial *yá* corresponds to consonantal *y*. The *yá* of prolongation serves to make up the long vowel *é* or *í*.

Nyá is pronounced like the Spanish *ñ* or the Portuguese *nh*. It approximates in sound to the *ny* sound in words like "new," or "neuter."

Vowels.—There are in Arabic three short vowels and three long vowels, and the Arabic written character provides for such vowels only. The alphabet does not, therefore, adequately deal with the vowel-sounds met with in Malay.

Apart from the indeterminate vowel, the distinction between a short vowel and a long vowel is not as marked in Malay as in Arabic. Thus, in the word *bodoh*, the difference in sound between the first and the second *o* is very small indeed when allowance has been made for the fact that the first syllable is an open syllable and the second is closed by a consonant. Again, even open syllables are curiously shortened when followed by a syllable commencing with the letter *ه*, e.g., in words like *Johor*, and *juhat*. A comparison of the sound of the first *a* in *parang* and of that in *Pahang* will illustrate the imperfection of the Malay alphabet when marking distinctions in vocalic sound.

It may be generally laid down that there are three common vowels and one indeterminate vowel, and that these four vowels are those which are almost invariably met with. The remaining vocalic sounds are exceptional.

The first vowel is *a*, which is sometimes expressed by the *alif* of prolongation and is sometimes understood. This *a* is intermediate in sound between the English *ar* in "bar" and the French *a* in *facile*.

The second vowel is usually romanized as *e* or *i*. It is either omitted in the Arabic character or is expressed by the *yá* of prolongation. Its sound really lies between that of *ai* in "wait" and that of *ee* in "sweet" or between the French *é* and *i*.

The third vowel is romanized as *o* or *u*, and in Malay writings is either left unexpressed or is expressed by the *wau* of prolongation. Its sound lies between that of *oo* in "school" and that of *o* in "alone."

The indeterminate vowel, usually romanized as *ē*, is pronounced like the first *e* in "interesting." It is the shortest possible of vowel sounds, and may be described as an attempt to omit the vowel altogether between consonants which do not readily combine. An attempt, for instance, to sound the *k* in "knee" would give an indeterminate vowel-sound between the *k* and the *n*.

Other rarer vowel sounds have been introduced into Malay phonology (1) by the use of onomatopœic terms which imitate peculiar sounds heard in nature, (2) by the adoption of foreign words and consequently of foreign sounds, (3) by the intermixture of Malays from different parts of the Peninsula, which leads to several dialectic variations of the same vowel being often heard simultaneously in the same place, (4) by the adoption of Malay as a *lingua franca* for Chinese, Tamils and other settlers in the Peninsula.

Diphthongs.—There are only two diphthongs in Malay. The first is *ai*, pronounced like *i* in "fight," "write." The second is *au*, pronounced like *ow* in "how," "now." The first is sometimes shortened till it approximates to *ai* in "paid," "maid," and the second similarly tends to be confused with the sound of *ow* in "know."

Combinations of Consonants.—Certain combinations of consonants, in English, represent what are really distinct consonantal sounds and not true combinations. For instance, the *th* in "thin" is a conventional symbol for a missing letter and does not unite the sounds of *t* and of *h*. In Malay, the combinations *ngk*, *ngg*, *mb*, *mp*, *nt*, *nj*, *nch*, and *nd* are really single sounds and should not be separately pronounced. The true syllabic division of a word like *timbang* is *ti-mbang* and not *tim-bang*. The exact sounds represented by these combinations are practically unpronounceable for Europeans; but their etymological importance is considerable, and they deserve notice at the

hands of the student of Malay dialects. Thus the *mb* approaches a simple *m* in sound in the Kedah dialect so that *sēmbilan* is pronounced almost like *sēmilan*.

Accent.—It is usual to consider that in Malay the accent falls on the penultimate syllable, but care should be taken not to over-accent any portion of a word. The fact is that there is very little accentuation of special syllables.

Pronunciation and spelling.—The pronunciation of Riau-Johor Malay agrees generally with the orthography of the language, but two peculiarities should be noticed. The first is the fact that the final *k* is not sounded. It is often supposed that the practice of sounding the final *k* which prevails in Java and in Borneo Malay represents what was the universal practice when the Arabic character was introduced, and that the omission to sound this letter represents a later development. If that is the case, it is difficult to understand why the Malays should have adopted the peculiar Arabic letter *ک* to represent a final *k* when they used *ك* to represent *k* in any other part of the word.

The other peculiarity which calls for notice is the fact that the spelling of derivatives ending with the suffixes *-an* and *i* does not agree with their pronunciation. Thus *pēndapatan* is usually written *pēndapātan* but is really sounded as *pēndapattan*; *tuntuti* is spelt *tuntūti* but is pronounced *tuntutti*. This peculiarity is perhaps partly due to the awkwardness of writing words like *pēndapattan* and *tuntutti* without using diacritical marks; still, it deserves mention as it is apt to give an incorrect idea of the pronunciation of such words.

A number of Sanskrit words are not sounded in the way they are usually spelt. Thus the sound of *utama* is not suggested by the combination *تأ*. These discrepancies are due to the fact that the spelling of the words follows their Sanskrit originals, while the sound of the words has been modified in the speech of the people. The orthography of the English language presents many similar examples of literary conservatism.

APPENDIX III.

MALAY DIALECTS.

Malay is spoken in the Southern half of the Malay Peninsula, in the Riau-Lingga Archipelago, in portions of Central Sumatra, on most of the Sumatran coast-line, in some of the Javanese ports and maritime districts, on the North-West, West and South coasts of Borneo, in the Moluccas, and in Indo-China. Colonies of Malays are also settled in Ceylon and in Cape Colony. There are, however, great dialectic variations in the language. The Malay spoken in Java and in Southern Sumatra contains many Javanese and Sundanese words and expressions; that of Borneo is naturally influenced by the various Dyak tongues; the expression "Menangkabau Malay" covers a whole group of dialects spoken in Sumatra, in the Naning districts of Malacca, and in the

Negri Sembilan; while even in the Peninsula there exists a wide difference between the Riau-Johor Malay spoken in the South and the speech of Kelantan and Patani men which is practically incomprehensible to all who have not made a special study of it.

This Dictionary only deals with two dialects. Before discussing their peculiarities, however, allusion may be made to the much-discussed subject: "which of all these varieties of the language should be taken to be the best or standard Malay?"

The answer to this question must depend mainly upon the method of comparison adopted. If by "the best

Malay" is meant the dialect least affected by the introduction of foreign words, it is probable that the standard of excellence would be set by some one of the obscure tongues of Central Sumatra where the people retain many primitive customs and have been but little affected by Indian and Arabian rulers and traders. But the application of such a test to the provincial dialects of English would give somewhat paradoxical results. The standard of good English may be assumed to be set by our best literature, and not by etymological considerations. In what part of Malaya, then, does the speech of the uneducated people approach most closely to the language of the books? Natives of Kedah and Perak patriotically claim that the diction in use at the courts of their princes is the purest in the Peninsula. Let a concrete example be taken. The word *bētul* is universally written with a final *l* but the peasants of Kedah pronounce it *bētui*, while those of Riau utter it as it is spelt. The fact that a few cultured individuals at the Kedah court have adopted a pronunciation which agrees in the main with that of the mass of the population in Riau and Johor, would only strengthen the claim of the latter to the honour of speaking the best Malay. When it is said that the best French is spoken in Touraine, no reflection is cast upon the language of the Professors at the University in Paris. So when all credit has been given to the learning of the literary coteries at Alor Star or Kuala Kangsar, the dialect of Kedah or of Perak must be judged by the speech of the masses of the people.

The *Bustānu's-salāṭīna*, perhaps the best of Malay literary works, was written at Achin about the year 1636 A. D. The language in which it is written is that which is still spoken, even by the illiterate, in the South of the Peninsula, while it bears no resemblance to the Achinese of to-day. The reasons for this similarity between one modern dialect and the old literary language can be explained, though imperfectly, by the facts of history; but whether explained or not, the resemblance is there, and gives a special interest to the speech of the inhabitants of Riau, Johor, Malacca, Selangor and Pahang.

The pronunciation of Malay at Johor itself and in the Riau-Lingga Archipelago differs in two important respects from the written language. A final *a* is pronounced like the German *ö* or as the English *ir* in "sir." A final *r* is not distinctly enunciated; it is pronounced as an English rather than a Scotch *r*. These differences disappear on the West coast after the Malacca river has been passed. It is a curious fact that the line of demarcation between the two divisions of the Riau-Johor dialect should be drawn so abruptly in the centre of the town of Malacca itself. The language of the coast districts from the Malacca River to the River Bernam is therefore very correct indeed, but the immigration of foreign Malays into Selangor is causing great changes in the speech of the inhabitants of that state.

The dialect of Kedah differs very materially from that of Riau and Johor. The differences divide themselves naturally into four classes.

The first class includes all cases in which entirely distinct words or expressions are used to express the same idea. Thus the pronoun of the second person is *hang* in Kedah and *engkau* in literary Malay; the word for a rainbow is *ular danu* in Kedah and *pēlangi* at Riau and Johor. This class can be extended so as to cover cases where one dialect has words for which the other has no

corresponding equivalent. Thus the word *gun* is purely a Kedah word unknown in any form to the Malays of the South.

The second class includes all cases where the same word exists in both dialects but is used in slightly different connections or senses. Thus, *alor* bears one meaning in Malacca and a somewhat different one in Kedah Malay. Differences of this sort are somewhat rare.

Dialectic differences of the two classes above-mentioned can only be recorded in the body of a Dictionary.

The third class includes all cases in which groups of words of a certain form consistently adopt a certain different form in another dialect. Thus words terminating in *ul* in Riau-Johor Malay are pronounced by Kedah Malays as though they terminated in *ui*. Regular dialectic changes of this character occurring in Kedah Malay have not been recorded in the body of this work and must be enumerated here.

The vowel which at Riau approaches the sound of the French *i* in *suite*, in Kedah rather approaches that of the French *é* in *tête*.

The vowel which at Riau approaches the sound of *o* in "bone," in Kedah is nearer that of *oo* in "boot."

The letter *ra* is pronounced like a *ghain*.

The letter *há*, as an initial letter, is more pronounced and more common than in the South.

Final *a* is very distinctly articulated; its sound resembles that of the English *ar* in "star."

Final *ar* is pronounced like final *a'* or *aḵ*, and final *or* is pronounced like *o'* or *oḵ*.

Final *ir* is pronounced *ia'* or *iaḵ*.

Final *s* is pronounced like *eh* or *ih*, e.g., *bēras* becomes *bēraih*, *tērus* becomes *tēruih*, *bētis* becomes *bētih* or *bēteh*.

Final *p* is pronounced like *b*; e.g., *kutib* for *kutip*.

Final *l* is softened till it resembles the French *ille* in *paille*. Thus *tēbal* becomes *tēbaī* or *tēbaīy*; *batil* becomes *batiy*; *bētul* becomes *bētuiy*.

The duplication of words is replaced by the duplication of the first consonant, e.g., *pēpuyu* for *puyu-puyu*, *lēlaki* for *laki-laki*, *bēbiri* for *biri-biri*.

The prefixes *tēr* or *tē*, *pēr* or *pē*, and *bēr* or *bē* are replaced by *ta*, *pa* and *ba* the *a* being short but not quite indeterminate. Thus *bērjalan* becomes *bā-jalan*, *tēmpinis* becomes *tāmpēneh*. The vowel sound in the other prefixes — *mē* and *kē*, — also resembles the sound of *ā*.

The fourth class of differences comprises those cases in which modified forms of the same word are used in the two dialects but in which the modification does not seem to follow any regular law of change. Thus *buwaya* in Riau-Johor Malay becomes *boya* in Kedah, *biyawak* in the South becomes *bewak* in the North, etc. Variants of this

sort must be noted as they occur in the body of a Dictionary. But though many of these changes are not universal, certain general lines of tendency may be noticed, such as the occasional change of *k* into *g* as the dialect changes from Riau to Kedah. The use of *d* for *l* is also noticeable, e.g., *dēlaki* for *lēlaki* or *laki-laki*, *gēdēmbai* for *kēlēmbai*, etc.

In conclusion, it should be said that though variations in the use of words in different parts of the Peninsula have often been recorded, very little has been done to facilitate the systematic comparison of the dialects, and the points noted in this work do not by any means exhaust the subject even as regards the study of Kedah and of Riau-Johor Malay.

APPENDIX IV.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

There is no system of Malay spelling which meets with universal or even with extensive acceptance. Certain general principles may be observed to underlie the practice of individual writers, and certain orthographical tendencies may be traced in the spelling of successive generations. But this is all. In the spelling of individual words wide differences exist. However desirable the acceptance of a regular system may appear, there exists no method by which uniformity can be enforced. No special authority is therefore claimed for the spelling of words in this book. A Dictionary is essentially a work of reference, and the system of orthography here followed is the one which lends itself most readily to facility of reference. On the question of what is correct, Malays have agreed to differ; and the student of Malay can only claim for his own methods the toleration which he is willing to extend to those of other writers.

The oldest Malay manuscripts available to study prove that a fairly consistent system of orthography was in force at Achin in the first half of the seventeenth century. This system differs from the usual practice of modern writers in four principal features :

- (1) Early writers omitted to write final *wau* and *yā* in words like *batu*, *kiri*, where modern scribes almost invariably use those final letters ;
- (2) Early writers omitted final *alif* in words like *bisa*, *rasa*, while those of the present day sometimes write it and sometimes omit it ;
- (3) Early writers never used *alif*, *wau* and *yā* as medial vowels in closed syllables, while modern writers often do ;
- (4) Modern Malays almost invariably use an *alif* in the second syllable of words like *توان* (*tuwan*) *رواس* (*ruwas*) where older writers would not use the *alif*, but would write *نون روس*.

The first of these changes has met with such general acceptance among modern Malays that it may be considered to have become an established rule. The

older practice survives in a few words such as *اين* (*ini*), *ايت* (*itu*), the rarity of which emphasizes the extent to which the change has been adopted. The difference between the long and the short vowels (other than the indeterminate vowel) is so slight in Malay that, even in the earliest MSS., examples can be found of inconsistency in the spelling of final vocalic syllables. The change in some instances can thus be easily explained by the difficulty of always correctly indicating extremely fine distinctions of sound, but its extension to all cases is no doubt due in great measure to modern theories of legibility.

The use of a final *alif* in words ending with the sound *a* has not met with such general acceptance; indeed, the exceptions may be as numerous, or more numerous, than the cases in which the *alif* is employed. Under the circumstances, the change has not been considered established, but (lexicographically) the matter is of little importance as the use or disuse of the letter in question rarely affects the position of a word in the dictionary.

The third change—the use of *alif*, *wau* and *yā* as medial vowels in closed syllables—is of far greater interest and importance. The use of these letters, the *hurūf saḥsi* as they are called, is opposed to Arabic alphabetical theory. The syllable should consist of two letters; the introduction of a third must have been a bold innovation. There seems no reason to ascribe this change to transliteration from an older Malay alphabet, as the use of the *hurūf saḥsi* is a comparatively modern thing. The innovation may have been to some extent countenanced by the disuse of case-endings in Arabic words such as *kitāb*, *islām*, etc., but it was certainly developed, if not actually introduced, by European influence. It must be remembered that until recently the printing of Malay books has been entirely in the hands of Europeans, especially in those of missionaries, and that the influence so exercised must have been great. The power of public instruction, under European direction, has also to be reckoned with. Under these conditions it is not surprising that modern Malay spelling in the Straits has been much affected by English alphabetical theory, notably in the use of the *hurūf saḥsi* and in the use of *alif* in words like *tuwan* and *ruwas*. It may be predicted that if nothing is done to check existing tendencies the use of the *hurūf saḥsi* as English vowels will extend to all words. This solution of the present difficulties would not be an unsatisfactory one. It would certainly make Malay spelling consistent and easy, and it would avoid the complications which

would accompany any attempt to stereotype orthography in its present transitional stage.

For convenience of reference, it is advisable in a Dictionary either to consistently use the *hurûf saḡsi* or to consistently omit them. Of these two courses, consistent omission is preferable. It brings together words which only differ in their vowels and so enables the student to see at a glance which of several interpretations is to be given to a word of doubtful vocalization. The system followed in spelling words in this Dictionary accordingly limits a syllable in a pure Malay word to two letters and makes no use of the *hurûf saḡsi*.

In Malay literature, however, the widest latitude prevails. A system of orthography approximating to the most rigid classical usage is still followed in many Malay books of devotion and other works printed in Turkey, Egypt or Arabia by natives conversant with Arabic. On the other hand, relatively illiterate natives (such as police-constables and others who have to record events in the course of their duties but who are not literates by profession) use the *hurûf saḡsi* far more extensively than pedantry would countenance. Among professional literary men—a very small class—three theories, at least, are recognized.

The first theory may be described briefly as follows. The *wau* and *yâ* should be inserted in closed syllables except where the two syllables of a word are of the same class ;—e.g., *tolong* is written *تولغ*, not *تولوغ*, and *runtuh* is written *رنتوه*, not *رنتوه*. This theory is not very serviceable nor is it consistently adhered to by its own

advocates. It does not avoid ambiguity,—words like *tulang* and *tolong*, for instance, are spelt in the same way,—and the rule has to be qualified by an awkward number of exceptions. It is a purely arbitrary system which is neither supported by any feature in the theory of the Malayo-Arabic alphabet nor explained by any historical reasons.

The second theory is that the *hurûf saḡsi* should only be used with rare, difficult, or little-known words. This theory is based on the fact that the *hurûf saḡsi* are intended to facilitate reading and are largely so used. But as a criterion of correct spelling, this “system” is too indefinite. No two men would independently produce identical lists of the “difficult” words of a language. A literary man, indeed, will often be unfamiliar with words which enter into the daily life of a peasant.

The third theory put forward occasionally is that the *hurûf saḡsi* should be used to avoid ambiguity in the case of words which would otherwise be spelt in the same way. This view has fewer advocates than the other two and therefore lacks the sanction of extensive usage. It also presupposes a knowledge of every word of the Malay language on the part of the person adopting it, for without such a knowledge it is not possible to always know whether ambiguities can arise.

The vast majority of writers, however, trouble themselves very little about theories of spelling. They spell as they have been taught to spell without considering what is consistent and what is not. The student of Malay will consequently do well to waste no time over the study of orthography. The more widely he reads, the clearer will his perception be of the futility of either expecting uniformity or of enforcing it.

APPENDIX V.

ETYMOLOGY.

Malay is usually spoken of as one of the “Great Polynesian,” “Malayo-Polynesian,” or “Oceanic” group of tongues,—a term which covers all the dialects of the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, Formosa, Micronesia, Melanesia (including part, at least, of New Guinea), Polynesia, New Zealand

and Madagascar. The extent of the geographical area over which these languages are spoken and the divergences in physical type between the races speaking them have sometimes led ethnologists to minimize the linguistic connection that exists or to assume it to be the result of fortuitous trade relations¹.

¹ The similarities are not confined to trade-words. For instance, taking two languages so geographically remote from one another as Malay and Fijian, we find :

	MALAY.	FIJIAN.
Sun	<i>mata-hari</i>	<i>mata-ni-siga</i> (<i>siga</i> =light)
Moon	<i>bulan</i>	<i>vula</i>
Stone	<i>batu</i>	<i>vatu</i>
Wind	<i>angin</i>	<i>dhagi</i>
Sky	<i>langit</i>	<i>lagi-lagi</i>
Rain	<i>ujan</i>	<i>udha</i>
Water	<i>ayer</i>	<i>wai</i>
Country	<i>benua</i>	<i>vanna</i>
Soil, earth	<i>tanah</i>	<i>tano</i>
Bird	<i>monok</i>	<i>manu</i>
Fish	<i>ikan</i>	<i>ihu</i>

	MALAY.	FIJIAN.
Mosquito	<i>nyamok</i>	<i>namu</i>
Louse	<i>kutu</i>	<i>kutu</i>
Tree	<i>kayu</i>	<i>kau</i>
Leaf	<i>daun</i>	<i>drau</i>
Coconut	<i>nyior</i>	<i>nlu</i>
Fruit	<i>buah</i>	<i>vua</i>
Root	<i>akar</i>	<i>waka</i>
Yam	<i>ubi</i>	<i>uvi</i>
Sugar-cane	<i>tebu</i>	<i>ndovu</i>
Head	<i>ulu</i>	<i>ulu</i>
Eye	<i>mata</i>	<i>mata</i>
Ear	<i>telinga</i>	<i>ndaliga</i>
Skin	<i>kulit</i>	<i>kuli</i>

This short list is taken from a paper by Mr. S. H. RAY, but the relationship between Malay and Fijian has been more exhaustively treated by Dr. KERN of Leyden.

In this apparent conflict between the evidence of words and that of racial features it is only necessary to avoid too sweeping inferences. The Malays are admittedly a very mixed people. They may owe the basis of their language to only one of the many elements which go to make up their race. In the struggle for linguistic existence, the Oceanic type of language still shows extraordinary vitality. The descendants of Chinese, Arabs, and Indian settlers in the Peninsula, even where they outnumber the true Malays, adopt the speech of the country with the addition (perhaps) of a certain number of their own words but without materially modifying its ideology or structure. It may well be that the original Malays themselves abandoned some speech of their own for the language of the Indonesian races who preceded them in the possession of Sumatra. It may also be that those Indonesians owed the basis of their speech to a still earlier Melanesian race.

The principal feature of the Oceanic type of language is the fact that it seems to be dissyllabic and vocalic, or, in other words, that the primitive word consists of two syllables and that each syllable ends with a vowel. It has sometimes been suggested that the absence of final consonants is due to the softness and languor which affect islanders dwelling in a tropical sea. The bearing of such a theory upon the etymology of Malay would be to imply that the final consonants in its words and syllables are survivals, and that the omission of such consonants in kindred Oceanic languages is not evidence of their absence from the original root. A careful analysis of the language makes it, however, appear that the syllables other than the final syllable are vocalic, and the inference is that the final syllable was once vocalic too. Thus, if we take the words *asin* and *masin*, the *n* only represents what is now the suffix *an* in Malay and the *m* represents the prefix *bě* or *mě*. The root of these words would appear to be the vocalic *asi* which (with the meaning of "sea") is found in many primitive Indonesian tongues and is also the basis of the Malay *tasek*.

The use of initial and final consonants to modify or to give grammatical precision to the meaning of a word is common to many Indonesian languages and is the ancient practice out of which the modern system of prefixes and suffixes has developed. The elaborate rules regarding the formal changes in words under the influence of these prefixes and suffixes are not ancient and are only true (in their entirety) of the Riau-Johor dialect. The very examples quoted in this Dictionary will show occasional departures from the usually accepted canons of modification; e.g., *měnyinta* (from *chinta*), *ngělana* (from *kělana*), *ngěrawat* (from *rawat*), *mětērus* (from *tērus*). A comparative study of the initial and final consonants from which the prefixes and suffixes are derived gives the following results:—

- (1) initial *m* or *b* creates an adjective;
- (2) initial *k* creates a present participle passive;
- (3) initial *t* marks a past participle passive;
- (4) an initial nasal sound (*ng* or *n*) makes the verb;
- (5) initial *p* indicates a noun (*nomen agentis*);
- (6) final *n* helps to form the noun of state or condition.

From these results we may infer that while the prefixes *bě*, *pě*, *tě*, and *kě*, and the affix *an* represent five out of these six old forms, the modern verbal *měng-* and *měn-* are really compounds of the first and fourth, and the prefix *mě* (in words like *mělunchor* or *měrapai*) is derived from the first (adjectival) and not from the fourth (verbal) of these initial consonants. It thus happens that words beginning with the letters *l* and *r* seem sometimes to have two verbal forms; e.g., *měrapai* and *měnggěrapai*, from *rapai*, *mělunchor* and *měnggělunchor* from *lunchor*, and a number of apparently new words have been coined in this way. Similarly the prefixes *pěng-* and *pěn-* are compounds of the fifth and fourth.

The subject of Malay etymology cannot be discussed with any exhaustiveness in a brief Appendix; what is here written is of the nature of a caution against the practice of basing etymological theories upon casual similarities between individual words. Thus *tanjong* has been stated to be derived from *tanah ujong*; *tangan* and *tangkap* have been represented as probably owing their origin to a Sakai root *tang* (= hand); etc. *Tanjong*, with its sense of "projection," is far more likely to be connected with words like *anjor*, *anjong*, *tajor*, *tajok*, and *tělanjor*. In the same way the sense of "curvature" runs through words like *ělong*, *ělok*, (or *loķ*), *těloķ*, *gělong*, *jěloķ*, *jěřeloķ*, *řělong*, and that of "angularity" in words like *biku*, *siku*, *běliku*, *bengkoķ*, *bengkong*, and *chengkoķ*. The root in such cases is not to be obtained by the separate consideration of each syllable, but (as might be expected from the Oceanic character of the language) is usually made up of two vocalic syllables and is to be seen in the central portion of most words.

The study of Malay etymology is further complicated by the fact that many Indonesian languages have not only had a common origin but have had relations with each other subsequent to their differentiation into separate tongues. Thus in words of common origin, the Malay *d* is a Javanese *r*; e.g., *dato'* in Malay is *ratu* in Javanese, *daun* is *ron*, *adeķ* is *ari*. But subsequent relations have introduced words like *ratu* into Malay literature so that the two forms exist side by side. A good instance of a double form lies in the roots *udi* and *uri*, both with the common suggestion of "posterior"; the former root appears in *mudeķ*, *kēmudi*, *kēmudiyan*, and the latter in *burit*, *buritan*, *uri*, and *buri*.

APPENDIX VI.

ROMANIZED MALAY.

There are two logical systems of romanizing Malay: the literal, which follows the spelling, and the phonetic, which follows the pronunciation of a word.

The literal method (which has been followed by the Dutch lexicographers) takes the various Arabic letters and vowels or vowel-points which make up a word and

represents them by certain accepted Roman equivalents. It has the merit of simplicity, it gives a very fair approximation to the sound of the word, and it tends to consistency in that it leaves very little scope for the idiosyncraciēs of individual writers. On the other hand, it is faulty because the Arabic vowel system does not adequately deal with Malay vowel sounds, and because its rough-and-ready character hinders, rather than helps, the proper study of phonetics.

The phonetic method presents great difficulties. To begin with, it is difficult to exactly reproduce Malay sounds in a character associated with a different phonic system. In the next place, the pronunciation of the language varies dialectically, so that the same word might be differently romanized in different localities. Again, its successful working depends in a great measure upon the individuality of the writer, so that consistency is hard to attain. Finally, a phonetic system, however accurate and detailed, is a poor substitute for the study of pronunciation from the lips of good speakers.

A study of the romanized books published in Singapore shows that a rough-and-ready phonetic system based on Hunterian principles is generally followed¹; and that this system, on the whole, works well. It is not always consistent, but rarely suffers in legibility from the peculiarities of individual writers. It meets the requirements of all except specialists, and its practical advantages for general work need not be sacrificed to a pedantic love for the perfectly accurate or the perfectly uniform.

¹ In a number of publications of the American Mission Press a peculiar system of omitting the indeterminate vowel has been adopted, leading to spellings such as "mmברי." This system is not referred to; it is hardly Hunterian, and is in only limited use.

In this work, the literal methods followed by the Dutch lexicographers have been generally observed; but a certain latitude has been taken in the representation of vowel sounds, and notes have been added in cases where the transliteration of a word would otherwise give an incorrect idea of its pronunciation. Had it been possible to deal in the spirit of the specialist with the dialects of the Malay Peninsula, these would not have been the only concessions to phonetics. As it is, the spelling in this Dictionary would possess sufficient simplicity for popular usage but for the use, in certain cases, of the redundant *w* and *y*. The popular spelling of *tuwan* as *tuan* and of *iya* as *ia* is to be recommended for general elementary work, but, in more advanced work, is apt to be misleading. It suggests that the second syllable in words such as those quoted above, commences with the *spiritus lenis* when it really begins with a *w* or a *y*. It gives an incorrect idea of the value of *alif* by confusing the "hamzated" *alif* with the *alif* of prolongation. It is also faulty for etymological study; for instance, *watu* is the Javanese form of *batu*, and the bearing of this fact on the derivation of *suwatu* is not suggested by the spelling *suatu* which implies that *atu* and not *watu* is the second portion of the word. These points may seem trivial; but the confusion imported into Malay spelling is in great measure due to the inadequate comprehension of the alphabet fostered by the belief that the spelling *tuan* is not a mere approximation to the sound of a certain word but is an exact transliteration of certain Arabic letters. For this reason, it has been considered advisable, in a work for relatively advanced students, to sacrifice simplicity to some slight extent. For elementary students the popular system is recommended and has been used in every work except this by the writer of this Dictionary.¹

¹ E.g., in KELLY and WALSH's *Malay Handbook* and in some Romanized School Readers—published anonymously.

APPENDIX VII.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Achin. ...	Achinese (van Langen's Dictionary is the one referred to).	Chin. ...	Chinese. The dialect of Changchow, near Amoy, is the one referred to unless otherwise stated; Dictionary by Carstairs Douglas.
Arab....	Arabic.	Cr. ...	Malay-English Dictionary, by J. Crawfurd.
Arab. Nights.	Arabian Nights, Malay version, published in Singapore.	Cr. Gr. ...	Dissertation on the Malay language (grammatical portions), by J. Crawfurd.
Batav. ...	Batavia Malay.	Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch.	History of the Indian Archipelago, in 3 volumes, by J. Crawfurd.
Bint. Tim. ...	"Bintang Timor," the name of a newspaper published in Singapore in 1895.	Eng. ...	English.
Bust. Sal. ...	<i>Bustānu 's-salātīn</i> , MS. The two first books of this work have, however, been published in Singapore, American Mission Press.	Eur. ...	"European," i.e., some European language, used when it is doubtful which of two or more European languages a word is derived from.
C. and S. ...	Malay-English Dictionary by Clifford and Swettenham, Letters A. to G.; Government Press, Taipeng, Perak.		

- Fut. Sh. ... *Futtiḥu'sh-Shām*, a Malay work on a Muhammadan war in Syria; lithographed, Singapore.
- Hay. Haiw.... *Haiyatu'l-haiwân*, a treatise on the use (as drugs) of portions of the bodies of animals; Singapore.
- Hind. ... Hindustani (Urdu).
- Ht. ... *Hikâyat*. A generic name for Malay prose romances.
- Ht. Abd. ... *Hikâyat 'Abdu'llah*, Straits Government Edition, 1888-1889. Better editions have been published by the Straits Asiatic Society and in Holland (Ed. Klinkert).
- Ht. Abus. ... *Hikâyat Abu's-samah*; lith., Singapore.
- Ht. Ahm. Md., or Ht. Ahm. Muhd. ... *Hikâyat Ahmad Muḥammad*; lith., Singapore.
- Ht. Al., or Ht. 'Al... *Hikâyat 'Alâ'u'd-dîn*; a Malay version of the story of Alladîp and the wonderful lamp; Singapore.
- Ht. Bakht. ... *Hikâyat Bakhtiyâr*; Dutch romanized edition. An edition in the Arabic character has been published by the Government Press, Singapore.
- Ht. Berm. Sh., or Ht. Berm. Shahd. ... *Hikâyat Bërma Shahdan*; MS.
- Ht. Best. ... *Hikâyat Bestammam*; MS. This work has recently been lithographed in Penang.
- Ht. Fut. Sh.... See Fut. Sh.
- Ht. Ganj. Mara ... *Hikâyat Ganja Mara*; lith., Penang.
- Ht. Gh. ... *Hikâyat Ghulam*; MS. This story is a version of the *Hikâyat Bakhtiyâr*.
- Ht. Gul Bak. ... *Hikâyat Gul Bakuwali*; printed, Singapore.
- Ht. Hamz. ... *Hikâyat Hamza*; MS. Extracts from this work have been published in Holland, and the complete romance has been recently lithographed in Penang.
- Ht. Hg. Tuw.... *Hikâyat Hang Tuwah*; MS. Extracts from this work have been published in Holland and at Batavia.
- Ht. Ind. Bang. ... *Hikâyat Indëra Bangsawan*; lith., Singapore.
- Ht. Ind. Jaya. ... *Hikâyat Indëra Jaya*; MS.
- Ht. Ind. Laks. ... *Hikâyat Indëra Laḡsana*; lith., Singapore.
- Ht. Ind. Meng. ... *Hikâyat Indëra Mëngindëra*; MS. This MS. was afterwards copied and lithographed in Penang.
- Ht. Ind. Nata.... *Hikâyat Indëra Nata*; MS. This romance contains many Batavia words.
- Ht. Isk. Dz., or Ht. Isk. Dzul ... *Hikâyat Iskandar Dzu'l-karnain*; MS.
- Ht. Ism. Yat. ... *Hikâyat Isma Yatim*. The old Dutch edition has been used; but the first portion of a new edition of this work has been published in Romanized Malay by the Education Department in Singapore.
- Ht. Jah. ... *Hikâyat Jahidîn*; lith., Singapore, from the Dutch edition.
- Ht. Jay. Asm. ... *Hikâyat Jaya Asmara*; MS. This MS. was afterwards copied and published at the Government Press, Singapore.
- Ht. Jay. Lengg. ... *Hikâyat Jaya Lenggara*; MS.
- Ht. Kal. Dam. ... *Hikâyat Kalîlah dan Damînah*; romanized edition, Batavia. This work has been published in the Arabic character at the Government Press, Singapore.
- Ht. Koris. ... *Hikâyat Koris*; MS.
- Ht. Mar. Mah., or Ht. Mar. Mahaw. ... *Hikâyat Marong Mahawangsa*; MS. This work, also known as "Kedah Annals," was subsequently lithographed in Penang.
- Ht. Mas. Ed. ... *Hikâyat Mas Edan*, a Panji tale; MS.
- Ht. Mash. ... *Hikâyat Mashhudu'l-haḡḡ*; von Dewall's edition (romanized); Batavia.
- Ht. Md. Hanaf., or Ht. Muhd. Hanaf. ... *Hikâyat Muḥammad Hanafiyyah*; lith., Singapore.
- Ht. Nakh. Muda ... *Hikâyat Nakhoda Muda*; lith., Singapore.
- Ht. Nap. ... *Hikâyat Napoleon*; printed at the Sultan of Lingga's press.
- Ht. P. J. P. ... *Hikâyat Putëra Jaya Pati*; MS.
- Ht. Par. Put., or Ht. Pg. Ptg. ... *Hikâyat Parang Puting*; MS.
- Ht. Perb. Jaya, or Ht. Perb. Wij. ... *Hikâyat Përbu Jaya* (sometimes read *Përba-wijaya*); MS. (a Panji tale).

Ht. Raj. Bdk. ...	<i>Hikâyat Raja Budak</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Mith. Sar. ...	<i>Kitâb masâ'alah sa-ribu</i> (often called <i>masâ'il sa-ribu</i> or <i>mithâ'il sa-ribu</i>); lith., Singapore.
Ht. Raj. Don. ...	<i>Hikâyat Raja Donan</i> ; published in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Mol. Mal. ...	Malay spoken in the Moluccas (selections published in Holland).
Ht. Raj. Kh. ...	<i>Hikâyat Raja Khondok</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Muj. ...	<i>Mujarbat</i> , a Malay treatise on Medicine and the Black Art; lith., Bombay.
Ht. Raj. Pas. ...	<i>Hikâyat Raja Pasai</i> ; Dulaurier's edition.	Onom. ...	Onomatopœic.
Ht. Raj. Sul. ...	<i>Hikâyat Raja Sulaimân</i> ; lith., Singapore.	P. W. ...	Province Wellesley.
Ht. Sg. Samb. ...	<i>Hikâyat Sang Samba</i> ; MS.	Panch. ...	<i>Panchatantêran</i> , a version of the <i>Hikâyat Kalîlah dan Damînah</i> .
Ht. Sh. ...	<i>Hikâyat Sharkan</i> ; MS. A Panji tale.	Pel. Abd. ...	<i>Pelayaran 'Abdu'llah</i> , Dutch Romanized edition; Batavia.
Ht. Sh. Kub. ...	<i>Hikâyat Shâh Kubâd</i> ; MS.	Pemb. Bet. ...	<i>Pembêrita Bêtawi</i> , a Malay newspaper published at Batavia.
Ht. Sh. Mard... ..	<i>Hikâyat Shâh-i-Mardân</i> , MS. This romance has been published in lithographed form in Singapore.	Pers. ...	Persian.
Ht. Si Misk. ...	<i>Hikâyat Si Miskîn</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Phys. ...	See Mal. Phys.
Ht. Sri Rama ...	<i>Hikâyat Sêri Rama</i> ; MS.	Pijn. ...	Pijnappel's Malay-Dutch Dictionary.
Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw). ...	A <i>Penglipor lara</i> (rhapsodist) version of the <i>Hikâyat Sêri Rama</i> , published (editor, Sir William Maxwell) in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Port. ...	Portuguese.
Ht. Sult. Ibr. ...	<i>Hikâyat Sultân Ibrahîm</i> ; printed by Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Singapore.	Prov. ...	Proverbial expression.
Ht. Zaly. ...	<i>Hikâyat Dzu'l-yazân</i> ; lith., Singapore.	R. A. S... ..	Royal Asiatic Society.
J. I. A. ...	Journal of the Indian Archipelago (ed. J. R. Logan).	R. v. E. ...	Roorda van Eijsinga's Malay-Dutch Dictionary.
J. S. A. S. ...	Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.	S. S. ...	Straits Settlements.
Jav. ...	Javanese.	Sej. Mal. ...	<i>Sêjarah Melayu</i> ; Shellabear's edition (Arabic character), Singapore.
Kam. Kech... ..	<i>Kâmûs kêchil Melayu dan 'Arab</i> , a Malay-Arabic vocabulary published in Singapore (lith.) apparently by a Java Malay.	Sh. ...	<i>Sha'ir</i> ; a generic designation of metrical romances and lengthy poems.
Kl. ...	Klinkert's Malay-Dutch Dictionary.	Sh. A. R. S. J... ..	<i>Sha'ir anak raja di-sambar jêrong</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Mahk. Raj. ...	<i>Mahkota sêgala raja-raja</i> or <i>Tâju's-salâtin</i> ; printed.	Sh. Abd. Mk. ...	<i>Sha'ir 'Abdu'l-mulâk</i> ; lith., Singapore. This poem has also been printed at Leyden.
Majm. al Ahk... ..	<i>Majma'u'l-ahkâm</i> , a Johor Code of Law; printed.	Sh. B. A. M. ...	<i>Sha'ir bunga ayer mawar</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Malay Phys. ...	Malay Handbook of Physiology; printed at the Government Press, Singapore.	Sh. Bah. Sing. ...	<i>Sha'ir bah Singapura</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Marsd. ...	Marsden's Malay-English Dictionary.	Sh. Bid. ...	<i>Sha'ir Bidasari</i> ; MS. References are also given to van Hoevell's edition of this poem (published in the Batavian Society's transactions), and to an edition printed more recently at Leyden. The poem has also been repeatedly lithographed at Singapore.
Marsd. Gr. ...	Marsden's Malay Grammar.	Sh. Bid. (Leyden) ...	See above.
Menangk. ...	Mênangkabau Malay (van der Toorn's Dictionary).	Sh. Bur. Nuri ...	<i>Sha'ir burong nuri</i> ; lith., Singapore.
		Sh. Bur. Pungg. ...	<i>Sha'ir burong punggok</i> ; lith., Singapore.
		Sh. Ch. Ber. ...	<i>Sha'ir chinta bêrahi</i> ; lith., Singapore.
		Sh. Dag. ...	<i>Sha'ir dagang</i> ; lith., Singapore.
		Sh. I. M. P. ...	<i>Sha'ir 'ibârat manikam pari</i> ; lith., Singapore.
		Sh. Ibl.	<i>Sha'ir Iblîs</i> ; lith., Singapore.

Sh. Ik. Trub. ...	<i>Sha'ir ikan tērubok</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Sh. Raj. Haji....	<i>Sha'ir Raja Hāji</i> ; published in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
Sh. Jub. Mal. ...	<i>Sha'ir Jubili Mēlaka</i> (addresses at the Jubilee celebrations, 1887, at Malacca); lith., Singapore.	Sh. Rej. ...	<i>Sha'ir rējang</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Sh. Jur. Bud....	<i>Sha'ir juragan budiman</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Sh. Sg. Kanch. ...	<i>Sha'ir Sang Kanchil</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Sh. K. G. T. ...	<i>Sha'ir Kampong Gēlam tērbakar</i> ; (Romanized) Singapore.	Sh. Sh. Al. ...	<i>Sha'ir Shams wa 'Ālam</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Sh. Kamp. Boy. ...	<i>Sha'ir Kampong Boyan di-makan api</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Sh. Si Lemb. ...	<i>Sha'ir Si Lēmbari</i> ; printed in romanized characters (as <i>Silam bari</i>), Singapore.
Sh. Ken. Tab. ...	<i>Sha'ir Ken Tabuhan</i> ; MS. This poem has been printed at Leyden and lithographed in Singapore.	Sh. Sing. Terb. ...	<i>Sha'ir Singapura tērbakar</i> ; romanized, Singapore.
Sh. Kumb. Chumb...	<i>Sha'ir kumbang chumbuwan</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Sh. Sri Ben., or Sh. Sri Bun ...	<i>Sha'ir Sēri Bēniyan</i> or <i>Sha'ir Sēri Buniyan</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Sh. Lail. Mejn. ...	<i>Sha'ir Laili Mejnūn</i> ; Singapore.	Sh. Tab. Mimp. ...	<i>Sha'ir ta'bīr mimpi</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Sh. Lamp. ...	<i>Sha'ir Lampong karam</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Sh. Ul. ...	<i>Sha'ir 'ulamā</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Sh. Maul. Nabi ...	<i>Sha'ir Maulānā Nabī</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Sh. Ungg. Bers. ...	<i>Sha'ir unggas bērsuwal</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Sh. May... ...	<i>Sha'ir mayat</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Sh. Yat. Nast. ...	<i>Sha'ir Yatim nastapa</i> ; lith., Singapore.
Sh. Nas., or Sh. Nasih.	<i>Sha'ir naṣīhat bapa' kapada anak</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Siam. ...	Siamese.
Sh. Panj. Sg. ...	<i>Sha'ir Panji Samerang</i> ; MS. This poem has been lithographed at Singapore.	Simb. Ch. ...	<i>Simbur Chēhaya</i> , the name given to van den Berg's edition of the Laws of Palembang, Bencoolen, and Jambi.
Sh. Pant. Shl. ...	<i>Sha'ir pantun shēloka</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Skr. ...	Sanskrit.
Sh. Peng. ...	<i>Sha'ir pēngantin</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Tam. ...	Tamil.
Sh. Pr. Ach. ...	<i>Sha'ir pērang Aceh</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Tam. Perm. ...	<i>Taman pērmata</i> ; Government Press, Lingga.
Sh. Pr. Turk. ...	<i>Sha'ir pērang Turki</i> ; lith., Singapore.	Tijd. N. I. ...	<i>Tijdschrift van Nederlands-Indie</i> .
Sh. Put. Ak. ...	<i>Sha'ir putēri 'Akal</i> ; lith., Singapore.	v. d. W. ...	Von Dewall's Malay-Dutch Dictionary (van der Tuuk's edition).

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

ADDENDA.

ADDENDUM A.

LIST OF MALAYAN WILD BIRDS.

[This rudimentary list was given me by Mr. A. L. BUTLER, formerly of the Selangor Museum. I have since been able to supplement it somewhat; my additions and notes are given in brackets.]

Ayam-ayam : the water-cock; *gallicrex cinerea*.

[*Ayam bonga*, *ayam dēnak*,] and *ayam hutan* : the jungle-fowl, *gallus ferrugineus*.

Ayam pēgar : the fireback pheasant, *lophura rufa* or *euplocornis vieilloti*. [Also *burong merah mata*.]

Burong babi : the adjutant, *leptoptilus javanicus*.

B. bangau : the egrets; *bubulcus coromandus* and *herodias intermedia*.

[*B. barau-barau* : the yellow-crowned bulbul; *trachycomus ochrocephalus*. Also *b. bēbarau*.]

B. bayan : the paroquet; *palæornis longicauda*.

[*B. bēbarau* : v. *b. barau-barau*.]

[*B. bēbereḱ* : v. *b. bereḱ-bereḱ*.]

B. bēlatok : a generic name for wood-peckers of which about twenty species occur in the Peninsula. [Also *pēlatok*.]

[*B. bēlatok biji nangka* : the fulvous-rumped barred wood-pecker; *miglyptes grammithorax*. *B. bēlatok punggor* : the Malay black wood-pecker; *thriponax javensis*. *B. bēlatok rimba* : the golden-backed wood-pecker; *chrysocolaptes gutticristatus*.]

B. bēlibis : the whistling teal; *dendrocoryna javanica*.

[*B. bereḱ-bereḱ* : the bay-backed bee-eater; *merops sumatranus*. Also (Kedah) *b. bēbereḱ*.]

B. bērkeḱ : the snipe; *gallinago stenura* and *gallinago caelestis*. [Also (Kedah) *b. tētiroḱ*.]

B. bērkoḱ : the largest of the green pigeons; *butorion capelli*.

B. bērtam : the black jungle-partridge; *melanoperdix nigra*.

[*B. binti-binti* : the Malayan blue king-fisher; *alcedo meninting*.]

B. bubut : the common coucal, *centropus eurycercus*; and the lesser coucal (or crow-pheasant), *centropus bengalensis*.

[*B. chawi-chawi* : = *b. chēchawi*, q. v.]

B. chēchawi : the racquet-tailed drongo; *dissemurus platurus*. [Also called *b. chawi-chawi*, and *b. chēn-chawi*.] Cf. also *b. hamba kēra*.

[*B. chelong* : the black jay; *platysmurus aterimus*.]

[*B. chēmpērling* : = *b. pērling*, q. v.]

[*B. chēnchawi* : = *b. chēchawi*, q. v.]

[*B. chenok* : the malkohas, *i.e.*, the red-breasted malkoha, *ramphococcyx erythronathus*; and the Sumatran malkoha, *rhododytes sumatranus*.]

[*B. chichit* : = *b. siyul*, q. v.]

B. ḱnggang : a generic name for [large] hornbills, [especially the great hornbill, *dichoceros bicornis*, and the rhinoceros hornbill, *buceros rhinoceros*.]

B. gagaḱ : the Indian jungle-crow, *corvus macrorhynchus*.

B. hamba kēra : "the monkey's slave," a name given to the racquet-tailed drongo because it follows troops of monkeys to feed on the insects they disturb from the foliage. See *b. chēchawi*.

[*B. hantu* : a generic name for owls other than the brown hawk-owl (*punggok*).]

B. hujan : the black and red broadbill, *cymborhynchus macrorhynchus*; [and the dusky broadbill, *corydon sumatranus*. Better: *b. tadah hujan*. It is also called (Dindings) *b. rakit*.]

[*B. inggēreḱ* : v. *b. kēlichap*.]

B. iteḱ ayer : the cotton-teal, *nettopus coromandelianus*.

B. kēdidi : a generic name for a sandpiper (*totanus*) or small plover (*ægialitis*).

- [*B. kēlichap*: a generic name given to small birds suggesting the humming-birds of America in their general appearance. Also *b. pērinchit*. *B. kēlichap jantong* or *b. inggērek*: the smallest of these (unidentified).]
- [*B. kēndi*: a generic name given to the *numenii*, i.e., to the curlew, *numenius arquata*, and to the whimbrel, *n. phæopus*.]
- B. kēsumba*: a generic name given to trogons, *harpactes*.
- [*B. kudong kētampi*: the Malay fish-owl, *ketupa javanensis*. Also *b. to'kētampi*.]
- [*B. kunyet*: the black-headed bulbul; *micropus melanocephalus*.]
- [*B. kunyet-kunyet*: the black-naped oriole; *oriolus indicus*.]
- [*B. kuwang*: v. *b. kuwau*.]
- [*B. kuwang-kuwit*: the cuckoo-shrike; *lalage terat*.]
- B. kuwau*: (Riau, Johor) a pheasant, especially an Argus pheasant, *argusianus argus*; [= (Kedah) *b. kuwāng raya*.]
- B. kuwau chērēmin*: (Selangor) a peacock-pheasant, *polyplectrum bicalcaratum*; [= (Dindings) *kuwang ranting*, or *kuwang ranggas*, and (Kedah) *mērak pongsu*.]
- B. lang*: a generic name for hawks, kites, and eagles.
- [*B. lang bēlalang*: *microhierax latifrons* and *m. fringillarius*. *L. bubun*: *spizaetus cirrhatu*s. *L. burit*: *pernis tweeddalii*. *L. hindek*: *nisaetus linnaetus*. *L. ling* or *l. lin*: a variant of *b. lilin*, q. v. *L. malam*: *macharamphus alcinus*? *L. merah*: the Brahminy kite; *haliastur indus*. *L. rajawali*: a generic name given (Singapore) to small hawks, e.g., *tinnunculus alaudarius* and *accipiter virgatus*; cf. *b. sewah bēlalang*. *L. rimba*: *spizaetus horsfieldi*? *L. siput*: the large sea-eagle, *haliaetus leucogaster*. *L. tēmbikar*: *haliastur* sp.]
- B. layang-layang*: a generic name for swallows and swifts.
- [*B. lilin*: the small pied hornbill, *anthracoceros albirostris*. Also *b. mērlilin* and *b. lang ling*.]
- B. mēragi*: the painted snipe, *rostratula capensis*.
- [*B. merah mata*: = *ayam pēgar*, q. v.]
- B. mērak*: the Malayan peacock, *pavo muticus*. [*B. mērak pongsu*: the peacock-pheasant; = *b. kuwau chērēmin*, q. v.]
- [*B. mērēbah*: the yellow-vented bulbul; *pycnonotus analis*.]
- B. mērēbok*: the Malay turtle-dove; *turtur tigrinus*.
- [*B. mērlilin*: = *b. lilin*, q. v.]
- B. murai*: the magpie-robin, *coppsychus saularis*. [*B. murai batu*: the shama; *cittocincla macrura*. *B. murai gajah*: the Malayan fairy blue-bird, *irena cyanea*.] *B. murai gila*: a name given to fantail fly-catchers; *rhipadura javanica*, *r. albicollis*, and *r. pērlata*.
- [*B. pēkakak*: a generic name for king-fishers, especially (Dindings) the Malacca stork-bill kingfisher, *pelargopsis malaccensis*; the black-capped kingfisher, *halcyon pileatus*; and the white-collared kingfisher, *halcyon cloris*.] Also *raja udang*, q. v.
- [*B. pēkakak hutan*, or *b. pēkakak rimba*: a generic name for barbets.]
- [*B. pēlatok*: a variant of *b. bēlatok*, q. v.]
- B. pērgam*: the imperial pigeons; *carpophaga ænea* and *c. badia*.
- [*B. pērinchit*: a variant of *b. kēlichap*, q. v.]
- B. pērling*: the tree-starling, *calornis chalybeius*. [Also *chēmpērling*. *B. pērling kampong* and *b. pērling tanah*: names representing varieties of coloration in the tree-starling but not different species.]
- B. pikau*: the blue-breasted quail; *excalfactoria chinensis*.
- B. puchong*: a generic name given to bitterns, e.g., *dupetor flavicollis*, *ardetta cinnamomea*, and *ardetta sinensis*; also to the purple heron, *ardea manillensis*. [The name is most commonly given (Dindings) to the little green bittern, *butorides javanica*.]
- B. punai*: the common green pigeon, *osmotreron vernans*.
- B. punai gading*, or *b. punai jambu*: a pink-headed green pigeon having an ivory-white breast with a pink stain; *ptilopus jambu*.
- B. punai siyul*: the small green pigeon; *osmotreron olax*.
- B. punai tanah*: the bronze wing dove; *chalcophaps indica*.
- [*B. punggok*: the brown hawk-owl; *ninox scutulata*.]
- B. puyoh*: the bustard-quail; *turnix pugnax*.
- B. raja hudang*: a generic name given (Riau, Johor) to kingfishers, [and elsewhere to large sandpipers, e.g., to the redshank, *totanus calidris*. Cf. *b. pēkakak*.]
- [*B. rajawali*: a name given in literature to the eagle of romance, and in common talk to small hawks, e.g., *lang rajawali*. See s. v. *lang*.]
- [*B. rakit*: a name given (Dindings) to the broadbills; v. *b. hujan*.]
- B. rawa*: the pied fruit-pigeon, *myristicivora bicolor*.
- [*B. sēgan*: the Malay night-jar, *caprimulgus macrurus*.]
- B. sēlanting*: the long-billed partridge; *rhizothera longirostris*.
- B. sērindit*: the love-bird, *loriculus galgulus*.
- [*B. sewah*: a name given to some hawks. *B. sewah bēlalang*: *accipiter virgatus*. *B. lang sewah*: a name sometimes given to the large kite *pernis tweeddalii*. *B. sewah tēkukor*: the Indian koel; *eudynamis honorata*.]
- B. siyul*: the crested wood-quail; *rollulus roulroul*. [Also (Dindings) *b. chichit*.]
- [*B. tadah hujan*: see *b. hujan*.]
- B. tēbang rumah mēntuwa*: the hornbill *rhinoplax vigil*.
- B. tēkukor*: the little Malay ground-dove; *geopelia striata*.
- B. tēmpuwa*: the weaver-bird, *ploceus megarhynchus*.
- [*B. tētirok*: (Kedah) the snipe; = *b. bērkek*, q. v.]
- B. tiyong*: the mynah, *gracula javanensis* [and *gracula intermedia*.]
- [*B. tiyong batu*: the Eastern broad-billed roller; *eurystomus orientalis*.]
- [*B. to'kētampi*: = *b. kudong kētampi*, q. v.]
- B. tukang*: a name sometimes given to hornbills.
- B. undan*: the Malay pelican; *pelecanus philippensis*.

ADDENDUM B.

MALAY NAMES OF SNAKES (DINDINGS).

- Ular bakau*: a green viperine snake (*lachesis*) with dark-green markings, *lachesis purpureomaculatus*. Also *u. kapak bakau*.
- U. bëlerang*: a fabulous red sea-snake, described as being so venomous that a bite from it on the rudder of a boat will suffice to kill the crew.
- U. chintamani*: a fabulous gold-yellow snake, the finding of which betokens success in love.
- U. chintamani gajah*: a name given to *lachesis wagleri* (variety D.) when large and exceptionally light in coloration.
- U. kapak*: a generic name given to viperine snakes; *lachesis*.
- U. kapak bakau*: see *u. bakau*.
- U. kapak rimba*: *lachesis wagleri* (variety D.), as usually met with. Cf. *u. chintamani gajah*.
- U. katam tēbu*, or *u. katang tēbu*: the banded karait, *bungarus fasciatus*.
- U. kēpala duwa*: a name given to a number of snakes, the tails of which resemble their heads. The commonest kind is *cylindrophis rufus*.
- U. kunyet*: a name given to the common tree-snake, *dryophis prasinus*, when yellow in tint. Cf. *u. puchok*.
- U. kunyet tērus*: see *u. tēdong sēlar kunyet tērus*.
- U. lidi*: *dendrophis pictus*.
- U. matahari*: see *u. tēdong matahari*.
- U. mēngēnyior*: *chrysopelea ornata*.
- U. puchok*: the common green tree-snake, *dryophis prasinus*. Cf. *u. kunyet*.
- U. punti*: a large black snake with white banded markings, *dipsadomorphus dendrophilus*. Also *u. tiyong*.
- U. rumah*: a small thick black snake, *hypsirhina plumbea*.
- U. sampah*: a very small snake, *psammodynastes pictus*.
- U. sawa*: a generic name given to large non-venomous snakes, especially pythons.
- U. sawa batu*: the common python, *python reticulatus*, when living on rocky soil.
- U. sawa burong*: *dipsadomorphus cynodon*.
- U. sawa chindai*: the reticulate python when its coloration is very brilliant.
- U. sawa lēkir*: a name often given to the young reticulate python, but more correctly to the snake *coluber melanurus* from the peculiar whitish patches on its skin.
- U. sawa rēdam*: the reticulate python, when aquatic in its habits.
- U. sawa tēkukor*: a name given to *coluber melanurus*.
- U. sēlenseng*: a long greenish-yellow non-venomous snake, a colour-variety of *coluber oxycephalus*.
- U. sēlimpat*: a generic name given to true sea-snakes from the peculiar appearance of their tails, especially (*u. sēlimpat bētul*) to the common large sea-snake, *enhydris hardwickii*.
- U. sēlimpat katang tēbu*: a banded true sea-snake, *chersydrus granulatus*.
- U. sēlimpat sungai*: a small true sea-snake without distinctive markings, *enhydrina valakadyen*.
- U. tahi kērbau*: *coluber radiatus*.
- U. tanah*: = *u. rumah*.
- U. tēdong*: a generic name given to a number of snakes believed (usually with truth) to be very venomous.
- U. tēdong liyar*: a long black (white-bellied) non-venomous snake resembling the black cobra at first sight; *zamenis korros*. Also *u. tēdong tikus*.
- U. tēdong matahari*: the small venomous snake *doliophis bivirgatus*. The name, however, is often given to a comparatively large non-venomous snake, *coluber oxycephalus*, owing to a certain occasional resemblance in the tints of the body and in the colour of the tail.
- U. tēdong sēlar*: the hamadryad or king cobra, *naia bungarus*.
- U. tēdong sēlar kunyet tērus*: the hamadryad when not uniformly coloured but with peculiar markings along the posterior portion of the body. These markings seem to occur in specimens seven or eight feet long and not in the full-sized hamadryad of over ten feet.
- U. tēdong sēndok*: the common black cobra, *naia tripu-dians*.
- U. tēdong tikus*: see *u. tēdong liyar*.
- U. tēdong usat*: *simotes octolineatus*.
- U. tiyong*: a name given (Riau, Johor?) to the snake *dipsadomorphus dendrophilus*; = (Kedah) *u. punti*.

ADDENDUM C.

LIST OF WORDS OMITTED.

رېمبڠ **rambong**. *Gĕtah rambong* : the gutta obtained from the tree *ficus elastica*. *Pokoḡ r.* : the tree, *ficus elastica*.

سڠگه **sunggoh**. True, genuine, real, actual; reality. *Mĕlainkan Allah juga yang sunggoh* : God alone is real; God alone Is. *Jika ta'-sunggoh bagai di-kata* : if there is no truth in what I am saying; Ht. P. J. P.

S. hati : heartiness; real feeling; vigour; strenuousness. *Dĕngan sunggoh hati* : vigorously, strenuously; putting one's heart into the work; Cr. Gr., 37.

Sunggoh-pun : granting that; admitting the truth of; admitting that; although. *Sunggoh-pun iya dagang sĕntĕri* : although he is an alien wanderer; Sh. Bid., 85.

Sunggoh-pun banyak bintang di-langit

Bulan juga yang bĕrchĕhaya;

Sunggoh-pun banyak muda yang manis

Tuwan juga di-mata sĕhaya :

though the stars in heaven are many, the moon alone can brighten (the earth); truly there are many sweet youths (in the world) but you, none the less, are ever in my eyes; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Sunggoh-sunggoh : really, genuinely; heartily. *Ada yang mĕnangis sunggoh-sunggoh, ada yang mĕnangis pura-pura* : some shed tears in real earnest, some only pretended to shed them; Ht. Abd., 291.

Sa-sunggoh-nya : in all truth; in all reality; absolutely. *Sa-sunggoh-nya bĕnar-lah* : it is absolutely true; Ht. Gul Bak., 4.

Sunggoh-sunggohi : to put one's heart into a work; to do one's best; to strive strenuously; to exert all one's strength; Sej. Mal., 59. *Sunggoh-sunggohkan* : id. *Maka di-sunggoh-sunggohkan-nya pula mĕngangkat itu* : he did his utmost to lift it; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Bĕrsunggoh-sunggoh hati : in all earnestness; doing one's utmost. *Mĕngamoḡ bĕrsunggoh-sunggoh hati* : to attack desperately; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

سمسڠ **samseng**. Chin. A professional rough.

سندڠ **sandak**. Drawing in part of a fishing-line; also *chandaḡ*, q. v.

ڤاوت **pawat**. *Payong pawat* : a small state-umbrella; better *bawat*, q. v.

ڤراڠ **pĕrak**. III. *Baju kanji pĕrak* : (Straits Settlements) a singlet.

ڤرېمن **pĕriman**. (Straits Settlements) *Pakaiyan pĕri-man* : civilian attire in contradistinction to military or (especially) police uniform;—from the English "free-man."

ڤاضي **kādī**. Arab. A judge; a Kali; an official to whom questions of Muhammadan Law are referred.

ڤروسڠ **kĕrosang**. A native brooch; v. *kĕrongsang*.

ڤلام **ladam**. Hind. A horse-shoe. *Pukul l.* : (Penang) to shoe a horse; = (Singapore) *pukul bĕsi*.

ڤلڤا **lĕpa**. Carelessness; a variant of *alĕpa*, q. v.

ڤوڤ **wafak**. Arab. *Chinchin wafak* : a talismanic ring; a ring engraved with astrological or other mysterious symbols.

هڤرتي **hĕrti**. Meaning, signification; significance. *H. pĕrkataan* : the meaning of an expression. *H. kitāb* : the meaning of a book. In "Bazaar" Malay *hĕrti* is often used where the form *mĕnghĕrti* (to understand) would be more correct.

Hĕrti-nya : its meaning is; that is to say; i.e.

Hĕrtikan : to convey the meaning of; to interpret; to explain; Ht. Abd., 331, 332.

Bĕrhĕrti : to bear a meaning. *Sa-kali-kali tiyada bĕrhĕrti dalam bĕhasa mĕlayu* : it has absolutely no meaning in Malay; Ht. Abd., 373.

Mĕnghĕrti : to understand, to grasp the meaning of.

The forms *ĕrti* and *rĕti* are common. *Sapĕrti* (like) is probably a derivative of *ĕrti*; i.e., "one in meaning with."

ADDENDUM D.

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT CORRIGENDA.

- P. 2 (s. v. *iblis*) : for *kěluboran* read *kělēboran*.
- P. 3 (*utama*) : after *dengan* insert *nama*.
- P. 5 (*achan*) : for *těkut* read *děkut*.
- P. 29 (*al*) : delete " see notes on Arabic orthography and grammar in the Appendices."
- P. 33 (*um*) : delete " also *awum*, q. v."
- P. 38 (*ěmpang*) : for " sprit-sail " read " foresail."
- P. 65 (*ayer*) : for *sebak* read *sěbak*.
- P. 79 (*baris*) : for *kasr* read *kasrah*.
- P. 94 (*biduwanda*) : for *suroh-surohkan* read *suroh-surohan*.
- P. 102 (*běngkerang*) : for *běngkerang* and *měngkerang* read *běngkěrang* and *měngkěrang*.
- P. 133 (*bulu*) : for *lěmah* read *lěmaḡ*.
- P. 176 (*těgarun*) : for *těnggarum* read *těnggarun*.
- P. 186 (*těmperau*) : for *temperau* read *těmpěrau*.
- P. 187 (*tumpong*) : for *tumpong* read *tempōng*.
- P. 256 (*cepat*) : for *cepat* read *chěpat*.
- P. 363 (*saga*) : for *suga* read *saga*.
- P. 363 (*sagang*) : for " gunshield " read " breastwork in front of a ship's gun."
- P. 367 (*sawah*) : for " cultivated " read " irrigated."
- P. 372 (*sětawa*) : for *sětawa* read *sětuwa*.
- P. 372 (*setiyawan*) : for *setiyawan* read *sětiyawan*.
- P. 400 (*sěligi*) : for *tuli* read *tubi*.
- P. 400 (footnote to *sěmangat*) : for " Pandangsche " read " Padangsche."
- P. 404 (*sěmboja*) : for *sěmoja* read *sěmboja*.
- P. 408 (*samḡu*) : for *děman* read *děmam*.
- P. 409 (*seman*) : for *seman* read *sěman*.
- P. 415 (*sěni*) : for " wine " read " urine."
- P. 422 (*sukor*) : for *شكر* read *شكور*.
- P. 430 (*siput*) : for *chechaḡ* read *chěchaḡ*.
- P. 436 (*dłammah*) : for *و* read *’*.
- P. 436 (*tama*) : for *tama* read *tama’*.
- P. 437 (*’ādil*) : for *عدل* read *عادل*.
- P. 439 (*nyá*) : for *nyá* read *ngá*.
- P. 447 (*pasal*) : for *فصل* read *فصل*.
- P. 451 (footnote to *pawang*) : for " Skeats' " read " Skeat's "; for *měnyirap* read *měniyarap*; for *rěmbat* read *rembat*; for *mosoḡ* read *masoḡ*.
- P. 457 (*pěřksa*) : for *pěřksa* read *pěreksa*.
- P. 464 (*pěngulun*) : for *pěnkulun* read *pěkulun*.
- P. 465. The Jawi forms of *pěkěrti*, *pěkong* and *pěkop* are out of place and that of *pěkor* *فكر* is left out.
- P. 468. The first letter in the Jawi form of *pělanji*, *pělanjib*, *pělenchet*, *pělanchar*, and *pělanchoḡ* should have three dots (not one) over it.
- P. 468 (*pěluru*) : for *ampong* read *ěmpang*.
- P. 470 (*pěnaka*) : for *pěrběndaran* read *pěrběndaharan*.
- P. 472 (*pantai*) : for *suwata* read *suwatu*.
- P. 472 (*pěnjagap*) : for *pěnjagap* read *pěnjajap*.
- P. 472 (*panjang*) : for *tinkap* read *tingkap*.
- P. 473 (second *panchar*) : for *panchar* read *panchor*.
- P. 474 (*penchang*) : for *pinchong* read *pinchang*.
- P. 474 (*pinchoḡ*) : for *kelat* read *kělat*.
- P. 475 (*pěndap*) : for *tutroh* read *tuboh*.
- P. 476 (first *pěnoh*) : for *pěnoh* read *pěnah*.
- P. 477 (*puteh*) : for *měleseḡ* read *mělēseḡ*.
- P. 478 (*puchat*) : for *lěci* read *lēsi*.
- P. 484 (*pětor*) : for *pětor* read *petor*.
- P. 500 (*kain*) : for *běteḡ* read *bateḡ*.
- P. 526 (*kělit*) : for *kělip* read *kělis*.
- P. 544 (*kutip*) : for *kutib* read *kutib*.
- P. 557 (*gatal*) : for *muyang* read *miyang*.
- P. 570 (*gělingsir*) : for *měggělingsir* read *měnggělingsir*.
- P. 594 (*layar*) : for " silver " read " silk."
- P. 598 (*lēchoh*) : for *di-tumboh-nya* read *di-tumboḡ-nya*.
- P. 600. The Jawi spelling of *lengset* should be identical with that of *langsit*; the Jawi spelling of *longsor* should be identical with that of *lengser*.
- P. 640. The Jawi form of *mayang* is written against *ma’yong*, and vice versa.

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